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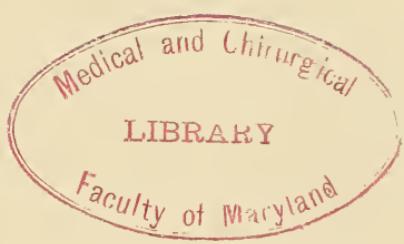
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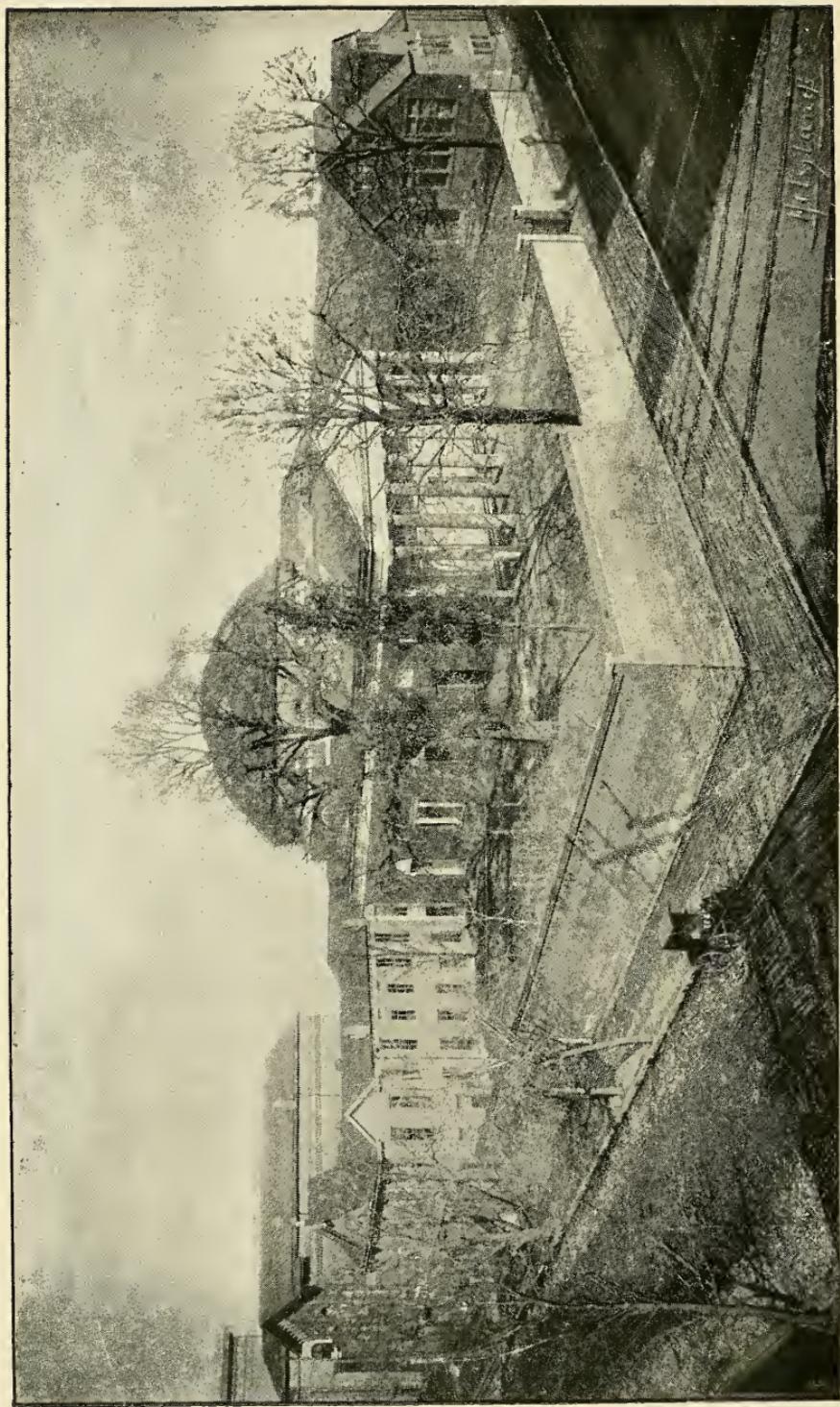
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HISTORICAL SKETCH

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

(1807-1890),

AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER, NOTICES OF THE SCHOOLS OF
LAW, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND THEOLOGY, AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY,

AND A

General Catalogue of Medical Alumni,

BY

EUGENE FAUNTLEROY CORDELL, M. D.

(CLASS OF 1868).

Filius sim dignus ista digna parente.

BALTIMORE,

PRESS OF ISAAC FRIEDENWALD.

1891

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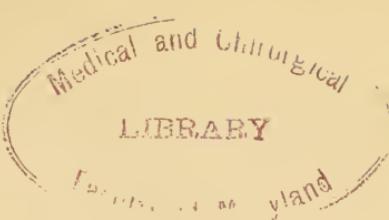
P R E F A C E .

THIS work was conceived more than ten years ago, with the idea of supplying the presumed desire of many friends of the University to know more of its past history. In some investigations which the author then made, he found the subject fraught with varied and highly interesting episodes, in which many eminent persons, without as well as within the profession, had taken part. Most of this was a *terra incognita* to the present generation, and it not unnaturally occurred to the author that an accurate sketch of these events and memoirs of these persons would not only prove acceptable to those most interested, but, perhaps, be regarded as of some value as a contribution to the history of our city and State. The result of his labors, such as it is, is herewith laid before the reader, and he begs leave to dedicate it most respectfully to his fellow-alumni of the School of Medicine. Whatever the financial outcome of his enterprise may be, if in recalling the faces and forms of teachers and comrades, and in reflecting upon the imagination, as it were, once more the scenes of student life, it prove a source of pleasure to his readers, and especially if it renew or intensify their interest in an alma mater so worthy of esteem and affection, he will not consider that he has labored in vain.

2111 MARYLAND AVENUE,
BALTIMORE, *January 1, 1891.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF MARYLAND IN 1807.

BALTIMORE, the youngest of the great Atlantic seaboard cities, ranked as a place of but little consequence prior to the Revolution. It made considerable progress during that struggle, and at its close had a population estimated at about 8000. On the restoration of peace an active emigration set in, commerce and manufactures increased, and the town grew and developed astonishingly. Among the other settlers of this period were several physicians who afterwards became eminent in the community, and we also find at this time the first evidences of homogeneity and professional spirit among the practitioners of the town and state. The establishment of the University of Maryland may be regarded as the final and crowning event of a long series of discussions, plans and attempts, all looking towards organization of the profession and the securing of opportunities of advanced medical instruction for this community. As these all bear so close a relation to the institution whose history it is proposed in the following pages to sketch, it becomes necessary to devote a brief space to their consideration.

The first indication of a tendency towards a community of interest and action in the profession was an interesting discussion in the newspapers, upon the subject of medical reform and suppression of quackery, which began about 1785 and was carried on, at intervals, through several years. In July, 1788, a medical writer suggested that a law be passed restricting the practice of medicine to those duly qualified, and at the close of this year a petition was in circulation among the citizens of the town and state, for presentation to the General Assembly, praying that body to institute measures for "the better regulation of medical practice" in the community.¹

¹To this call it is significantly added that "empirics are most particularly prevalent in Baltimore." What would have been the writer's astonishment and disgust could he have foreseen that the same statement would be equally true one hundred years later!

In furtherance of this movement, and for the purpose of discussing the most eligible plan for carrying it out, a society was formed by the physicians of the town, to whose meetings the physicians throughout the state were invited; those who were unable to attend being requested to send their views in writing. A plan was sketched for a state medical society, embracing the main features of the charter of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the success of the movement seemed on the point of being attained, when further progress was cut short by the death of its chief patron and promoter, Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthal.

CHARLES FREDERICK WIESENTHAL was born in Germany in 1727. He arrived in Baltimore in 1755, and continued to practice here from that time until his death in 1789. He held several offices in the state line and superintended the manufacture of saltpetre during the Revolution. He was much esteemed and beloved. One of his pupils (Dr. George Buchanan), in dedicating his inaugural thesis to him (Philadelphia, 1789), calls him the Sydenham of Baltimore. The obituary notice of Dr. W., in the newspapers, is headed: "The shaft he so often warded from others has pierced him at last."¹

In the fall of 1789 a more complete organization of the physicians of the town was effected, to which the name "Medical Society of Baltimore" was given. Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal, a son of the above, and Dr. George Buchanan, both of whom had recently returned to the city after extensive studies abroad, were its leading spirits. Under its auspices dissection was attempted and the body of an executed criminal was procured for the instruction of the students of anatomy and surgery in the town. The populace, however, interfered and took possession of the body, which proved a great damper upon the ardor of the teachers.²

During the ensuing winter (1789-90) Dr. Wiesenthal lectured upon anatomy and surgery to a class of fifteen, and Dr. George Buchanan upon obstetrics to a class of nine.³ The success of this first attempt led in the spring of 1790 to the organization of a "Medical School," with a full faculty, which, besides the two already mentioned, included other men of prominence and known ability and doubtless well qualified to do honor to any institution with which they might be connected. Several of the members of

¹ *Maryland Journal*, June 2, 1789.

² Newspapers and *Griffith's Annals*.

³ A complimentary notice of these lectures by the students in attendance appears in the papers the following March.

this faculty were physicians to the county and town almshouse, then located at the head of Howard street, a circumstance that favored the prompt inauguration of clinical teaching. A public hospital was also contemplated, and the benefits to be derived from its establishment were duly dwelt upon in the published advertisements. The opportunities for instruction were to be still further increased by a lying-in hospital, and Dr. Buchanan published a "Treatise on Typhus Fever," for the purpose of raising funds for it.

This institution was destined to but a brief existence. The Medical Society was dissolved before midsummer, and none of the proposed lectures appear to have been delivered the next winter.

DR. ANDREW WIESENTHAL was born in Baltimore in 1762. He obtained his medical education in Scotland. He returned to Baltimore in 1789. He was Judge of the Orphans' Court in 1796 and died in 1798.

DR. GEORGE BUCHANAN was born near Baltimore in 1763. He received his medical education in Edinburgh and Philadelphia, and began practice in Baltimore in 1789. He was a member of the City Council in 1797, the year after Baltimore became a city, and the following year a magistrate. He retired from practice in 1800 on account of bad health. He moved to Philadelphia in 1806, became Lazaretto physician of that city, and died there of yellow fever in 1808, at the age of 45 years. He was a man of advanced views and public spirit, urging the registration of births, the formation of a public park, and the organization of a humane society (1790), delivering an address upon the "moral and political evils of slavery" (1791), and aiding in the foundation of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (1799).

Although this enterprise met with so little success, Dr. Wiesenthal did not abandon the idea of a medical school. In the fall of 1797 he advertised lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, to commence the first Monday in November, and a notice also appeared in the papers, most likely emanating from him, of a "medical seminary," several courses of lectures in which were already in preparation for the ensuing winter. The proposed "removal of Professor Rush from Philadelphia to New York" would, it was thought, greatly favor the success of this undertaking.¹ No further information is given of this enterprise, which evidently shared the fate of its predecessor.

These various efforts served at least to keep alive in the breasts of the more advanced thinkers in the profession aspirations for better things, and they were not without practical results in the end. Their

¹ Notice in newspaper of 1797.

culmination was reached in 1799, in the passage by the General Assembly of the state, of the charter of incorporation of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Those were wise and farsighted physicians who conceived and secured the passage, by the highest legislative tribunal of the state, of this admirable law, which at once united all the practitioners in the state into a comprehensive organization, and conferred upon them, in their corporate capacity, absolute control of all professional interests. That this charter has fallen into desuetude and proven inoperative in the course of years is due to the apathy and want of spirit of their successors, and illustrates a well-known truth, that not only are good laws necessary, but the men also to see to their execution.

Shortly before this, two young physicians had settled in Baltimore, whose influence upon the future University was to be paramount. They were Doctors John Beale Davidge and Nathaniel Potter. The former settled in Baltimore in 1796 (the year in which the city was incorporated), the latter a year later.

From the time of his arrival, as we learn from Dr. Potter, Dr. Davidge entertained the idea of founding here a medical school, and the subject formed a frequent topic of conversation between the two, but they were unable to find any others "willing to embark in an untried experiment so inauspicious and problematical." About 1802 (as near as we can ascertain),¹ he began a "private course of lectures" on anatomy, surgery, midwifery and physiology. These lectures were continued annually until they merged into the College of Medicine, of which they may therefore be regarded as the nucleus.

The establishment of a medical college began also about this time to form a subject of discussion at the meetings of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. At the biennial meeting held at Annapolis in 1801, a plan was proposed "by a distinguished member of the Society," which was revised and approved by Dr. Upton Scott, the president. Owing to the limited attendance, final action was deferred, after much discussion, till 1802, when it was further urged in an address by Dr. Scott's successor, Dr. Philip Thomas.² The need of

¹ Newspaper advertisement, Dec. 1802. These lectures were advertised to be delivered every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. (Scharf). This is the earliest notice of these lectures the author has met with. The statements of Potter and others as to the time of their commencement do not agree. Davidge himself says (*Physical Sketches*, Vol. 2, 1814) that it was between 1799 and 1804.

² *Federal Gazette*, June 16, 1802.

further legislation led to delay, and the committee to whom the matter was referred was continued.¹

The year 1807 is memorable as the date of the founding of the proposed institution, and, in order that we may know all the circumstances connected with so important and interesting an event, it is necessary to introduce here some other personages who participated in it, besides those already named.

One of these was Dr. James Cocke, of Virginia, who came to Baltimore to reside about the close of the year 1804. He had pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital, London, under Sir Astley Cooper, and afterwards, in 1804, received his diploma at the University of Pennsylvania. His thesis, which was an attempt to explain the cause of inflammation in wounded cavities, attracted considerable attention and was republished by Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Philadelphia, in a volume with others deemed worthy of permanent preservation. On February 10th, 1807, he became associated in practice with Dr. Davidge, and during the remainder of his brief but active life, the most devoted attachment subsisted between the two.

Another was Dr. John Shaw, of Annapolis, who first publicly offered his services to the people of Baltimore on March 2d, 1807. He was a graduate of St. John's College, a man of scholarly attainments and of decided poetical talent. He had attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but had left before obtaining his degree there, in order to avail himself of a medical appointment in the navy, which was offered to him. He was fond of travel and adventure and led a somewhat wandering life, of which he has left many interesting reminiscences.

These two and Davidge, drawn together, no doubt, by common literary tastes and aspirations, and having as yet ample leisure, united in a course of medical instruction in the fall of 1807. The course began about the first of November. Dr. Davidge took charge of the departments of Anatomy and Surgery and gave some attention to the elements of Midwifery; Dr. Cocke took Physiology, and Dr. Shaw, Chemistry. Dr. Shaw's lectures began November 24th and were given at his house in "Chatham" street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 P. M. To accommodate the anatomical department, Dr. Davidge erected at his own expense and on his own ground, "a

¹ Drs. George Brown and Davidge were members of this committee (June, 1803).

small anatomical theatre.”¹ A subject was procured for the use of the class, but its introduction became known and a crowd of boys collected in front of the door. Soon this gathering increased to a noisy mob, who proceeded to demolish the building and destroy its contents. So much prejudice against dissection existed in the public mind at that period that but little sympathy was felt in the community for the Doctor’s loss.²

This mishap interrupted the lectures for a time, but it had the effect of bringing the profession to the support of the enterprise, and a full meeting of the physicians of the city was held at Dr. Davidge’s house, early in December, to take action to procure legal protection and support.³ It was then unanimously resolved, “in consequence of the late interruption of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, and the very generous and handsome present of a lot of ground in the precincts,” to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a medical college, and a committee was appointed to canvass the city for funds for the erection of a building.

No time was lost in preparing the charter, a duty which was very satisfactorily discharged by Dr. Shaw. Indeed, it is probable that the charter had already been drawn up and that it was presented to the meeting.

In its passage through the House of Delegates on December 7th, the “Medical College Bill” was under discussion, and an amendment was proposed uniting the school with St. Mary’s College, a Roman Catholic institution on North Paca street above Franklin, now limited to the education of priests and known as the Seminary of St. Sulpice. This amendment was lost and the bill passed the Legislature, in its original form, on December 18th.⁴ The following is the full text of this bill, taken from the authorized publication of the laws passed at this session of the Legislature, and printed by the “Printer to the State”:

¹ Which was located near the southeast corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets. (Scharf.)

² Potter’s “Some Account of the Rise and Progress of the University of Maryland,” pamphlet, 1838.

³A notice of the proceedings of this meeting appeared in the newspapers of December 3d.

⁴ See certificate of “John Brewer, Clerk, House of Delegates,” in Potter’s Journal, 1811.

AN ACT FOR FOUNDING A MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY OR PRECINCTS OF BALTIMORE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF MEDICINE.

WHEREAS it appears to this general assembly that many benefits would accrue, not only to the state of Maryland, but to many other parts of the United States, from the establishment of a seminary for the promotion of medical knowledge in the city of Baltimore ; therefore

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That a college for the promotion of medical knowledge, by the name of The College of Medicine of Maryland, be established in the city or precincts of Baltimore, upon the following fundamental principles, to wit: The said college shall be founded and maintained forever upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of students of every country and every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the honors of the college, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular plan of religious worship or service ; nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a president, professor, lecturer, or other officer of the said college, on account of his particular religious profession, but regard shall be solely paid to his moral character, and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the members of the board of medical examiners for this state for the time being, together with the president and the professors of the said college, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuance for ever, by the name of The Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, by the same name, shall be able and capable to enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee, or for any less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, annuities, pensions or other hereditaments, within this state, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, release, confirmation or devise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same, and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same, at their pleasure to grant, alien, sell and transfer, in such manner and form as they shall think meet and convenient for the furtherance of the said college ; and also that they may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and every kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be sold or given to them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make a gift or sale thereof, and employ the same towards maintaining the said college, in such manner as they shall judge most necessary and convenient for the instruction of students in medicine, and the sciences connected with it.

V. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall be able in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court or courts, before any judge, judges or justices, within this state and elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they be, and to do all and every other matter and thing hereby

contemplated to be done, in as full and effectual a manner, as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, in like cases, may or can do.

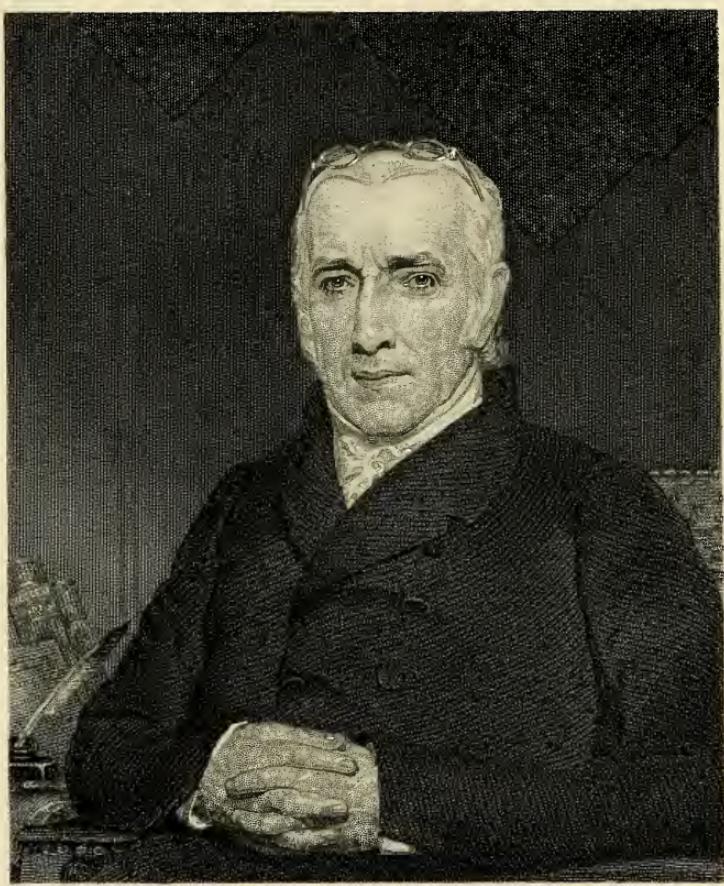
VI. *And be it enacted,* That the yearly value of the messuages, lands, tene-ments, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate, of the said college and corporation (exclusive of the lots and buildings occupied by the institution), shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars; and all gifts to the said college and corporation, after the yearly value of their estates shall amount to thirty thousand dollars aforesaid, and all bargains and purchases to be made by the said corporation, which may increase the yearly value of said estate above or beyond the amount aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall have full power and authority to have, make and use, one common and public seal, and likewise one privy seal, with such devices and inscriptions as they shall think proper, and to ascertain, fix and regulate, the uses of both seals by their own laws, and the same seals, or either of them, to change, break, alter and renew at their pleasure.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall have full power and authority to appoint a president of the said college, who shall preside at their meetings, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, and in his absence to appoint a vice-president, which latter shall always be one of their own body.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter forever, have full power and authority to constitute and appoint, in such manner as they shall think best and most convenient, profes-sors of the different branches of medicine for instructing the students of said college, by regular lectures upon every part of that science, who shall be severally styled Professors of such branch as they shall be nominated and appointed for, according to each particular nomination and appointment; and also to constitute and appoint, in like manner, lecturers upon the sciences sub-servient to, or connected with, medicine, who shall be severally styled Lec-turers on such sciences as they shall be appointed for; and the said professors and lecturers, so constituted and appointed from time to time, shall be known and distinguished forever as one learned body or faculty, by the name of The Medical Faculty of the College of Medicine of Maryland, and in that name shall be capable of choosing their own dean of faculty, and of exercising such powers and authorities as the regents of the said college, and their successors, shall by their ordinances, think necessary to delegate to them, for the instruction, discipline and government of the said institution, and of all students, officers and servants belonging to the same; provided that nothing be done in virtue of this act contrary to the constitution and laws of this state, or to the constitution and laws of the United States.

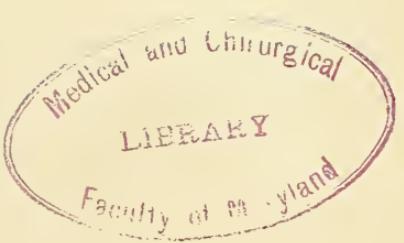
X. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall meet at least once a year in stated annual meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their said ordinances they may direct, in order to examine into all matters touching the discipline of the institution, and the good and wholesome execution of their ordinances; and



Painted by Powell.

Engraved E. Macbride

REV. THOMAS E. BOND M. D.



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the said regents, when duly assembled, shall have full power and authority to make their own rules of proceeding, and to make fundamental ordinances for the government and discipline of the said college, and to appoint the necessary officers of the same, in all which meetings a majority of the whole number of regents shall be a quorum to do any business except to vacate the seat of a president, professor or lecturer, for which purpose the consent of two-thirds of the whole number of regents shall be necessary.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That the medical faculty of the said college shall hold one term in each year, which shall commence on the first Monday in November in every year, and shall continue not less than four, nor more than six months, as may be regulated by the ordinances of the college, within which period all the lectures to be delivered in the said college shall be given, except the lectures on botany, and such other lectures as the regents shall judge will be delivered with more advantage at a different season.

XII. *And*, for animating and encouraging the students of said college to a laudable diligence, industry and progress in medical science, *Be it enacted*, That the said regents and their successors, shall, by a written mandate, under their privy seal and the hand of their president or vice-president, have full power and authority to direct the medical faculty of the said college to hold public commencements, either on stated annual days, or occasionally, as the future ordinances of the said institution may direct, and at the said commencement to admit any of the students of the said college, meriting the same (whose names shall be inserted in the said mandate), to the office and profession of surgeon, or to the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine ; and it is hereby enacted, that the president or vice-president shall make out and sign, with his name, diplomas and certificates of the admission to such offices or degrees, which shall be sealed with the public or greater seal of the college or corporation, and delivered to the graduates as honorable and perpetual testimonials of such admission ; which diploma or certificate, if thought necessary for doing greater honor to such graduates, shall also be signed by the names of the different professors or lecturers, or as many of them as can conveniently sign the same ; provided always, that no student or students within the said college shall be admitted to any such offices or degrees, or have their names inserted in any mandate for that purpose, until such students shall have been first duly examined and thought worthy of the same, at a public examination of candidates to be held previous to the day of commencement in the said college, by and in the presence of the regents and other persons choosing to attend the same, and shall also have undergone such previous private examinations, and have performed such exercises as shall be prescribed by the future ordinances of the college ; and provided further, that no student or students in the said college shall be admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine unless he or they shall have attended lectures in the said college during two terms, and shall during that period have attended each of the lectures prescribed by the ordinances for at least one term, and shall also have written and caused to be printed, a thesis or theses in the Latin or English language, and shall publicly defend the same on the day of commencement ; but the

regents of the college shall, at any time, have power to consider the having attended lectures in any other medical seminary of established reputation, for an equal space of time, as equivalent to having attended one of the terms above prescribed.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That the regents shall, at any time, have the power of conferring the honorary degree of doctor of medicine on any physician who has practised physic for twenty years within the state of Maryland, and of conferring the honorary degree of bachelor of medicine on any one who has practised physic for ten years within the same.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That every licentiate of the board of medical examiners who shall have practised physic for five years within this state, shall have a right to demand and receive, from the college aforesaid, a surgeon's certificate, free of all expense, except the sum of one dollar to the register or other such officer of the college, for his trouble in making out the same.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the right of the said college to confer degrees shall not take place until professors shall have been appointed, and one course of lectures delivered upon the several branches of anatomy, chemistry, *materia medica*, and the practice of physic; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the said regents from conferring at any time, the honorary degrees before mentioned, or from admitting at any time, to the degree of doctor of medicine, such persons as may be appointed professors in the college on their performing such exercises and duties as may be prescribed by their ordinances.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That until further arrangements be made by the regents of the said college, John B. Davidge, M. D., and James Cocke, M. D., shall be joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology, George Brown, M. D., shall be professor of the practice and theory of medicine, John Shaw, M. D., shall be professor of chemistry, Thomas E. Bond, M. D., shall be professor of *materia medica*, and William Donaldson, M. D., shall be professor of the institutes of medicine; and the said professors, or any three of them, shall appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the regents of the said college, giving one week's notice of it in two newspapers published in the city of Baltimore.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That all students who matriculate in the said college previous to the first day of January, and attend any of the lectures therein to the end of the course, shall be considered as having completed a term.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That the medical and chirurgical faculty in the state of Maryland shall be considered as the patrons and visitors of the said college, and their president, for the time being, shall be chancellor of the college; and the medical faculty of the said college shall give into the said medical and chirurgical faculty, at each of their biennial meetings, a report of the progress of learning in the said college, and of such other particulars as they may think fit to communicate.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That in case at any time hereafter through oversight, or otherwise through misapprehension, and mistaken construction of the

powers, liberties and franchises, in this charter or act of incorporation granted, or intended to be granted, any ordinance should be made by the said corporation of regents, or any matter done and transacted by the corporation contrary to the tenor thereof, all such ordinances, acts and doings, shall of themselves be null and void, yet they shall not, in any courts of law, or by the general assembly, be deemed, taken, interpreted or adjudged, into an avoidance or forfeiture of this charter and act of incorporation, but the same shall be and remain unhurt, inviolate and entire, unto the said corporation of regents, in perpetual succession, and all their acts conformable to the powers, true intent and meaning hereof, shall be and remain in full force and validity, the nullity and avoidance of such acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That this charter and act of incorporation, and every part thereof, shall be good and available in all things in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed, reputed and adjudged, in all cases most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof of, the said regents and their successors, so as most effectually to answer the valuable ends of this act of incorporation, towards the general advancement and promotion of medical knowledge.¹

In perusing this interesting document, which is still in full force, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, 1839, the most remarkable fact which strikes us is the close connection between the College and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State. The Board of Examiners of the latter, twelve in number, are to constitute a part, and the major part, of the governing body of the College, and the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty is to be ex-officio Chancellor of the College. Reports of the College are to be presented to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty at its

¹ LAWS OF MARYLAND. "In the Act of corporation of this college, Shaw is styled M. D. This is a mistake and an explanation may afford some amusement to those who do not profess implicit veneration towards the Solons of our country. The law was drafted by Dr. Shaw, and he added the letters M. D. to the names of those gentlemen who were entitled to that distinction by a regular diploma. In the list there were some who, like Shaw, were only licentiates and their names were inserted without any addition. But, while the clerk of Assembly was reading the preamble, a member, who happened to recognize a friend among the licentiates, interrupted him to observe, that "he did not know why Dr. —— should not as well be an M. D. as Dr. ——, and Dr. ——, etc.," and therefore proposed to insert these letters after his name. No one could explain the reason and all the licentiates in the bill thus became *doctors of medicine* by Act of Assembly." ("Poems by the late Dr. John Shaw, to which is prefixed a Biographical Sketch of the Author." Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1810.) Those who were simple licentiates besides Dr. Shaw were Drs. Bond and Donaldson.

biennial meetings. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty are constituted patrons and visitors of the College. No better evidence could be adduced of the harmonious relations then existing between the two institutions, and of the fostering care and interest with which the older personally superintended the birth and early development of the younger. Theoretically, the relations assumed by the two were perfect. Subsequent events will show, however, that these relations were not permanent. Before many years this identity of interests ceased, and whilst the State Faculty gradually lost its importance and authority, the College received large accessions of influence and privilege.

We may here pause in our narrative to glance briefly at the condition of Baltimore at this period. The population of the city was about 33,000, and it was the third in size in the Union. Its growth between 1790 and 1810 was enormous, in proportion far exceeding that of both New York and Philadelphia. From 1790 to 1800 its population had doubled, from 1790 to 1810 it nearly trebled. The increase between 1800 and 1810 was two and a half times that of Boston and four times that of Charleston, and during this period it far outstripped those cities, both of which had exceeded it in size in 1790. It was nearly half the size of Philadelphia and New York. According to a statement in the *New York Morning Post*, in 1811, the advance in trade was equalled by that of New York alone. During the previous twenty years, according to this authority, the tonnage of the city had increased from 13,000 to 104,000 tons, the number of houses from 1955 to 6611. In the eight years from 1790 to 1798 the exports had risen from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000. According to another authority (*the Encyclopædia Americana*), from 1790 to 1816 the shipping of the port increased nearly 800 per cent. These figures show a phenomenal development, which was not equalled by any of our Atlantic seaboard cities, at least. They further show that Baltimore occupied, at this time, no mean rank among American cities, and was justly entitled to claim an equal right with them to become one of the great centres of education.

The following local details will help to fill in the picture: The present site of the Washington Monument was the northern limit of the city; here was the residence of Col. John Eager Howard, the Revolutionary hero, situated in a large grove extending northward and known as "Howard's Park." The western limits were at Greene and Pearl streets and the southern at Barre street. That part of

the city bordering on the Falls, north of Fayette street, was little better than a marsh and was known as "The Meadow." It was liable to constant overflow by the stream during rainy weather, and the whole lower section of the city was extremely unhealthy; malarial diseases prevailed in their most aggravated forms and yellow fever was almost an annual visitant. Many of the streets were narrow and crooked, and among them we meet with such strange-sounding names as Conewago, King George, King Tammany, Lemmon, New Church, French, East, Chatham, Bernard, Bank, Duke, Pitt, Dulaney, St. Paul's Lane, German Lane, Vulcan Alley, etc. The Washington and Battle monuments had not yet been thought of, and the foundation of the Cathedral had just been laid. There was no gas, and railroads were unknown.

There were two collegiate institutions in the city—Baltimore College, developed out of Mr. James Priestly's Academy in 1804, and St. Mary's College, founded by priests of the Roman Catholic order of St. Sulpice, who fled from France at the time of the French Revolution in 1791. Though raised to the rank of a university by act of the Legislature in 1805, the latter never succeeded in assuming university proportions, and only the theological department now survives. There was one public library, the Baltimore Library, founded in 1796; it is said at this time to have "contained no inconsiderable collection of books upon medical science." There were three hospitals—the Almshouse, located at the head of Howard street in the neighborhood of Madison; the Marine Hospital, and the Baltimore or Maryland Hospital, on Broadway. The last had been established in 1798 for the care and treatment of the sick and insane.¹

There were, at this period, four other medical schools in the country, viz. the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, Dartmouth College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. The College of Medicine of Philadelphia—"Collegium et Academia Philadelphiensis" was its exact title, according to the diploma of Dr. John Archer, of Maryland, its first graduate²—was

¹ In 1808 it was leased by Drs. Smyth and Mackenzie, by whom it was conducted for many years as a general hospital. It subsequently reverted to the state, and became (1838) the "Maryland Hospital for the Insane." After the war it was moved to the vicinity of Catonsville, and its former site is now occupied by the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

² This was the first medical diploma issued in America. It is dated June 21, 1768. It is now in the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

founded in 1765; in 1791 it was united with the University of Pennsylvania, which had then been in existence about two years. In 1807-8 the University of Pennsylvania had 270-275 students, and among the graduates of that year were Samuel Baker and Richard Wilmot Hall,¹ who afterwards became professors in the school here. The Medical School of Harvard University was founded in 1782, that of Dartmouth College in 1798.² The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York was organized in May, 1807.³

¹ *Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder*, 1808.

² Thacher's *American Medical Biography*.

³ As indicating the condition of medical education then, I may add that, of the 241 names of members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1807, but 43 had degrees in medicine, of which 37 were M. D. and 6 M. B.

FIRST PERIOD.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, 1807-1812.

UPON receiving notification of the passage of the Medical College Bill by the Legislature, the Board of Regents were called together by public notice in the newspapers. The meeting was held at Dr. Davidge's house, at noon, on the 28th of December, 1807, and forms an epoch in the career of the University, because it was the beginning of its existence as an organized institution. The only record, or even knowledge, that we possess of this meeting is contained in the *Federal Gazette* of December 30th, and is as follows: "At a meeting of the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland, held pursuant to an act of the General Assembly for founding a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, passed December 18th, 1807, George Brown, M. D., was unanimously elected President, Solomon Birckhead, M. D., was unanimously elected Treasurer, and James Cocke, M. D., Secretary. After these elections were made the Board entered into the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the appointments by the General Assembly of George Brown, M. D., to the professorship of the Practice and Theory of Medicine; of John B. Davidge, M. D., and of James Cocke, M. D., to the joint professorship of Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology; of John Shaw, M. D., to the professorship of Chemistry; of Thomas E. Bond, M. D., to the professorship of Materia Medica; and of William Donaldson, M. D., to the professorship of the Institutes of Medicine, be and are hereby confirmed.

"Dr. Brown having resigned, Nathaniel Potter, M. D., was elected to the professorship of the Practice and Theory of Medicine.

"The Board of Regents being adjourned, John B. Davidge, M. D., was elected Dean by the Medical Faculty of the College of Medicine of Maryland. James Cocke, M. D., *Secretary*.

"The Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry have commenced their lectures."

GEORGE BROWN was born in Ireland, in 1755, received the degree of A. M. from Glasgow University, and obtained his medical degree (M. D.) at Edin-

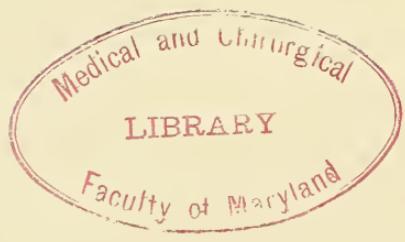
burgh, in 1779, the subject of his graduation thesis being "*De Cortice Peru-viano.*" He emigrated to Baltimore in 1783. The prevalence of a severe epidemic in the town at that time favored his successful entrée into practice. He took part in the formation of the first medical society organized in Baltimore (1788) and of the first medical school projected in 1790. He was among the first, if not the first (Davidge, *Physical Sketches*), to employ mercury in acute inflammations (1790), especially pneumonia. He was one of the founders of the Baltimore Library in 1796 (the first public library in Baltimore), of the Baltimore College in 1804, and of the College of Medicine in 1807. He was President of the Board of Regents of the latter from 1807 to 1812. He died August 24th, 1822, aged 67 years. He attained to the highest social and professional rank, and in almost every enterprise, medical, literary or educational, begun during his residence in Baltimore, he was a prominent actor. (The author has been aided in preparing this notice by Judge George William Brown, grandson of the subject of it.)

Thus modestly and unostentatiously began the career of an institution, which, for eighty-odd years, has never ceased to fulfill its sphere of usefulness, and which has trained and sent forth a majority of the physicians of Maryland, and a large proportion of those of other states; illy provided, it is true, for the tempestuous voyage before it, but with youth, energy and skill at the helm to guide it on to more prosperous seas.

The course of instruction during the first session of the College was not a complete one. After the destruction of the Anatomical Theatre by the mob, as already described, practical anatomy was abandoned for a time. The lectures were delivered at the houses of Professors Davidge, Cocke and Shaw, but some clinical lectures were given at the Almshouse. The class numbered but seven, and there were no graduates. Professor Potter did not commence his course until the second session (December, 1808). Dr. Bond was early compelled by ill health to resign his chair and retire to his country seat in Harford County. Dr. Donaldson and Dr. Brown (as appears to have been anticipated) declined their appointments, but not from any want of interest in the institution. They seem only to have joined in the undertaking in order to give it the advantage of their influence and aid and get it under way, and not from any desire for professorial honors, for which they had no aspirations. Dr. Brown continued to co-operate with the Faculty as President of the Board of Regents, an office which he held from 1807 to 1812, when he voluntarily resigned it. The vacancies in the chairs of Materia Medica and Institutes were not immediately filled. Some



NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.



time early in 1808 the Faculty secured a building on the southwest corner of Fayette street (then known as "Chatham" street) and McClellan's Alley, which had formerly been used as a schoolhouse, but had been tenantless for several years and was now dilapidated and afforded but partial protection from the weather. In the absence of anything better, this structure, repaired as well as possible, served for college purposes until the winter of 1812-13. Professor Shaw here entered zealously upon his work and soon had a very respectable laboratory, which he utilized to the best advantage. But alas! he was cut down almost at the very beginning of what promised to be a most brilliant career. In the course of some experiments which he made early in 1808, and which occupied an entire night, it became necessary for him to immerse his arms frequently in cold water. This exposure resulted in a pleurisy, which developed rapidly into pulmonary consumption. By the end of the year his fast-failing health compelled him to abandon his duties and try the virtues of a change of climate. He accordingly sailed for Charleston and there re-embarked, designing to go to the Bahamas. He died at sea before reaching his destination, a martyr to his zeal in the service of the College. Professor Cocke was also laid up for several weeks during the first winter with pleurisy.¹

JOHN SHAW was born in Annapolis, May 4th, 1778. He entered St. John's College, in that city, on its establishment in 1789, and received from it the degree of A. B., in October, 1796. During this period Francis Scott Key was his intimate friend and companion. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Shaaf, of Annapolis, a graduate of Edinburgh University. In 1798, while attending his first course of lectures in Philadelphia, he received a medical appointment in the U. S. Navy and sailed for Algiers. He spent about a year and a half in North Africa, in a position partly medical and partly consular. While there he learned to speak Arabic and became the physician of the Bey of Tunis, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires. He returned home in the spring of 1800, but in July, 1801, again set forth to continue his medical studies in Edinburgh. Early in 1803, before he had obtained his degree, he was induced to go to Canada, by the Earl of Selkirk, who had founded a colony there. He remained in the Earl's service until 1805, when he again returned to Annapolis, and entered upon practice as the partner of his preceptor. In February, 1807, he married and moved to Baltimore, where he assisted in founding the College of Medicine, in the manner already described. His death occurred at sea, January 10th, 1809, at the age of 30, while on his way from Charleston to the Bahamas, in search of health. He published a number of poems and left a manuscript of his travels in Africa.

¹ Potter's *Sketch*.

The former were collected and republished in a volume in 1810 : a biographical memoir precedes them. His prose style is sprightly and entertaining ; his poetry, which is chiefly sentimental and patriotic, and ambitious neither in subject nor length, is sweet and graceful.

THOMAS EMERSON BOND was born in Baltimore, in February, 1782, and practiced in this city for many years. He held a professorship in the Washington Medical College, and was a member of the City Council and President of the Board of Health. He was a local preacher of the M. E. Church and edited "The Itinerant," and later, for twelve years, "The Christian Advocate and Journal," of New York, the leading official organ of his denomination. By his ability and zeal in the cause of Methodism he earned the title of "Defender of the Church." He held an honorary degree of M. D. from the University (conferred in 1819) and he was also a D. D. He died in New York City, March 14th, 1856, aged 74. (Drake and others.)

WILLIAM DONALDSON was born in Calvert Co., Md., in 1778. He graduated (B. A.) at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1798, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1802-3. About the time of the establishment of the medical college he suffered from an affection of the chest, from which he got relief after visiting the West Indies. He married Miss Catherine Weatherburn, of Baltimore, in 1815. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland, in 1818. He died January 16th, 1835, at the age of 57. He was associated in practice with Dr. Miles Littlejohn and later with Dr. Richard S. Steuart, both physicians of eminence. He was one of the leading men in the profession and was said to possess great skill in physical diagnosis. He wrote only two short articles, on "Ascites" and "Epidemics." (See memoir by Professor William N. Baker, *Maryland Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1840.)

During the second session (1808-9) the number of the class increased to ten. The expenses were borne equally by the members of the Faculty. The Professors of Institutes and Practice lectured in a ballroom on Commerce St., the use of which was tendered by the proprietor, from 12 to 2 o'clock daily during the session. The vacancies in the chairs of Chemistry and Materia Medica were filled in 1809 by the appointments, respectively, of Doctors Elisha DeButts and Samuel Baker. No successor was appointed to Dr. Donaldson, the duties of whose chair were probably performed by Professor Davidge.¹ During the winter of 1809-10 the same apartments were

¹ Much importance was attached to the teaching of the "Institutes" by both Professors Davidge and Potter. "They came to the conclusion that the science" (of medicine) "could not be successfully taught under the usual organization of medical schools; that without the aids of physiology and pathology, either associated with anatomy or as a separate chair of Institutes,

occupied, and the class had increased to 18. According to Professor Potter, the first public commencement was held in April, 1810, and degrees were then conferred on five graduates.¹

In 1812 the Faculty received some important accessions to its number, Dr. William Gibson, who had recently returned from the University of Edinburgh, being elected to the chair of Surgery, and Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall being made Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, to which was added the next year Diseases of Women and Children. Professor Davidge now devoted his attention to Obstetrics and Institutes, while Professor Cocke continued in charge of the department of Anatomy.

The want of a suitable building for the purposes of the College had been painfully felt from the first, and the ways and means for securing it had been frequently and anxiously discussed. There was no available structure in the city that was suited for use. It was necessary, therefore, to build, and it was determined that the contemplated building should be one that would be a credit and ornament to the city. The Faculty, at this time, was composed of young men, none of whom were wealthy. How should the means necessary for the purpose, therefore, be raised? By lottery, was the answer. Lotteries were the favorite resort in almost every enterprise of the day. It is astonishing to how many and varied objects they were made to contribute. Not only public, but private enterprises also, were set on foot through their agency. Among the

the philosophy of the body, in sickness or in health, could not be understood. This formed the basis of our scheme and the ground on which we erected a school."—Potter's *Sketch*.

¹ Potter's *Sketch*. I have spent much time vainly seeking in the newspapers for some reference to this commencement. The statement rests upon the authority of Professor Potter alone; I have not seen even an allusion to it by any one else. Although the first and second sessions were incomplete, it seems not improbable that some of the students should have been prepared to receive the degree at the close of the third session; and it would appear as though so important an event as this must have been impressed with indelible distinctness upon Professor Potter's memory. But the *Sketch* is inaccurate in many other particulars as important as this, and therefore, in view of the absence of any confirmatory evidence and the fact that the number of graduates in the years 1812 and 1813 corresponds exactly with that given by him for 1810 and 1811, there is some justification for a doubt, at least, as to the truth of his statement. The earliest mention of a commencement, to be found outside of the *Sketch*, is in the "American," of May 7th, 1812, and the names of five graduates are there given.

former were the erection of monuments, the building of market-houses, engine-houses, academies, public halls and bridges, the erection, repair and enlargement of hospitals, the construction of wharves and pumps, the purchase of fire-engines, alarm-bells and town-clocks, the cutting and opening of roads and canals, the straightening and paving of streets, the improvement of the navigation of rivers, and the preservation and distribution of vaccine virus; among the latter were the building of colleges, Masonic halls and preachers' houses, the erection, rebuilding and repair of churches and the finishing of steeples. These lotteries abound in the legislative enactments of the state, from the beginning of the century on to near its middle. They were a source of large revenue to the state and were very popular—to legislators, because they supplied the means of government without the necessity of direct taxation; to the people, because they enabled them to raise money for their various enterprises, without forced contributions and with the incentive of a possible fortune. They were actually only to be regarded as "dispensations from penalties under the prohibitory lottery law."¹

The first act authorizing the drawing of a lottery for the benefit of the College was passed by the Legislature, January 20th, 1808. It names Col. John Eager Howard, James McHenry, James Calhoun, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Wm. Gwynn, John Comegys, Charles A. Warfield, John Crawford, Solomon Birckhead, John B. Davidge and Ennals Martin, as commissioners to prepare a scheme for raising a sum not exceeding \$40,000. They were required to give bond for \$80,000, to pay the prizes within six months after the drawing began and to pay over the balance after deducting expenses to the Board of Regents. The commission made but little progress with the work entrusted to them, and at the next session a supplement was passed authorizing the Regents to appoint commissioners in place of those who had neglected to comply with the provisions of the act. Dr. Cocke now assumed charge and finally placed the enterprise upon a successful financial footing. To him, according to Professor Potter, was chiefly due the credit of raising the means for carrying on the work of the College and for erecting the University building.² As

¹ Report of Joint Committee of Legislature on Memorial of Regents of University of Md., 1839.

² Other acts relating to the University lottery were passed during the sessions of 1811, 1813, 1816, 1819, 1820, 1826, and 1827. That of 1813 authorizes the raising of \$30,000, "to be paid to the members of the Faculty of Physic

we learn, however,¹ nothing was derived from these efforts until after the College became a University, and the expenses were meanwhile borne by the members of the Faculty, who made themselves personally responsible for the debts incurred. Loans from banks and individuals were effected, and we find acknowledgment of help and encouragement received from a number of prominent and public-spirited citizens, and especially Col. Howard, Robert Oliver, Robert Gilmor, and John and David Hoffman.

The purchase of the lot on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, at "a merely nominal amount," from Col. Howard, has been already referred to and is but one instance of the liberality of that distinguished gentleman.² The plan for the erection of a building upon this lot was entrusted to Mr. R. C. Long, an eminent architect of the day, to whom Baltimore is indebted for so many of her handsomest and most enduring edifices. Accordingly he drew a plan for the building, which was erected in accordance therewith and which still serves for the uses of the College, and in its massive structure seems destined to endure for centuries. It was built, like most of the public buildings of the day, in imitation of a classic model—the Pantheon, at Rome.³ At the time of its erection it was, therein, and to be applied to the payment of balance due on their lot and edifice, to the purchase and support of a botanic garden, a library and other necessary apparatus." By an act of 1816 the amount was raised to \$100,000. The state was paid taxes on all the drawings. In time it was found that the scheme for raising revenues by lotteries was interfered with by the privileges granted the University and the Legislature determined to put an end to the latter. Accordingly, the act of 1827, ch. 198, was passed, which provides that the balance of the privilege remaining to be realized (\$40,946) should be paid to the University from the state treasury by annual installments of \$5000 instead of by successive lottery drawings. (Report of Joint Committee of Legislature, 1839.)

¹ *Idem.*

² The contract with Col. Howard was signed by several of the Professors of the College, who made themselves individually responsible for the amount of the purchase money, and the deed for the lot was recorded "as a deed to them in trust for the Regents of the University, whenever they should be reimbursed" (*M. S. Records, Statement of Professor Hall*). The amount asked was \$10,000. No security was demanded, and there was no limitation as to time of payment (*Opinion of Counsel*, May 21st, 1826, and *Potter's Sketch*). Col. Howard contributed \$1000 of the purchase money, and the balance (amounting with interest to about \$11,000) was paid to him in full.

³ The Pantheon was a magnificent temple, built by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, and dedicated by him to Jupiter the Avenger. It has been con-

without doubt, the finest structure devoted to medical education in the New World. It may well, therefore, have excited the pride and admiration of the Faculty and citizens, and given rise to the glowing but somewhat exaggerated descriptions found in matter-of-fact old Niles' Register. It was one of the conspicuous objects of the city and stood almost alone, at the extreme "western precincts."

"The splendid edifice which constitutes the Medical College, as the centre from which the other departments are to diverge, stands on Lombard street extended, in the western end of the city. It is constructed on the plan of the (old) Pantheon at Rome. The front faces on the Washington road, commanding an extensive prospect down the Patapsco and Chesapeake. The grandeur of the exterior of the building does not excell the internal convenience of the apartments. The anatomical theatre with its necessary appendages is as extensive and appropriate as those of any of the European schools. The lecturing room alone is capable of containing twelve hundred persons with convenience. The chemical hall, immediately below, is but little inferior; it will accommodate about a thousand, a part of its area being taken off by the laboratory and necessary apparatus. The apparatus is complete, accommodated to the taste and views of the learned professor."¹

The building was begun May 7, 1812, and according to the expectation of the Faculty, it was to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the ensuing session. Although this anticipation was not realized, it was so far completed as to be partially tenantable during that session, and some of the lectures were delivered in it.²

verted into a church—the *Tempio di San Maria Rotonda*. It is of a round or cylindrical form, capped by a spherical dome, and is 144 feet in diameter.

¹ "Viator," *Niles' Weekly Register*, Sept. 15th, 1815.

² According to Professor Potter (*Sketch*), the corner-stone was laid, "with ceremonies," by Colonel John Eager Howard, April 7th, 1811. This is probably a mistake, and the date is more likely May 7, 1812. Official publications of the Faculty in 1812 say the building was "begun" May 7, 1812. There is no allusion in the newspapers to any corner-stone laying either in 1811 or 1812, nor have I seen any allusion to it except Prof. Potter's. This is remarkable, as there must have been some ceremony on so important an occasion as this. The only explanation I can give for this omission is the almost utter indifference to local matters which characterizes the press of the period, and which is exceedingly provoking to those who seek for information through that channel. Whilst the columns are filled with politics, congressional proceedings, European affairs, and advertisements, the events that make up the daily life of the city and its inhabitants are either not mentioned at all or else referred to in the briefest manner.

R. CARY LONG was born in Maryland in 1772. His father dying, he early left home and came to Baltimore, where he apprenticed himself to a carpenter. He here rose to the highest distinction as an architect. To him our city owes the introduction of gas, being second only to London in the utilization of this method of illumination. He aided also in its introduction into Boston and Philadelphia. Among the buildings erected under his supervision were the University of Maryland, the second St. Paul's Church, destroyed in 1854, the Holliday Street Theatre, destroyed by fire in 1873, the old City Hall, old St. Peter's Church on S. Sharp street, Baltimore Library, Mechanics', Patapsco, and Union banks, Patapsco Institute, the Court House, the old Jail, and numerous private residences. The McKim schoolhouse, corner Baltimore and Aisquith streets, which is considered a gem of classic architecture, was designed either by him or his son. His latter years were given mostly to civil engineering, and the laying out of Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, was his last work. He died in 1835, at the age of 63, beloved and honored by all, and his remains were interred in St. Paul's graveyard. He left a son of the same name, who was also a distinguished architect. (See notice of him by his grandson in the *Amer. Architect and Building News*, June 24, 1876.)

The idea of engrafting a University upon the Medical College seems to have been first conceived about the time the building was commenced, but we are not informed who suggested it. This was not the first time that the thought of such an institution had been entertained. As far back as 1784 a "state university" had been actually "created" by act of the Legislature. It was then enacted that Washington College, at Chestertown, in Kent County, on the Eastern Shore, an institution incorporated in 1782, and St. John's College, at Annapolis, chartered in 1784, should be united into "one University, by the name of the University of Maryland."¹ Of this foundation the Governor was made Chancellor, and one of the principals of the colleges was to be Vice-Chancellor, and there was a representative board or "convocation" composed of members of the colleges. Very liberal endowments were granted by the state, Washington College receiving £1250 and St. John's £1750 annually, the proceeds of marriage and other licenses, fines, penalties and forfeitures. "The connection between the two shores," thus secured, "would," it was thought, "be greatly increased by uniformity of manners, and joint efforts for the advancement of literature, under one supreme legislative and visitorial jurisdiction." The failure of such a cumbrous organization might easily have been foreseen. In

¹ General John Cadwalader (who moved from Philadelphia to Maryland after the Revolution; *natus 1742, obiit 1786*) was the author of this bill. The original of St. John's College was King William's School, opened in 1701.

1799, the appropriation of Washington College was reduced to £750, and on June 1, 1806, the funds were entirely withdrawn from both institutions, and the act constituting them into a university was repealed. This is not the only instance in which the state has withdrawn its support from literary institutions which it has created or fostered, and unfortunate is that college which has to depend for maintenance upon the uncertain tenure of state aid. St. John's afterwards again became the beneficiary of the state, and was again, with singular inconsistency, abandoned. At the present time it seems to be flourishing, in a measure, with a small annual state appropriation and a scholarship from each of the twenty-four senatorial districts into which the state is divided. It is still without any permanent endowment. The collapse of the bilitortal university left the field open for newcomers.

The memorial for the passage of the act founding the University of Maryland was presented to the Legislature by the president and professors of the Medical College, with the approval and advice of the Board of Regents, and was passed December 29th, 1812. I give this important bill in full :

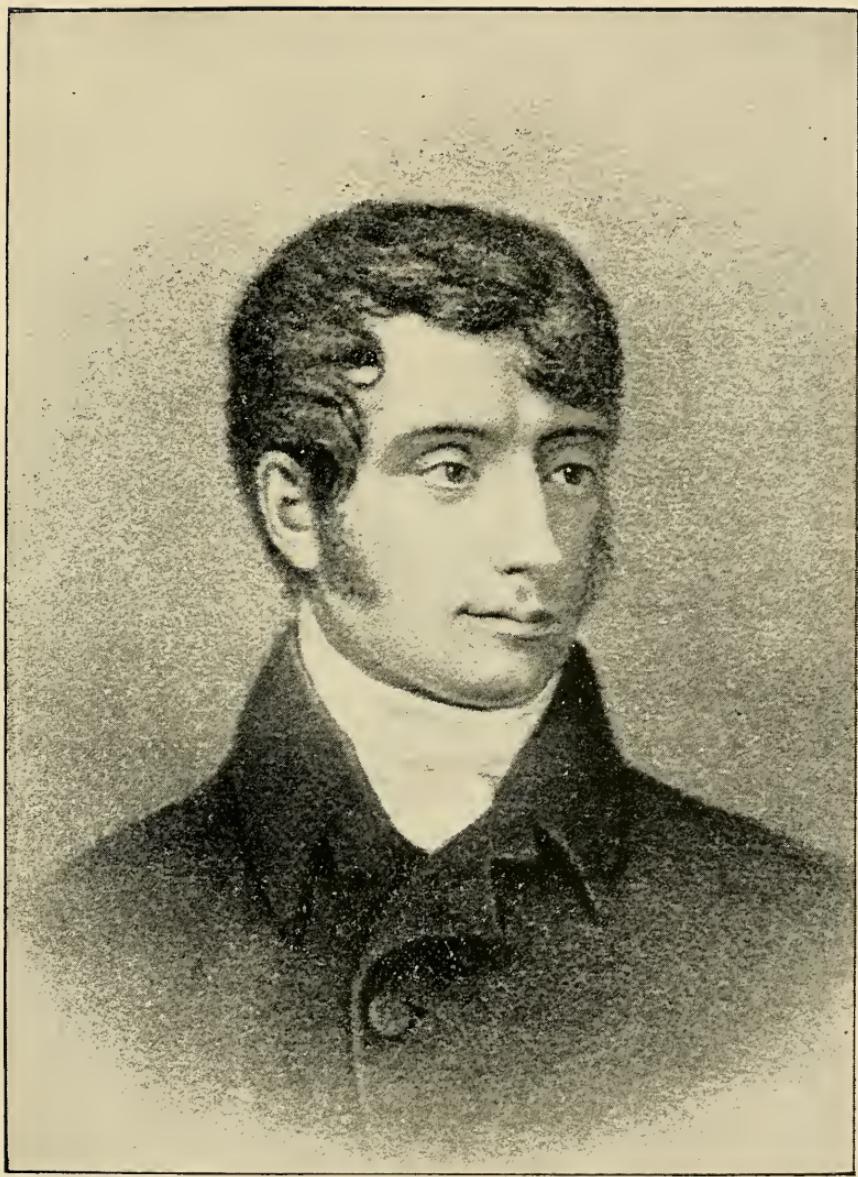
AN ACT FOR FOUNDING AN UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OR PRECINCTS OF BALTIMORE, BY THE NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS, public institutions for the promotion and diffusion of scientific and literary knowledge, under salutary regulations, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results to the State at large, by instilling into the minds and hearts of the citizens the principles of science and good morals ; and

WHEREAS it appears to the General Assembly of Maryland that this desirable end would be much advanced by the establishment of an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore ; therefore

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the college for the promotion of medical knowledge, by the name of The College of Medicine of Maryland, be and the same is hereby authorized to constitute, appoint and annex to itself the other three colleges or faculties, viz : The Faculty of Divinity, The Faculty of Law and The Faculty of the Arts and Sciences ; and that the four faculties or colleges, thus united, shall be, and they are hereby, constituted an University, by the name and under the title of The University of Maryland.

II. *And be it enacted,* That the said University shall be founded and maintained forever upon the most liberal plan, for the benefit of students of every country and every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the honors of the University, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, urging their attendance upon any particular plan of religious



*ELISHA DeBUTTS, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*



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worship or service, nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a Provost, Professor, Lecturer, or other officer of the said University, on account of his particular religious professions, but regard shall be solely had to his moral character and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he shall be chosen.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the members of the said four faculties, together with the provost of said University, and their successors, shall be and are hereby declared to be one corporation and body politic, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of the "Regents of the University of Maryland"; and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, of enjoying to themselves and their successors, in fee, or for any lesser estate, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, annuities, provisions, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature and quality whatsoever, and by whomsoever given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, confirmed or devised, and the same to grant, demise, alienate or dispose of in such manner as they shall judge most promotive of the interests of said University.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall be able in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in any court or courts, before any judge or judges, justice or justices, within the State, and elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, pleas, cases and demands, of whatever kind, nature or form they be, and to do all and every other matter and thing hereby contemplated to be done, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, in like cases may or can do.

V. *And be it enacted,* That the yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, hereditaments or other property, real or personal, of said University (exclusive of the lot and buildings occupied by the said University), shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and all gifts or donations to the said University, after the yearly value of their estates shall amount to an hundred thousand dollars as aforesaid, and all bargains and purchases to be made by the said University, which may increase the yearly value of said estates above or beyond the sum aforesaid shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors shall have full power and authority to have, make and use one common and public seal, and likewise one privy seal, with such devices and inscriptions as they shall think proper, and to ascertain, fix and regulate the uses of both seals, by their own laws; and the same seals, or either of them, to change, break, alter and renew at their pleasure.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents shall have full power and authority to appoint a provost of the said University, who shall preside at their meetings, and perform such other duties as may by the said regents be assigned to him, and in his absence to appoint a vice-provost, who shall always be one of their own body.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the mode of constituting and appointing the professors and lecturers of the different branches of physic, divinity, law and

the arts and sciences, shall be as follows: Each of the faculties shall possess the power of appointing its own professors and lecturers; and it shall be the duty of the said professor and lecturer of the different branches aforesaid, to instruct the students of the said University by delivering regular lectures on their respective branches.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That each faculty shall be capable of choosing its own dean, and of exercising such powers and authorities as the regents of said University and their successors shall by their ordinances delegate to them, for the instruction, discipline and government of the said institution, and of all students, officers and servants belonging to the same: *Provided*, That nothing be done in virtue of this contrary to the constitution of this State or to the constitution of the United States.

X. *And be it enacted,* That the professors now appointed and authorized in the College of Medicine of Maryland, and their successors, shall constitute the Faculty of Physic; that the professor of theology, together with six ordained ministers of any religious society or denomination, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of Divinity; that the professor of law, together with six qualified members of the bar, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of Law; and that the professors of the arts and sciences, together with three of the principals of any three academies or colleges of this State, and their successors, shall form and constitute the Faculty of the Arts and Sciences.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the said regents and their successors, shall meet at least once a year, in stated annual meetings, to be appointed by their own ordinances, and at such other times as by their ordinances they may direct, in order to examine into all matters touching the discipline of the institution, and the good and wholesome execution of their laws; and that the said regents, when duly assembled, shall have full power and authority to make their own rules of proceeding, and to make fundamental regulations for the government and discipline of the University, in all which meetings a majority of the whole number of regents shall be a quorum to do any business, except to vacate the seat of the provost of said University or of any of the professors or lecturers, for which purpose the consent of three-fourths of the whole number of the regents shall be necessary, and then only on a formal impeachment.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the faculty of physic of the said University shall hold one term in each and every year, which shall commence on the third Monday in October in each year and shall continue not less than four nor more than six months, as may be regulated by the ordinances of the University, within which period all the lectures to be delivered by said faculty shall be given, except the lectures on botany, and such other lectures as the regents shall deem most proper to be delivered at a different season.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That in order to animate and encourage the students of the said University to a laudable diligence, industry and progress in the professions and sciences taught therein, the said regents and their successors, shall, by a written mandate, under their privy seal, and the hand of their provost, have full power and authority to direct the different faculties to hold

public commencements, either on stated annual days or occasionally, as the future ordinances of the said institution may direct; and at the said commencement to admit any of the students of the said University, meriting the same, whose names shall be severally inserted in the said mandate, to the office and profession of surgeon, or to the degree of bachelor or doctor of physic, or doctor of divinity, or doctor of laws, and bachelor or master of arts; and further, the said provost shall have made out and sign with his own hand, diplomas and certificates of the admission to such offices or degrees; which diplomas and certificates shall be sealed with the common or public seal of the University, and delivered to the graduates as honorable and perpetual testimonials of such admission; which diplomas or certificates in order to confer still greater honor on such graduates, shall also be signed by as many of the different professors and lecturers as can conveniently sign their names thereon.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That no student or students within the said University shall be admitted to any of the aforesaid offices or degrees, or have their name or names inserted in any mandate for that purpose until such student or students shall have been first duly examined and thought worthy of the same, at a public examination of candidates, to be held in the said University, on the day of commencement, by and in the presence of the regents, and such other persons as may attend the same; and also until such student or students shall have had such previous private examinations, and have performed such exercises as shall be prescribed by the future ordinances of the said University.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That no student or students in the said University, shall be admitted to the degree of bachelor of physic, except he or they shall have attended medical lectures in the said University during one term; or to the degree of doctor of physic, or doctor of divinity, or doctor of laws, except he or they shall have attended the lectures on the respective subjects during two terms, and shall during that period have attended each of the lectures prescribed by the ordinances, at least one term, and shall also have written and caused to be printed, a Thesis or Theses, in the Latin or English languages, and shall publicly defend the same on the day of commencement; but the regents of said University may consider the attendance of such candidate or candidates for offices or degrees on lectures in any other University of established reputation, for the space of one or more terms, as equivalent to an attendance for one of the above prescribed terms; and no student or students shall be admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, until he or they shall have attended lectures in said University for two years, or to the degree of master of arts, until he or they shall have attended the same for three years; but the said regents may consider the attendance during one or more years in any other respectable institution as equivalent to one year's attendance in said University.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That the regents shall have full power to confer the honorary degrees of doctor of divinity, doctor of physic, doctor of laws and master of arts, on any person recommended by the faculty whose degree is contemplated to be conferred.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That all students who matriculate in the said University, previous to the first day of December, in each year, and attend any three courses of lectures therein, to the end of the course, shall be considered as having completed a term.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the beneficial exception in favor of all property real and personal, owned by colleges, contained in the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and three, chapter ninety-two, entitled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state," or which may be contained in any future act, be, and the same is hereby extended to all the property real and personal belonging to, or hereafter to be owned by the said University.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That in case at any time hereafter through oversight, or otherwise through misapprehension and mistaken construction of the powers, liberties and franchises in this charter or act of incorporation granted, or intended to be granted, any ordinance should be made by the said corporation of regents, or matter done and transacted by the said corporation contrary to the tenor thereof, all such ordinances, acts and doings, shall of themselves be null and void; yet they shall not in any courts of law, or by the General Assembly, be deemed, taken, interpreted or adjudged into an avoidance or forfeiture of this charter and act of incorporation; but the same shall be and remain in full force and validity, the nullity and avoidance of such acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That this charter and act of incorporation, and every part thereof, shall be good and available in all things in law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be construed, reputed and judged, in all cases, most favorably on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behalf of the said regents and their successors, so as most effectually to answer the valuable ends of this act of incorporation, towards the general advancement and promotion of the professions, sciences and arts.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the act passed at November session eighteen hundred and seven, entitled "An act for founding a Medical College in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine," as is inconsistent with, repugnant to, or supplied by this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.¹

As the acts of 1807 and 1812 are, according to the Court of Appeals, still in force, it is interesting to know the relations in which the University stands to each. The following quotations will explain:

"The Act of 1812 authorizes, not the Regents but the College, consisting of President and Professors, to constitute, appoint and annex to itself the three *other Colleges or Faculties*, thus, by the use of the words *other colleges or faculties*, treating and considering the College as itself a faculty. The authority is not given to the corporation, '*The Regents of the College of Medicine*.' " "*The College of*

¹ Ch. CLIX, Sess. 1812.

Medicine and the University are distinct corporations; the first did not cease to exist, and the Professors and President became members of the Board of Regents of the second just as they might have become directors of a bank for instance." "The College of Medicine and the University exist in contemplation of law as distinct and independent corporations, in possession of all the rights and franchises conferred upon them by the acts of their incorporation." "There is nothing in the act of 1807 inconsistent with or repugnant to the act of 1812."¹

In fact, however, although having a potential existence, it is evident that the original Board of Regents, consisting of the board of medical examiners of the state for the time being, together with the president and professors of the College, ceased to exist at the time of the organization of the University, and that the College or Faculty transferred its allegiance to the new Board of Regents of the University, composed of the Provost and the four faculties of Medicine, Divinity, Arts and Sciences, and Law, or such of them as exist. Nor is it likely that the original board, or the College of Medicine, as such, will ever be revived, although some feeble attempts were made many years ago in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty to revive them.² The University is too securely established upon the more comprehensive law of 1812, and has had too long a career of success and usefulness, to make a reversion to the earlier law a subject for discussion. Still it is an interesting fact that the first law is yet in legal force, if not enforced, and upon that fact seems to have largely depended the result of the trial restoring the University to the Regents in 1839.

¹ *Opinion of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case of the University of Maryland.* Delivered December Term, 1838.

² *Transactions of M. & C. F., 1854-5.*

SECOND PERIOD.

UNIVERSITY.—GOVERNMENT OF REGENTS, 1812–1825.

[N accordance with the new act, on Jan. 6th, 1813, the Faculty of Physic, "with the advice and recommendations of learned men of the several professions," "appointed and annexed to itself" the three other Faculties, and on April 22d, 1813, at a meeting of the Board of Regents thus constituted, a Provost and Secretary were elected. The Faculty of Divinity consisted of Right Rev. James Kemp, D. D., Rev. James Inglis, D. D., Rev. J. Daniel Kurtz, Rev. George Roberts, and Rev. John Glendy, leading Protestant clergymen of Baltimore, with two vacancies to be filled. Naturally such a "school of theology," composed of such inharmonious elements, could not be expected to prosper. The first professor in this department who ever actually discharged any public duties was Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt, of St. Paul's P. E. Church, appointed in 1819, who lectured to the medical class on Sunday afternoons during the session of 1823–4 (and probably also during that of 1820–1), on "The Evidences of Christianity and Moral Conduct."¹ This could hardly be called a theological course. The last survivor of this faculty was the Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D., a Presbyterian divine, whose name appears in the list of Regents as late as 1878, and whom former alumni will remember as officiating at the annual commencements. On his resignation in 1878 the department became extinct, and it is not likely that the Faculty of Theology will ever be revived. The Faculty of Law consisted of Messrs. David Hoffman, Professor of Law; Robert Goodloe Harper, John Purviance, Robert Smith, Nicholas Brice and Nathaniel Williams. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences was composed of seven of the most eminent scholars in the city, among whom were Charles W. Hanson, Moral Philosophy; Rev. John Allen, Mathematics; John E. Hall, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Rev. Archibald Walker, Humanity; John D. Craig, Natural Philosophy; ——, History, and Samuel Brown. Henry

¹ Regents' Minute Book, and *Federal Gazette*, Oct. 18, 1822.

Wilkins, M.D., was made lecturer on Botany.¹ Most of these appointments were mere sinecures. The Law Department was not organized until 1823, and then with but one professor; the Academic had only a nominal existence until 1830 and never flourished.

Archbishop John Carroll, of the Roman Catholic Church, a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was chosen to be the first Provost of the University, but declined. Hon. Robert Smith, who had recently held the office of Secretary of State of the United States, was then elected and accepted the position. Professor Richard Wilmot Hall was elected Secretary of the Board of Regents.

ROBERT SMITH, statesman, brother of Gen. Samuel Smith, was born in Lancaster, Penna., Nov. 1757. Was present at battle of Brandywine. Graduated at Princeton, 1781. Practiced law in Baltimore. Presidential elector, 1789; state senator, 1793; member House of Delegates, 1796-1800; member of City Council, 1798-1801; Secretary of Navy, 1802-5; Attorney-General, 1805; Secretary of State, 1809-1811; Provost of University of Maryland, 1813-1815; President of Maryland Agricultural Society, 1818. Author of "Address to the People of the United States," 1811. Died in Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1842. (See Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*.)

During the session of 1812-13 a Gold Medal was instituted, to be conferred annually, upon the student writing the best thesis in the Latin language. It was designed "as an expression of the estimation in which the College of Medicine of Maryland holds classical learning, and as an encouragement to medical students who may attend the institution, to acquire it."² It was conferred, for the first time, upon John D. Sinnott, in 1813, the graduating class then numbering ten. It was given for the last time at the close of the session of 1836-37, Dr. E. J. Chaisty being the recipient. From a similar motive, the announcement was made at this time that graduates in arts and sciences would be exempted from the payment of the graduation fee.

The session lasted four months, from November 1st to February 28th, and at first the lectures were all delivered in Anatomical Hall, except those of the Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Not

¹ Regents' Minute Book. Rev. John Allen was an A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin, and the author of an edition of Euclid and an original work on Conic Sections (*Fed. Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1822). His name appears on many of the earlier medical diplomas.

² Report of Committee of Faculty, *Niles' Register*, August 24th, 1813.

until the session of 1815-16 was a separate room provided for the accommodation of the Professors of Theory and Practice, Institutes, Surgery, Materia Medica and Obstetrics. This was derived from "an alteration of the Library,"¹ and was situated in the front of the building, opposite the present Faculty, or "Green" Room.

The obligations assumed by the Faculty, in the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings, were far greater than they had anticipated. The expenses, as is so often the case, exceeded the estimates. The erection of a high wall about the grounds was one item of large outlay. The members of the Faculty contributed as much as they were able and secured loans from their friends. But the period of the war was now upon them, with its depressing influences, and the classes increased but slowly. The creditors—the bricklayers, carpenters, architects, etc.—became importunate, and the lotteries were not yet bringing in any revenue. In this critical stage, the property of the corporation was actually threatened with sale by the sheriff. The aid of the banks was now invoked and a loan was effected from two of them of several thousand dollars. The threatened calamity was thus averted, but the financial anxiety of the Professors was not allayed until some years later—in 1821—and in a manner that will hereafter be described.²

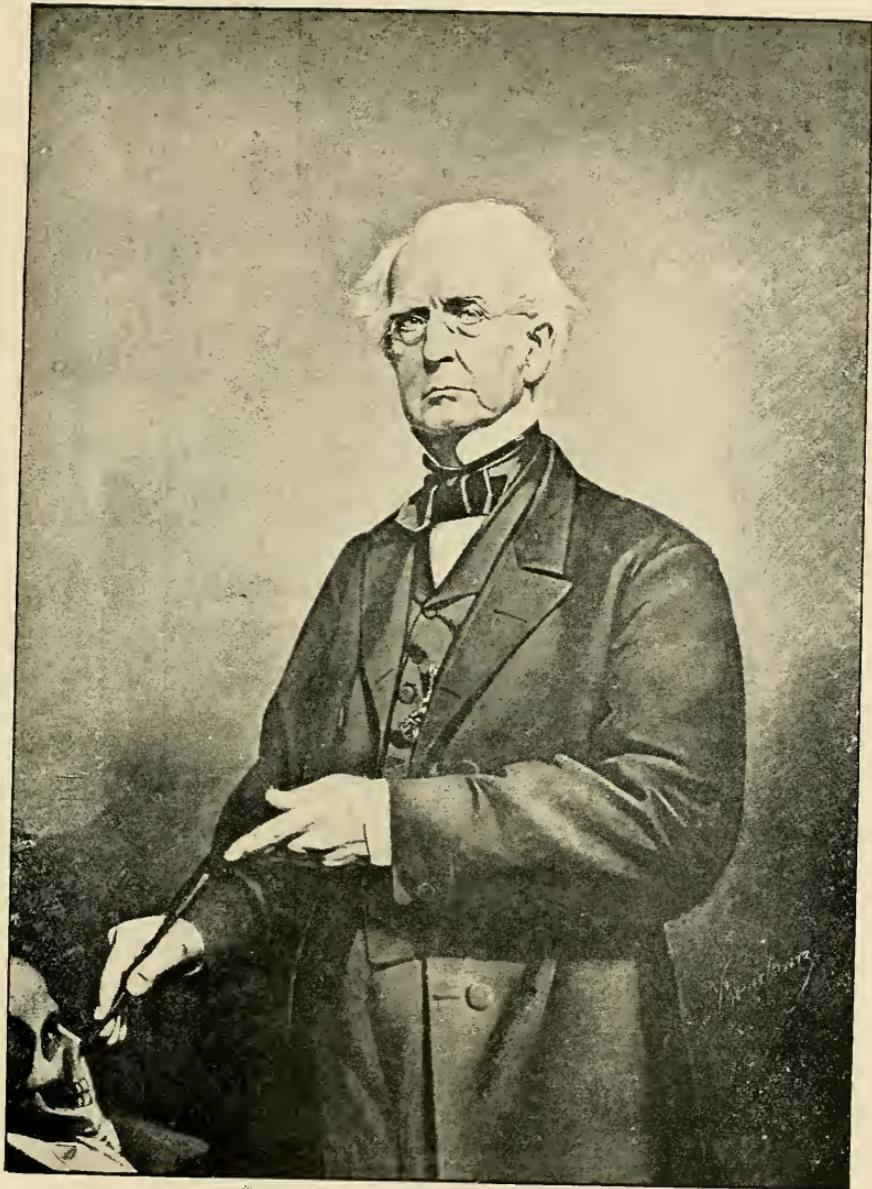
At the beginning of the session of 1813-14 the University sustained a severe loss by the death of Professor Cocke. It was due to "fever," and occurred on the 25th of October, and at the very hour at which he was to have delivered the opening lecture of the course in the new building.³ To talents and acquirements of a very high order, and which gave promise of a brilliant future, Professor Cocke added a trait—very rare in physicians—business capacity.

JAMES COCKE was a native of lower Virginia and came from a wealthy and influential family. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but was probably about 1780. He enjoyed superior advantages of education. About 1801-1802 he was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, at Guy's Hospital, London. He then returned to America and obtained his degree (M. D.) at the University of

¹ Communication from "Viator," *Niles' Register*, Sept. 15th, 1815.

² A number of years later (1827-30), suit was brought by the Bank of Baltimore against the Faculty for \$7000, with interest, which had been loaned by the bank for the erection of buildings. Judgment was given against the Faculty, and the Infirmary was threatened with sale, when the Trustees very unwillingly consented to pay the debt with the funds of the University in their hands. (MS. Records of University.)

³ Potter's *Sketch*.



NATHAN RYNO SMITH, M.D., LL.D.
Professor of Surgery.



Pennsylvania in 1804, his thesis attracting considerable attention from its original views. He came to Maryland in the same year, and settled permanently in Baltimore towards the close of the year. He died in the fall of 1813—*flatu febris æstuante ustus*—and was buried in Kent County, Maryland, the earlier home of his wife.¹ He was a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, and gave evidence of marked abilities as a lecturer and surgeon. His early decease was a great loss to the University and to his profession.

Professor Cocke was succeeded in the chair of Anatomy by Professor Davidge. The chair of Institutes became temporarily vacant, but was revived by the election to it, in 1814, of Dr. John Owen, of Baltimore. Dr. Owen was just then on his way to Bladensburg to join the 5th Regiment of state militia, of which he was surgeon, and he therefore declined the honor. Dr. Maxwell McDowell was elected to fill the vacancy, and delivered his first course of lectures during the ensuing session, 1814–15.²

JOHN OWEN was a native of Maryland. He received the degree of A. M. from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1794. He obtained his medical education partly in Great Britain, partly in America. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1818, by the University of Maryland. He began practice in Baltimore in November, 1799. He died in 1824, in his 50th year. Dr. Owen was a member of the City Council, Physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary, Surgeon of the 5th Maryland Regiment in the war of 1812, and Consulting Physician to the City Board of Health. He contributed nothing to medical literature. (See *Fed. Gaz.*, Oct. 22d, 1824, and Quinan's *Annals*.)

The chair of Surgery was filled during these early years by Professor Gibson, afterwards the eminent professor of the same branch in the University of Pennsylvania. A native of Baltimore, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and afterwards a pupil and friend of Charles Bell, of London, he entered upon the duties of his chair at the early age of 24.³ His reputation as a surgeon was established by his operation of ligating the common iliac artery, performed during the riots in Baltimore in May, 1812. He possessed great skill in making casts and models of wax. His lectures were largely didactic, as the facilities for clinics at this time were limited. Yet, he occasionally performed operations in the presence of the classes at the Maryland Hospital, on Broadway, of which he was the Con-

¹ See dedication of thesis of E. M. Worrell, *Md. Med. Journal*, July 1, 1882.

² His letter of acceptance is dated Sept. 3d, 1814.

³ His appointment is dated April 6th, 1812.

sulting Surgeon, and at the Almshouse.¹ He also had a private surgical institution, which was established by authority of the Legislature in 1817, and located on Madison street extended, "out the Falls turnpike, a short distance from town."²

Dissections were no doubt carried on during all the early years of the school. They were not made obligatory until many years after this, and they were conducted only in the daytime. There is a tradition handed down from one of the elder alumni,³ that the present "green-room" was used at first as a dissecting room, the second story of the front of the building not being yet completed. It has also been said that the Anatomical Hall was at first reached by the dark winding stairway at the northeast corner, near the exit towards Cider Alley.⁴ We have no account of any Demonstrator until several years after the occupation of the building. The classes being small, perhaps one was not deemed necessary, the Professor of Anatomy superintending this department himself or being assisted by one of the senior students. A graduate of the class of 1815⁵ states, in his thesis, that he had dissected six subjects, and performed experiments in order to elucidate the phenomena of luxation, and the method of reduction, and that "the Professor of Anatomy had first demonstrated to him a third head of the coracoid muscle." Dr. James Bain, a graduate of the year 1816, testified at the trial of Prof. Hall (1843), that he "dissected for two years for Dr. Davidge." It is

¹ He and Professor Baker accepted appointments as Attending Surgeon and Physician, respectively, of the Almshouse, on condition that their students should have the privilege of clinical instruction there. The Almshouse, it will be remembered, was then in the city. A certain number of the students held positions as residents in the Maryland Hospital. The late Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Cumberland, was one of these for two years (1814 to 1816), having learned of the place while serving with the troops collected in the vicinity, for the defense of Baltimore. In excavating for the foundations of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which occupies the site of the Maryland Hospital, the plate was discovered upon which the certificates of these students were printed. (See *Baltimore Sun*, June 15th, 1889.)

² *Medical Repertory*, July, 1817.

³ Communicated to me by Mr. Runge, the present Janitor, who received it orally from the alumnus.

⁴ In some alterations recently made at the University, this dark stairway was opened, and its appearance certainly seemed to negative the idea of its having ever been used by medical students.

⁵ Alex. Clendinen, of S. C., on the "Surgery of the Dislocated Shoulder Joint."

believed that Dr. John Buckler, who graduated in 1817, performed the same duty, and it is quite certain that Jno. D. Godman, of the class of 1818, did. Both of these held the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, which involved the oversight of dissections. Dr. William Howard was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy under Davidge, in 1820. From 1821, the date of the appointment of Dr. Duncan Turnbull, our information is more exact, and we have the names and years of service of all the Demonstrators from that date to the present time.

The "Library" was opened to the use of the students in the fall of 1815. It then consisted of the books of the late Dr. John Crawford, purchased from his widow after his death in 1813 for \$500, that amount having been privately subscribed for the purpose by the members of the Faculty. The following account of it at this time is given: "Though not the most extensive of the kind," it "is competent to most of the useful purposes of the medical pupil. While it contains many of the most useful works, it presents the curious inquirer with some of the rarest of both ancient and modern times, a few of which (I believe) are not to be found in any of the collections in the country."¹

The subsequent history of the "Library" may be dismissed in a few words. Small additions were made to it from time to time by purchase and donation. A minute of the Faculty is entered Dec. 11th, 1813, "requesting the Secretary to present the thanks of the Faculty to Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq., for donation of an Encyclopædia, the binding to be paid for by him." In a report of the Faculty to the Board of Regents² dated May 3d, 1819, it is stated that "the debt due for the buildings and appurtenances, together with the amount expended for apparatus, *library*, etc., is now about \$15,000." June 14th, 1831, the Trustees' records contain a notice of "350 volumes folio, of the great French Encyclopædia, presented to the Library by the late Mexican Minister, as a return 'for kindness received from the amiable people of Baltimore.'" This handsome contribution was turned over to the department of Arts and Sciences. The same records contain a notice of books purchased for the Medical Library, April, 1837. In a list of disbursements of the funds of the University, contained in the "Memorial of the Trustees of the University of Maryland, and Trustees of Baltimore College to the Legislature of Maryland," Baltimore, 1830, \$2600 are charged to the account of the "Medical Library." Some volumes were donated

¹ "Viator," *Niles' Register*, Sept. 15th, 1815. ² MS. Records of University.

by Prof. Geddings, and Prof. Smith is said to have contributed liberally to it.¹ Notwithstanding these various additions, the Library has certainly within the last 25 or 30 years been in a most languishing condition. It is doubtful if a single addition has been made during that time to the 600, more or less, antiquated volumes which repose in undisturbed retirement upon the shelves of the "Green" Room, the prey of dust, damp and worms. The value of the collection may be estimated from the fact that when offered to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty a short time since, it was declined by the Library Committee of that body.²

The year 1818 deserves to be noted for the graduation of John D. Godman, a youth who, rising solely by his talent and merit from the humble position of a poor and friendless orphan, was destined to become one of the foremost of American savants, notwithstanding his brilliant career was cut short before it had reached its full development. He fell a victim to that dread disease—consumption—which has laid low so many of the brightest and best of our profession. The University should be proud to have trained such a scholar and to have afforded him the means, denied by nature, for entering upon that scientific career for which he was so well fitted. The circumstances connected with Godman's lectureship are these :

During the winter of 1817 and 1818, Professor Davidge met with a serious accident by slipping upon the ice and falling against the curbstone. He thus sustained a fracture of the thigh-bone, which confined him to bed for several weeks and rendered him slightly lame ever after. Of course his further attention to his lectures was rendered impossible during that session, and in the emergency his assistant was called upon to take his place. Although not yet a graduate, Godman gladly embraced the opportunity, thus unex-

¹ Oral communication to writer by the late Prof. Aikin.

² In this connection it may be mentioned that at one time the Trustees made an annual appropriation of \$50 for the purchase of medical works, to be kept at the Infirmary for the use of the physicians and resident students. (MS. Records.)

An examination of a part of the Library stored in drawers in the Museum shows that there are there some old works which are probably rare and valuable, as Hippocrates, Sennertus, Malpighi, Hoffman, Swammerdan, Reaumur, Galen, Van Swieten, Sauvage, Hiester, Baglivi, Linnæus, St. Hilaire, Chorus Veterorum Medicorum, etc. Some of these are quarto editions, profusely illustrated in the highest style of mediæval art.

pectedly offered, for entering upon that career which was to be the chief business of his life, having an innate consciousness of his ability to discharge its duties with credit. The result is graphically stated by his biographer. The sympathy arising from their common youth and sense of companionship, the contagious enthusiasm with which he discharged his task, and the consciousness of his superiority, which was too apparent to excite any feelings of jealousy or rivalry, made him master of his audience from the first. With eloquent and burning words, and with all that fervor and zeal which characterize a vivid imagination and a comprehensive intellect to which the world of knowledge is just unfolding its treasures, he threw a charm into the dry subject which it had never had for his audience before. In chaste and apt language, of which he was master, with well-chosen illustration drawn from acute observation, extensive reading and a memory which never permitted anything to escape that once entered it, and in a style which, in its clearness and simplicity, contrasted most favorably with the turgid and meaningless verbosity of the day, he drew his youthful audience around him. So close was the attention and so fascinating the teacher that a pin might have been heard to fall during the delivery of his lectures. With such a guide and such surroundings the weeks flew rapidly by and the end came—the regretful time of parting. His success had been perfect, and gladly would the class have seen him permanently invested with the chair. No vacancy then existed, however, and after obtaining his degree he saw no other opening than a country practice. Although having little to do in a professional way, even there he was not idle, but utilized his ample leisure for the prosecution of those studies and researches in natural history which led afterwards to his work upon that subject, the first in America, and made him one of the authorities in that department. When the chair of Anatomy became vacant in 1819 he turned his face, as by right, towards his Alma Mater, which, other things being equal, should always prefer her own children to strangers. His qualifications and fitness for the post had been fully demonstrated and were freely acknowledged, but although he waited a whole year before the vacancy was filled, the verdict had been irrevocably passed—he was too young. Thus was lost to the institution and to the state a man who appeared destined to advance our knowledge, and more than it had been advanced by any one of his predecessors, at least in this part of the world. If so much could

be achieved in so short a life, what great benefits would science not have derived, what remarkable steps in advance might not have been made, had it been given to such a great mind to work on for the good of his race during a lifetime of ordinary length!

JOHN D. GODMAN was born at Annapolis, 1794. Being left an orphan and very poor, he received only the rudiments of an English education. He was then apprenticed in Baltimore with a printer, but ran away during the war of 1812 and joined the American fleet in Chesapeake Bay. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Luckey, of Elizabethtown, Penna., and by the generous interest of the Faculty was enabled to continue it at the University of Md. After graduating he spent a short time in the country and then went to Philadelphia. There he organized a very successful School of Anatomy. He held several professorships and lectureships, edited two or three medical journals (among them the *Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*), was a voluminous contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a number of works, the most important of which were his *Natural History*, 3 vols.; *Rambles of a Naturalist*; a work on Anatomy; a volume of Addresses, etc. He also edited several works of foreign authors and contributed some poetry. He died in 1830. He married a daughter of Rembrandt Peale, who with her children moved to the West after his death. He wrote with great vigor, simplicity and elegance, and his style might well serve as a model still.

In 1819 Professor Gibson severed his connection with the University to enter upon a larger sphere of activity. By the death of Professor Dorsey and the transfer of Professor Physick, a vacancy had occurred in the chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, then and still the leading medical school in America. Gibson was chosen to fill it, and thenceforward, for thirty-odd years, he was conspicuous there as a teacher and writer, sending out edition after edition of his *Surgery*, and contributing many valuable monographs to the periodical literature of the time.

WILLIAM GIBSON was born—a twin—in Baltimore, in 1788. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and at Princeton. He began the study of medicine with Dr. John Owen, of Baltimore. In 1806 he went abroad, attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh, and obtained the degree of M. D. there in 1809. Later in life he received the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a student and warm personal friend of Dr. Charles Bell, after whom he named his son. After graduating, he hurried off to the seat of war in Spain and was present at the battle of Corunna, where Sir John Moore was killed. Later, in 1815, happening to be travelling in the vicinity, he was present also at the battle of Waterloo and received there a slight wound. In 1810 he was practising in Baltimore, and married the same year Miss Hollingsworth of this city. In 1812 he achieved great reputation from being the first to ligate the common

iliac artery, which he did upon a negro wounded in the riots of that year. He held the professorship of Surgery in the College of Medicine and University of Maryland from 1812 to 1819, and the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania from 1819 to 1854. He spent his latter years in Newport, R. I., and died in Savannah, March 2, 1868, aged 80. He was twice married and had several children by each marriage. He was an Episcopalian. He possessed great mechanical ingenuity and at the age of 80 still worked in his shop. He was also very fond of fishing. He painted, knew how to stuff birds, and played upon several musical instruments, especially upon the violin. He retained a strong taste for the classics and in his old age could repeat three hundred lines of Vergil from memory. He kept a daily journal for over 60 years, which at his death amounted to 150 volumes. Among the operations (besides that already mentioned) which gave him most éclat, were caesarian section, performed twice upon the same patient, saving both mother and children, and extraction of the ball which General Scott had received at the battle of Lundy's Lane. The most important of his numerous works was his *Surgery*, in two volumes, which went through eight or nine editions. He was 5 ft. 9 in. high and weighed 160 lbs. (See Dr. Samuel Francis' sketch in *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1868, and Drake's *Dict. of Med. Biog.*, 1878.) "An accomplished lecturer, lucid writer and able surgeon." (Gross.)

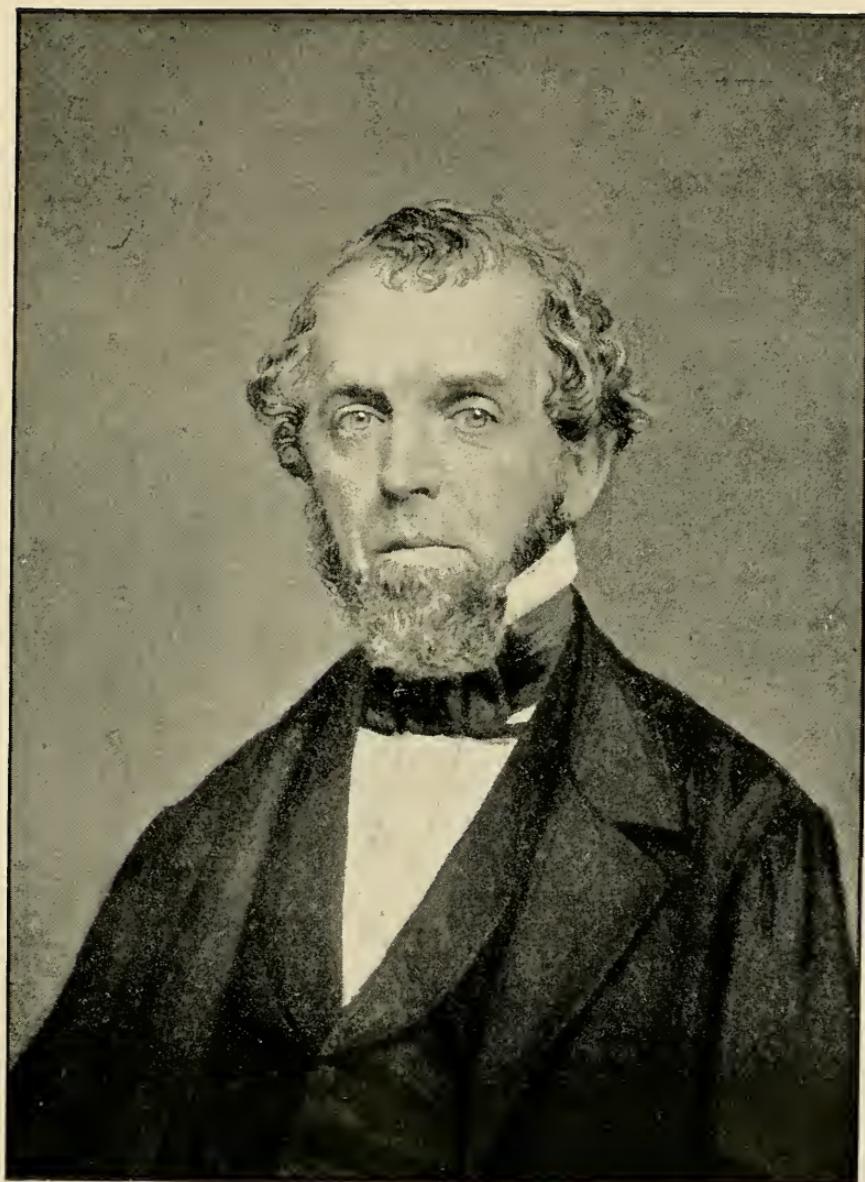
During the session succeeding Professor Gibson's removal to Philadelphia, Professor Davidge was again called upon to discharge the duties of the surgical chair, in addition to those of the anatomical chair, which he still retained. His preferences seem to have been for the latter. An able assistant was given him in the anatomical department in Dr. William Howard, who was appointed Adjunct Professor.

WILLIAM HOWARD was born in Baltimore and practiced there. He travelled extensively in Europe. He took the degree of M. D. at the University in 1817, and was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy under Davidge, and member of the Building Committee, 1820-21. He held the professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Academic Department of the University, and later was in the U. S. Topographical Engineers. Died in Baltimore, August 25, 1834, in his 41st year. He was "a gentleman of fine taste and very superior talents." (*Niles' Register*, Scharf, Quinan.)

Meanwhile the eye of the Faculty was kept open for a professor of Surgery, and it was not long before a willing candidate was found. This was Granville Sharp Pattison, a native of Scotland, who had held a subordinate position in the Andersonian Institute, at Glasgow, under the eminent anatomist, Allen Burns, and later become his successor. Mr. Pattison left Scotland, it was said, in consequence of a domestic difficulty with one of his colleagues, the particulars of which

were not made public until some time after his arrival in this country. He arrived in Philadelphia early in 1819 and remained there until the following year. He brought with him letters of recommendation from Sir Astley Cooper, Rev. Dr. Chalmers and others, which secured a favorable reception in professional and social circles. Being unable to secure a position in Philadelphia commensurate with his wishes and aspirations, and his pecuniary wants becoming pressing, he was fain to accept the chair of surgery in the University of Maryland, where on his arrival he was received with open arms as a great accession to the Faculty. There was a fine opening then in Baltimore for any one possessing the requisite qualifications of a first-class surgeon. The field of surgery was almost unoccupied, as Professor Davidge had already begun to withdraw from it on account of advancing age and failing sight, and Dr. Jameson had not yet come prominently to the front. The success that would have attended the advent of the right man was illustrated by the career of Prof. Smith only a few years later. Pattison, then, became the Professor of Surgery, and Davidge resumed the chair of Anatomy.

Pattison had brought over with him the anatomical preparations which had been accumulated by Burns and had been bequeathed to him by the latter. This collection, like its owner, was extensively advertised in the medical journals and newspapers of the country. The influence which Pattison now exerted in the councils of the University was paramount, and he used it to dispose of his collection. It was purchased by the Faculty for an anatomical and pathological museum, for \$8000, and Practice Hall was erected shortly after (1821) to give it accommodation. Pattison seems to have infused new vigor into the University. Whereas, at his arrival, the institution was burdened with debt, of which there was no prospect of payment, and the building was unfinished and badly needing repairs, the means were speedily secured for meeting all expenses and more. In 1821 a "loan" was obtained from the Legislature of \$30,000 at five per cent interest, to be paid annually by the Faculty. This loan was avowedly advanced for the purpose of relieving the institution of debt, and in order that it might be devoted strictly to the object intended the Legislature appointed a "commission" to see to its proper disbursal. This commission consisted of Reverdy Johnson, D. Hoffman, Wm. Howard, Maxwell McDowell, and others. Besides the state appropriation, some \$7800 derived from the medical



*SAMUEL CHEW, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.*



lotteries were also turned over to these gentlemen. The funds thus provided were found to be sufficient to pay off the entire indebtedness of the institution outside of the Faculty, including the cost of Practice Hall and the completion of "the splendid anatomical theatre and the extensive and convenient dissecting rooms attached thereto."¹

The "Museum," thus inaugurated with so much expense and éclat, has continued to be a feature of the University to this day, but it has had its vicissitudes and has suffered much from neglect and indifference. Instead of being a workshop frequented by ardent disciples of Æsculapius, except for an occasional stranger led thither by curiosity, it is to be feared it has been left mostly to dust and silence. The necessity of constant supervision of such a collection, to see that specimens are properly labeled, to supply new alcohol and shelving as growth proceeds, and to look after catalogue, repairs, etc., has not been fully appreciated by the authorities of the University. Nor are liberal appropriations all that is necessary; the qualifications of the "curator" are all-important. To an adequate salary he should add devotion to his work and an enthusiasm which never flags. There have been times undoubtedly when the Museum was well kept, but the word "curator" does not occur with that frequency in the records of the institution that is to be desired, and it is a remarkable fact that in the last catalogue there is no allusion whatever to the Museum. Now that pathology has assumed such a predominance in medical education, an institution with the

¹ *Medical Recorder*, Philadelphia, July, 1821. The following extract gives some idea of the financial straits of the University at the time this loan was effected :

"In 1821 the institution was at its lowest ebb. Professor Davidge occupied two chairs; the number of students did not exceed sixty; a heavy debt of at least \$38,000 hung over it. Executions to the amount of nearly \$6000 were then pending. The buildings, which had never been finished, were in a state of gloomy dilapidation, and a heartlessness and despondency prevailed through the institution to such a degree that Professor DeButts with much feeling informed me, after we had been visiting the buildings, that it was probable the institution could not last more than another session unless something could be done to rescue it from its peril. He asked me what could be done. My brief reply was, *Go further in debt*; get Dr. Davidge to resign one of the chairs, appoint an able professor to supply the vacancy, repair your buildings, erect a new building for a class-room, etc." (Extract from letter of Professor David Hoffman to the Medical Faculty, dated Dec. 28, 1824. Archives of the University.)

rank of the University of Maryland can no longer afford to neglect so important a department, and it is gratifying to know that changes for the better are in contemplation. The subject of a Pathological Laboratory might well engage the attention and efforts of the Alumni Association, which could thus materially advance the standing and means of instruction of the Alma Mater, whose welfare its members should all have at heart.¹

Notwithstanding these remarks, which, with due regard to truth, must necessarily be disparaging, the Museum has a history which can be traced here and there in the scattered records of the University. The latter has been particularly fortunate in the ability with which the chairs of anatomy and surgery have been filled, and it is not possible that such men as Davidge, N. R. Smith, Turnbull, Geddings, W. N. Baker, Roby, Miltenberger, Hammond, Johnston, Miles, Tiffany and Michael have not felt a warm interest in a collection of specimens illustrative of their lectures, or failed to add to it contributions of value which their extensive experience, both public and private, must often have placed in their hands.

Of the character of Professor Pattison's collection but little information is given, further than that it consisted "of upwards of 1000 selected morbid and healthy specimens, and in variety, excellence and number was far superior to any other in America." It was duly deposited in the "handsome hall, elegantly furnished," which had been erected for its reception, and for some time constituted the chief attraction for visitors to the University. The apartment in which it was placed displayed it to the best advantage, being spacious and well lighted. The cases were arranged against the walls, and the specimens were all numbered and catalogued. The first

¹ Seven or eight years ago a proposition was made in the Alumni Association to raise an endowment for a Laboratory, to be called the "N. R. Smith Pathological Laboratory," in honor of Maryland's great surgeon. Successful efforts (so it was reported) were then being made, in a similar way, at the Jefferson Medical College to establish the "S. D. Gross Pathological Laboratory." In view of the large number of our alumni who had attended Professor Smith's lectures and the affectionate regard in which his memory was held by them, it was thought not impracticable to raise a fund for the annual, if not permanent, endowment of a Laboratory, including the salary of the Director. But at the very beginning, before any plan of action had been settled on, some question arose as to the mode of appointment of the pathologist, and the proposition met with so discouraging a reception in a quarter where opposition was least expected that it was not further discussed. Let us hope it may yet be revived under more favorable auspices.

notice of any addition to it was in March, 1823, when Capt. C. G. Ridgely presented "a collection of minerals from South America (Peru and Chili); also curiosities of the Incas."¹ About the same time Gen. John Spear Smith made a second donation of minerals. In 1832 the Trustees appropriated \$250 for the purchase for it of articles abroad by Professor Geddings, who in the following year acknowledges their liberality, through which "important additions have been made to the Museum and Library." The "Prospectus" of 1839 "offers to the student of pathological anatomy a large and valuable Museum, founded upon the cabinet of the late Allen Burns . . . to which numerous additions have been made, especially beautiful preparations of the lymphatic system, superficial and profound, procured from Italy. The Museum contains magnificent models of the eye and ear in wax, which will greatly facilitate the study of the minuter parts of those delicate organs." In 1841 numerous and valuable additions to the Anatomical Cabinet were received, and \$65.35 were appropriated for the purchase of alcohol. In 1846 we find this notice: "The extensive and costly Anatomical Museum founded by the late Allen Burns has been, during the last session, greatly enlarged by the addition of numerous valuable morbid preparations, and it will be rendered still more efficient by the arrival of a complete set of the celebrated pathological models by Thiebert, ordered from Paris by Dr. Smith. They will be the only set in this country on this side of the mountains, and will represent every form of diseased structure more accurately than can be done by any other mode of preparation, and are intended to render the lectures on surgery vastly more instructive than they could be made otherwise." In 1848 we are told that "During the past session a considerable collection of French models has been ordered, and a large number of drawings and casts have been added." In 1855 the Museum was placed in charge of Dr. Christopher Johnston, Lecturer on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy ("lately returned from a prolonged residence abroad"), and an appropriation was made for its proper maintenance in accordance with his suggestions. In 1861, under the direction of Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, it was enriched by a collection of skulls, by French models, and by additions to the Materia Medica Cabinet. Microscopes were also provided, together with one of the largest collections of microscopical specimens in the country, containing specimens of all the tissues

¹ American.

and structures entering into the composition of the body. The next year the Museum, "ever an object of anxious care to the Faculty," received valuable osteological specimens illustrating comparative anatomy.

Notwithstanding the large amount of labor and money which are shown to have been expended on it, a recent visit to the "Museum" shows that it is in a lamentable condition. A majority of the specimens, from want of alcohol or absence of any history, are worthless. The writer counted between 600 and 700 that appeared to him to be in sound condition and of value. They were chiefly osteological and embryological, the latter including some interesting double and anencephalous monsters. It was gratifying to find some recent additions, proof that life was not entirely extinct and evidence that regeneration was at least possible. The announcement has recently been made that the "Museum" has been placed under the charge of Dr. Charles W. Mitchell, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, whose thorough training at home and abroad is a guarantee of his fitness for the important trust.¹

One of the most important events during this period was the erection of the Baltimore Infirmary (or "University Hospital," as it is now called), in 1823.² The need of a hospital in connection with the

¹ In answer to a note of inquiry, Dr. Mitchell sent me the following, dated Sept. 29th, 1888: "The Museum of the University has been sadly neglected during the past few years, but efforts are now being made to classify and put in order the specimens it contains, and additions are now constantly made from the dead-houses of the University and Bay View Hospitals. The material at hand will be employed throughout the sessions in my lectures on pathology, when fresh and preserved specimens will be exhibited to the class. The Museum at present contains about six hundred specimens, consisting of new growths, preparations of diseased joints and bones, monstrosities, illustrations of gross pathological lesions of viscera, etc. The most valuable specimens are those of joint pathology. I believe it is proposed during the present session to transfer the collection from its present location over to the room now used for dissecting. We hope during the present year to add largely to the usefulness of the Museum for the purposes of medical instruction." This hope has not yet (Sept. 1890) been realized, and I am informed that the Museum remains still *in statu quo*.

² The corner-stone of Massachusetts General Hospital, at Boston, was laid in 1818. "There was no institution with competent practical instruction in the Eastern section of the United States before this." (*Some Account of the Medical School in Boston*, pamph., Boston, 1824.) Pennsylvania Hospital was erected in 1752, and Dr. Thomas Bond, of Maryland, delivered clinical lectures there the ensuing year—the first in America.

College was early apparent to the Faculty. But clinical teaching did not then occupy the prominence it does now. Students were trained in the offices of preceptors, where they saw patients and put up the prescriptions ordered for them. Many of them had already been practitioners before entering upon a regular course of instruction. The sessions were brief—but four months—and it was doubtless thought that the student could make a better use of his time in hearing didactic lectures and in studying his books than in attention to cases of disease, with which in the natural course of things he must soon become familiar, if not already so. Therapeutics also were very simple then, consisting mainly of purgatives, calomel and venesection. An occasional clinic was, however, given at the Broadway ("Maryland") Hospital or the Almshouse, chiefly surgical operations.¹ Dispensaries in connection with colleges do not appear then to have existed; that of the University has, indeed, been only a comparatively recent addition to it. It is strange that the idea of utilizing out-patient practice did not occur to the early faculties: to us it seems quite natural. The Baltimore General Dispensary, founded in 1801, had been in successful operation for several years when the College of Medicine was instituted.² Perhaps it was thought that the town was too small for two dispensaries.

In order to afford the greatest facilities of access to students, the lot adjoining that occupied by the University was leased for the hospital. The lease was dated July 10th, 1823, and was for 99 years, renewable forever. It was drawn by John S. Skinner, in favor of Professors Davidge, Potter, Hall, DeButts, Baker, McDowell and Pattison, as tenants in common.³ This property was subject to a

¹ In 1812 the City Hospital on Broadway had 100 beds. Prof. Gibson was Consulting Surgeon. The centre building was then completed. The Almshouse also furnished a considerable amount of clinical material. Dr. James Smith reported 2016 inmates in the Almshouse during the year 1800-1. (*Quinan's Annals*.)

² This institution has always been useless for clinical purposes, the interests of patients being the sole object had in view by its managers.

³ MS. Records of University. The Infirmary lot "extended from a point 78 feet west of the corner of Greene—ran west 75 feet, then south to Whiskey Alley 174 feet, then east 75 feet, then north 174 feet." These particulars are given in the copy of a mortgage made to John Sinclair, March 17th, 1824 (MS. Records), for \$4800 on the Infirmary, by the Professors above named. The mortgage is payable Oct. 20th, 1830, with interest from Oct. 20th, 1823. An effort was made (newspapers of the day) to induce the city to erect and main-

ground rent of \$200, which the lessees had (and still have) the power to extinguish at any time during the lease by the payment to the lessor, his heirs or assigns, of the sum of \$3000. The building was erected by Mr. John Sinclair, at a cost of \$11,589; the furniture, permanent and movable, cost \$2520 additional, making a total of \$14,109.¹ This amount was derived first from the private resources of the Professors; when these failed, they secured a loan of \$7000 from the Bank of Baltimore. All this was done by the Professors in their individual and not in their corporate capacity. The Infirmary was therefore their private property; it did not belong to the Regents, nor was it under their control, although it was the design to turn it over ultimately to them. Notwithstanding these circumstances the Trustees afterwards took possession of it, and not only refused to pay the Professors for it, but even refused to allow them the income derived from it.

The foundation of the Infirmary building was laid June 10th, 1823, and the institution was ready for the reception of patients September 20th of the same year. Only acute cases were at first admitted. There were four clinical lectures each week, two medical and two surgical, and the students were at liberty, if they so desired, to attend at the daily visits of the physicians and surgeons. There were four wards, one of which was reserved for eye cases, instruction in ophthalmic surgery forming a prominent feature of the course. There were two resident students, each of whom was required to pay \$300 per annum, in advance, for board, washing, etc. It was calculated that the building would accommodate 160 patients, but this was doubtless an exaggerated estimate of its capacity. The visits of the medical and surgical staff were paid at noon daily, and the resident students were required to accompany the professors in their rounds. The histories of patients were written out on admission by the house students and read at the next visit of the medical attendant. The charge to patients was \$3 per week, which included everything. No operations were allowed to be performed without consultation. The operating theatre² was in the rear, but attached to the main building. It was surrounded by elevated seats "capable of accommodating several hundred students." One of the early

tain the Infirmary as a public institution, but the authorities thought that an almshouse was needed and not a hospital, and accordingly they built the former.

¹ MS. Records of University.

² Until recently used as a chapel.

regulations was that the bible should be read each day, audibly in in each ward. The Governor of Maryland was the President of the institution, and the Mayor of Baltimore Vice-President; a number of prominent citizens constituted its Board of Managers, and the Examining Board of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland were ex-officio consulting physicians and surgeons.¹

The growth of the classes, which had been slow up to the close of the war with Great Britain, began to show a steady increase after 1815. From 1820 to 1825 the increase was enormous. The latter has been considered the banner-year of the University, that in which it had the largest class ever known in its history. It is very hard to state precisely the number of students during the session of 1824-5. The Dean himself acknowledged that he did not know, and for the reason that many attended lectures who never matriculated. According to *Niles' Register* it was 303; Professor Potter estimates it even higher, 320.² It will have been observed that there was no break in the continuity of the sessions on account of the war with Great Britain, nor has there ever been one, from any cause, since the opening of the school.³

In the early portion of this period, from 1812 to 1817, the graduates were required to publish their theses, but in the latter year the custom ceased, although required by the letter of the charter.⁴ The circumstances of the case seem to render such a regulation impracticable. Some of the printed theses are still extant and are very creditable productions. The writing of a thesis has been altogether dispensed with for some years past; and well it may be, for it is a useless regulation and one liable to great abuse, and the personal examinations, which are now being conducted with steadily increasing

¹ Announcement in newspapers of the day. By the end of the first decade four more wards had been added and the number of beds was 90. There were 60-70 patients on an average, and four resident students. For the first few years the income of the Infirmary fell below the expenses, but in 1830 there was a net revenue of \$2000. The Gray bequest yielded \$300 per annum, and the Marine Department (sailors) \$4000 per annum. (Notes by Prof. Hall, March 11, 1838, MS. Records of University.)

² Potter's *Sketch*. The University of Pennsylvania had this year 480 students, and Transylvania 235, all the other schools less. Harvard had 101 in 1823-4.

³ This cannot be said of the University of Pennsylvania.

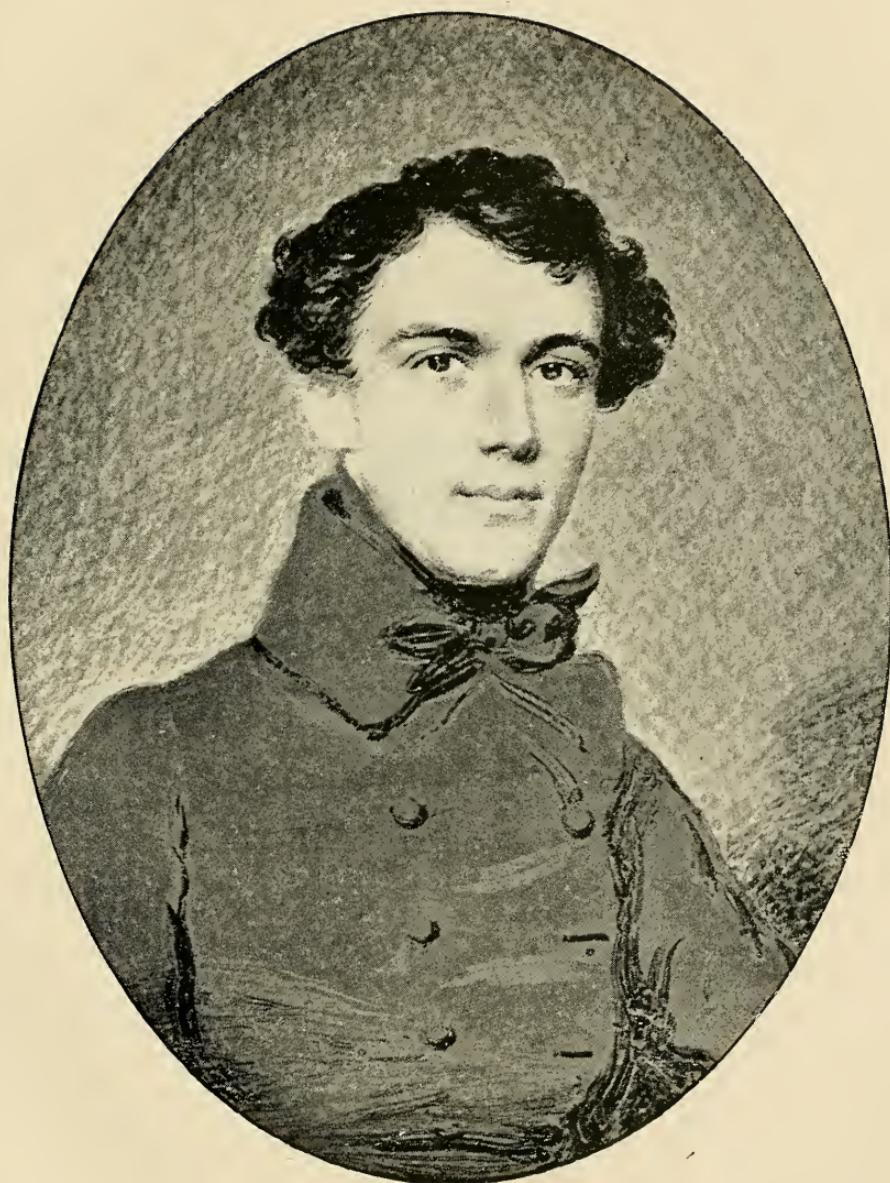
⁴ The same regulation prevailed at the University of Pennsylvania until 1805 and seems to be still in vogue in the Universities of the continent of Europe.

strictness, indicate better than any other means the acquirements of candidates for the degree.

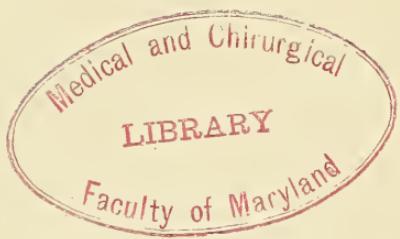
The degree of Bachelor of Medicine continued to be given, in accordance with the charter of 1812, after one year's attendance on lectures and examination, but the number of those applying for it appears to have been exceedingly small, one or two each year; it never became popular, most of the graduates preferring to remain through two sessions and take the full degree. Honorary degrees were also conferred at the annual commencements on certain physicians, who, by their attainments, professional standing and length of service, seemed to merit the honor. Among the most distinguished of these was Ephraim McDowell, the ovariotomist, who received the honorary M. D. in 1825.

EPHRAIM McDOWELL was born in Va., in 1771, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Was taken to Kentucky by his parents when an infant. Attended the University of Edinburgh 1793-4. His first ovariotomy was performed in 1809; he operated thirteen times, with eight cures, four deaths, and one failure from adhesions. Died 1830, aet. 58. He wrote only two short articles descriptive of his operations, in the *Philadelphia Medical Repertory*, 1817 and 1819. (See Gross' Biog. Sketch.)

The commencements during this period were held in Anatomical and Chemical Halls. The following interesting description of one of them (April 23, 1823) is given in the *American*: "Chemical Hall was fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and crowded at an early hour by a highly respectable audience, made infinitely more interesting by much of the youth and beauty of the city and neighborhood, the gay decorations of whose dresses relieved the sombre solemnity of the scene, and produced a charm and an interest which the society and approbation of *woman* alone can impart. The procession entered the hall at 11 o'clock, and took possession of the seats allotted to them. First the *graduates*, two and two—the Dean of the Faculty of *Divinity*, followed by the Professors, two and two, the Dean of the Faculty of *Law*, followed by Professors in the same manner, the Dean of the Faculty of *Arts and Sciences*, attended in the same way. Then the Dean of the Faculty of *Physic*. On Professor DAVIDGE (the father of the institution) and Professor Pattison making their appearance, they were received with three distinct bursts of applause by the whole assembly. The Reverend, the *Provost*, followed the *Professors* and the *Regents* closed the



PROFESSOR WILLIAM POWER,
At the age of 20



procession. The Professors having taken their chairs with their respected Dean (DR. DEBUTTS) at the head of the table, Dr. DeButts read the '*Mandamus*,' and the Right Rev. Bishop followed by prayer. The young gentlemen were then asked a few questions by the learned body, touching the subject of the different theses; and having received their degrees, the commencement concluded with solemnity." The paper goes on to speak in complimentary terms of the appearance and conduct of the students, which were such that the mere fact of being a student at the University "is considered by our best society as a sufficient passport to their houses and hospitality." It was no wonder, then, that the community felt the deepest interest in the prosperity of their leading institution, and contemplated "with pride and exultation" the high rank to which it had attained—a rank second to none other, at least in the New World.

In 1822 Professor David Hoffman, LL. D., a lawyer of learning and ability, gave notice of his intention to deliver a course of lectures in the department of Law. The course did not actually begin until the following year, when a circumstance occurred which favored its successful inauguration. This was the sudden death, August 1st, 1823, of Judge Dorsey, who had a large and successful law school then in operation. Professor Hoffman lectured daily, and designed establishing a two-year course of ten months³ each.¹ This department received only indifferent patronage, although it was aided largely by the University funds. Professor Hoffman sold his law library and furniture to the Trustees, but for some reason failed to deliver them, probably because he felt that he had some unsatisfied claim against the institution for money advanced. He ceased to lecture before the close of 1832. On the 16th of April, 1833, proceedings ("action of trover") were begun against him by the Trustees, with a view to recover the library and furniture, but he gave bail and left for Europe without having delivered either. Judgment was obtained against him in the Baltimore County Court, but it still remained "unsatisfied" when the University was restored to the Regents in April, 1839.² After the cessation of Professor Hoffman's

¹ *Fed. Gaz.*, Oct. 1, 1824.

² MS. Records of University. In 1826 the Legislature, having assumed control of the affairs of the University, undertook to direct the application of the balance of the \$140,000 authorized by the Lottery acts. It appropriated \$14,000 to the department of Law, that sum being considered a due proportion

lectures there was no attempt to revive the department of Law until 1869.

The close of this period, otherwise so distinguished in the number and importance of its events, was further signalized by a duel in which one of the Faculty participated. Our knowledge of this affair depends almost entirely upon tradition, although some facts relating to it have been derived from those who were contemporaries of the participants and placed in positions which gave them opportunities to learn the truth with regard to it. The failure of Prof. Pattison to get the much-coveted chair at the University of Pennsylvania led to estrangement between him and the professors there, which gradually deepened into open rupture and hostility. Prof. Nathaniel Chapman, for some reason, became the particular object of his aversion. His removal to Baltimore and the honor of the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland served only to fan the embers of his wrath, which seemed ready to burst forth on the slightest provocation. On the 12th of October, 1820, he wrote to Chapman, asking if the latter was responsible for the statement that the former was the author of an anonymous letter received the previous winter by Chapman through Dr. Eberle. He demanded an immediate answer. Chapman made no reply. Pattison determined to proceed to Philadelphia at once for the purpose of demanding satisfaction, and sought the aid of Dr. Patrick Macaulay, of Baltimore, as his second. By Dr. Macaulay's advice he postponed his departure, and on the 17th Macaulay addressed Chapman by letter. He told him that the letter which Pattison had sent had been written by his advice; that he had twice persuaded Pattison to delay going to Philadelphia, and he now asked for some explanation as to Chapman's conduct and intentions. To this letter Chapman replied on the 19th. He began with an account of Pattison's candidacy for the chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. A vacancy had occurred in the chair of Anatomy there, by the death of Professor Dorsey, to which Professor Physick had been transferred by the Trustees, May 1st, 1819. This transfer, which was made against the wishes of Physick, was designed to open a way for Gibson. Pattison had been apprised

of the whole amount. Of the \$14,000, \$5000 were paid to the Professor of Law for his law library, and the balance was invested, with a view to the subsequent erection of necessary buildings. Meanwhile, a building was secured for temporary use at an annual rental of \$400. (*Joint Memorial of Trustees of University and Baltimore College, to the Legislature, 1830. Pmpt.*)

of this action by his brother, who then resided in Philadelphia, and had been advised by him to become a candidate for the position. Accordingly he forwarded his application and letters of recommendation. On the vote being taken he was defeated, Physick and Chapman strenuously supporting Gibson. He was notified of his defeat on landing in New York. He now settled in Philadelphia, opened a private school, and sought to secure some position in the University. He at this time declined a chair at Transylvania University (with a salary of \$1500), to which he had been regularly elected, and also an offer from Baltimore. He received many attentions from the profession in Philadelphia and his prospects for advancement seemed bright. But his arbitrary manner, and a claim to anatomical discoveries which were found to belong to another, estranged his new-found friends, and he was forced, a few months after his arrival, to accept the Baltimore offer, which still remained open to him. Chapman went on to speak of the motives which led Pattison to leave his native country. He said that it was in consequence of an odious deed and an incensed public opinion; that he had seen the proof of a trial in which Dr. Ure, one of Pattison's colleagues in the Andersonian Institution, at Glasgow, had obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of improper relations with Pattison.¹ For these and other reasons Chapman refused to have any intercourse with Pattison. On the receipt of this letter by Macaulay, Pattison's rage knew no bounds. On the 23d he went to Philadelphia and posted Chapman as a liar, coward and scoundrel. He was forthwith arrested, but after a short detention was released. Chapman claimed that it was through his influence and intercession that he was set free. Pattison vigorously defended himself against the charges that had been brought against him. He endeavored to shield himself by attacking the jurisdiction of the court in Edinburgh before which the case had been tried and by making it appear that the difficulty was merely one between the rival schools of Baltimore and Philadelphia. He had the good fortune and address to enlist the sympathy of his colleagues and a large part of the community here in his behalf, and presenting his side of the case to a committee of prominent citizens he was exonerated

¹ In September, 1821, Chapman published an "Official Transcript of Proceedings in Case of Divorce of Andrew Ure, M. D., v. Catherine Ure for Adultery with G. S. P." This trial took place January 30th, 1819, in the Consistory Court at Edinburgh. The documents are in the Md. Histor. Society's Library and can there be consulted by any one who desires to do so.

from all blame. At this time (according to his own statement) Pattison was not twenty-eight years old, and claimed not to be "a professed duelist."¹ Chapman endeavored to justify his declination of the challenge in a pamphlet which he published in November, 1820. He said that he had received no formal challenge, but even if he had, the disparity of age,² the inequality of social condition, the claims of a numerous family, and the obligations imposed by his public station, would have prevented his acceptance. "It really would seem," he added, "under any circumstances, not quite fit to have introduced my course of lectures with the spectacle of a duel. The parents and friends of the several hundred young men confided to our care require of us very different things, and assuredly had I yielded on this occasion I should have had to encounter the heaviest censure, and perhaps a more decisive step from those discreet and elevated men under whom I have the honor to hold my appointment. With Mr. Pattison it is entirely different. He is an adventurer with a tainted reputation which he hoped to repair," etc. The discussion, thus begun, was continued for some time. Among others Professor Gibson took part in it, handling roughly Pattison's claims to anatomical discovery. But it was not till four years after Pattison's arrival in America that this difficulty involved anything more serious than a battle of words.³

The Cadwaladers, of Philadelphia, have been distinguished for their standing and courage for two hundred years. The first of the name emigrated from Wales, where he occupied a respectable position among the middle class. The next was a physician of eminence. General John Cadwalader of the third generation was a gallant soldier of the Revolution and the trusted friend of Washington. He

¹ Pattison's career in Baltimore was not a very reputable one in a moral point of view. He led a "gay" life and so undermined his health thereby that when he left here his recovery was considered doubtful. He is said to have "taken so much mercury that he was afraid to take hold of the door-bells, for fear of an electric shock" (statement of a gentleman still living). There are traditions still extant of his amours with ladies of fashion.

² Yet Chapman was only a little over forty at this time, having been born May 28th, 1780.

³ Pattison's own statement in the *Lancet*. This is the nearest approach to the exact date of the duel that I have been able to find and would indicate that it occurred about 1823. The newspapers, as far as my investigations have gone, are entirely silent regarding this affair, and there is no mention of it in works professing to give an account of American duels.

fought a duel with General Conway, the leader of the cabal against Washington, on the 4th of July, 1778. The result was that Cadwalader escaped unhurt, but Conway received a wound in the mouth which was supposed to be mortal, and believing himself to be dying, he made a full confession of his guilt. General Thomas Cadwalader, a son of the last, was born October 28th, 1779, and died October 31st, 1841. Upon him devolved the duty of maintaining the honor of his native city against our belligerent Scotchman. He and Professor Chapman were brothers-in-law, having both married daughters of Col. Clement Biddle, and he became accidentally involved by resenting an insult offered to Chapman by Pattison in his presence. The result was a challenge and a hostile meeting, of which few of the particulars have come down to us. The duel took place somewhere in Delaware and both parties displayed great coolness and unflinching courage. Cadwalader was severely wounded, the ball of his opponent's pistol entering his "pistol arm" near the wrist, traversing the entire length of the forearm and lodging in the head of the ulna; it remained there throughout his life, causing great irritation, impairing his health and it was thought actually shortening his life. Pattison escaped without injury, but a ball passed through the skirt of his coat near the waist.

An interesting episode of these years was the conferring of an honorary academic degree upon an eminent foreigner. In 1824 Lafayette visited America. His progress was one continued series of ovations, and each section vied with the others in its efforts to heap the greatest amount of honors upon the nation's benefactor and guest—the distinguished Frenchman. The authorities of the University, as the leading school in the city, determined to confer upon him a literary title. Accordingly he was invited to visit the institution on the 9th of October, 1824, and there, in Anatomical Hall, in the presence of a noted assembly, he received from the hands of Right Reverend Bishop Kemp, Provost, the honorary degree of LL. D., "with a diploma and a handsome silver box in which to enclose it." He made "a feeling reply," and was then shown over the buildings.¹

¹ *Federal Gazette.* This appears to have been the first instance of the conferring of this degree; among those who received it later were Hons. John P. Kennedy, Reverdy Johnson, George W. Dobbin and Wm. Pinckney Whyte. The first hon. M. D. and D. D. were given in 1818, the first hon. A. M. in 1823. The hon. non-medical degrees have been given very rarely.

A few words regarding the diploma of the University seem best suited for this place. The same diploma has been in use from the beginning, altered only to conform to the changed conditions consequent upon the conversion of the College into a University in 1812. The following is a copy of one of the diplomas conferred in 1812:

*Collegium Medicinæ Terræ Mariæ
Omnibus ad quos hæ literæ pervenerint,
SALUTEM.*

Quum vir ornatus et summi animi dotibus instructus, Corbineus Amos, postquam pleno gradu arti medicæ studuisset, nos honores academicos poposcerit, seque periculum sui facere in rebus medicis paratum ostenderit, per universam eum medicinam examinavimus. In quo periculo cum scientiarum ac medendi artis se abunde peritum probaverit, nos dictum Corbineum Amos Medicinæ Doctorem creandum et declarandum censuimus, eumque Medicinæ Doctorem creavimus et declaravimus, et his literis Doctorem constituimus, atque apud omnes haberi et appellari voluimus, eique facultatem plenissimam damus de re medica docendi et consultandi, et denique tam medicinæ theoreticæ quam practicæ munera ubicunque terrarum exercendi et omnes simul honores, et jura et privilegia, ei concedimus, quæ medicinæ Doctori usquam gentium conceduntur.

In quorum fidem literis hisce sigillo Collegii communis munitis nomina nostra subscripsimus.

Datum Urbe Baltimoriensi Mensis Maii die quarto Anno Domini MDCCCXII.

CAROLUS A. WARFIELD, *Præses.*

JOANNES B. DAVIDGE, M. D. } *Profess. Anat. et Chirurg.*
JACOBUS COCKE, M. D. } *et Physiol. simul docentes.*

ELISHA DEBUTTS, M. D., *Chimiæ Profess.*

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D., *Theoreticæ Medicinæ
et Præxeos Prof.*

SAMUEL BAKER, M. D., *Profess. Mat. Med.¹*

After 1812, "Collegium Medicinæ" becomes "Academia," and the name of the "Præses" is omitted, whilst the names of the Provost and the professors in the other departments are added. The

¹ This diploma is still in existence and in a perfect state of preservation. Dr. Warfield, b. 1751, d. 1813, was the leader in the burning of the Peggy Stewart, at Annapolis, at the beginning of the Revolution.

earlier instrument is accompanied by a large oval seal, containing the impression of a winged and semi-nude female, who appears to be officiating at an altar upon which there are serpents. The margin of the seal contains the words "Sigillum Commune Collegii," etc.¹

We approach now a period in the history of the University of extreme interest—one in which chartered rights were ignored by our highest legislative tribunal, private property seized and held in defiance of the protest of owners, and the principle gravely asserted that what the Legislature has created it has the right to destroy. This may appear to be exaggerated language, but a statement of the facts will show that it is not.

Prior to this event there were differences in the Faculty which the opposite party endeavored afterwards to represent as most threatening to the welfare, if not to the existence, of the University. It was said that the institution was ruled now by one faction, now by another; that the factions were more intent upon securing the advantage of each other than upon advancing the welfare of the University; that there was no system or discipline, and that the medical department used all the funds in its own maintenance, ignoring completely the other departments, which yet were coequal with it and which the State designed should progress *pari passu* with it. A crisis was reached under the following circumstances: Prof. Davidge had always taken private students, by whom he was much venerated and beloved.² He had evening "conversational meetings" at his residence, which were very popular and well attended. Lately he had associated Prof. DeButts with himself in these extra-mural courses.³ There may have been a tinge of jealousy in the feeling with which Professors Davidge and DeButts' private courses were regarded by the other members of the Faculty. The grounds of opposition, however, were stated to be these: that they were unauthorized by the Regents; that they imposed double fees and double duties; and that those in charge assumed to teach

¹ The diploma was probably copied from that of some European school, most likely Edinburgh University.

² "His affectionate regard for the pupils." The *Fed. Gaz.* calls him the "Father of the University." 1824.

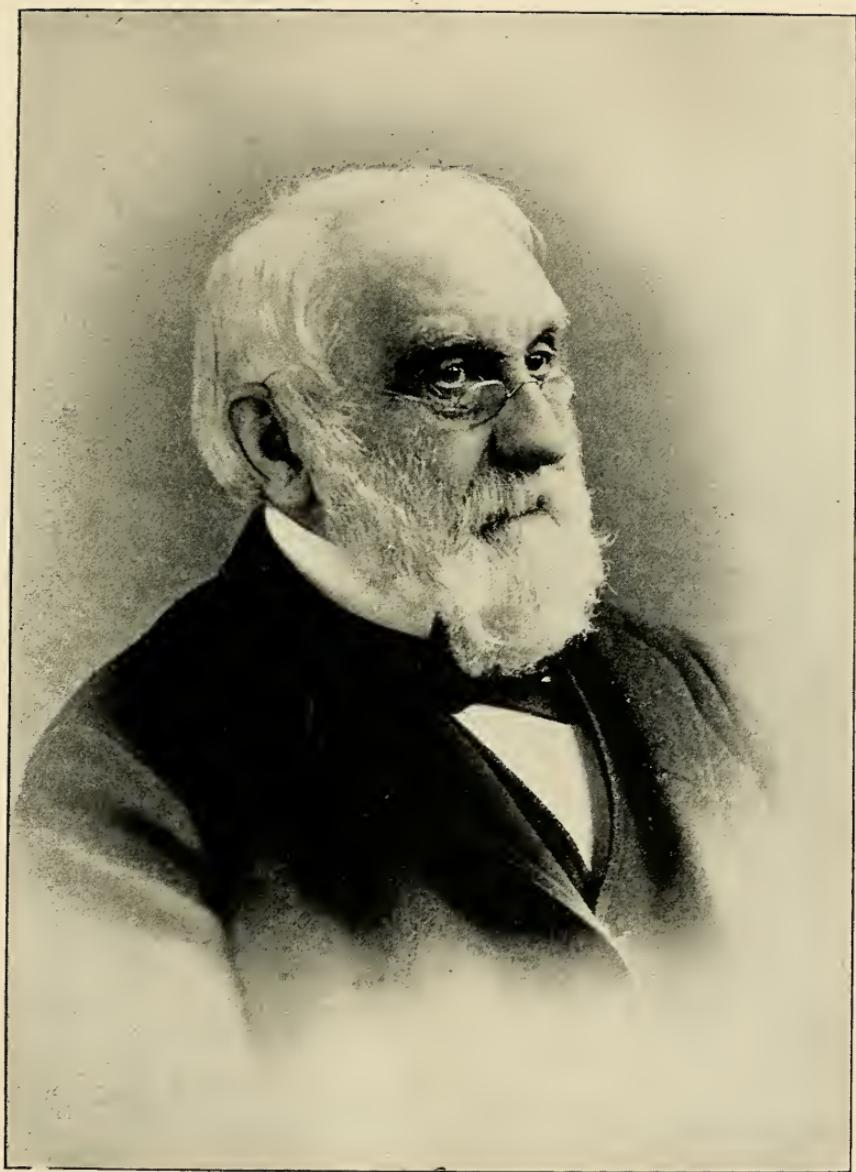
³ These courses were called "Medical and Chymical Conversations." The class became so large in 1824 that it could not be accommodated in the private offices, and Craig's schoolroom was engaged for its meetings. The "conversations" were held every Wednesday and Saturday nights. (*Fed. Gazette*, Oct. 20, 1824.)

branches prescribed to their colleagues and thus came into conflict with the latter, creating parties and fomenting dissensions among the pupils.¹ The majority, feeling that their prerogatives were infringed upon, appealed to the Regents for redress. The Board of Regents decided against the minority and unanimously resolved "that no professor should, during the session of the classes, deliver any lecture to the pupils of the College and receive compensation therefor, except officially *ex cathedrâ*."² This decision naturally gave great umbrage to the two professors for whom it was intended, who declared that they were restricted in their rights. They did not allow the matter to rest here. A movement was secretly set on foot with a view to turning over the University to the control of the state. Prof. Potter gives a graphic picture of his first discovery of this scheme. He had gone down to Annapolis, in company with Prof. DeButts, to look after some matter in the Legislature pertaining to the University.³ They had spent ten days there, performing the duties assigned them. On the eve of his departure for home, Prof. Potter learned of the proposition to change the government of the school. He was "surprised and mortified." No intimation of such a design had ever been made to the Faculty or Regents. He "expressed his abhorrence to his colleague, who was silent." He deferred his departure and remained several days at Annapolis. DeButts was represented as the prime mover in the scheme. There were several plans afloat and the minds of members were not at all made up as to the best one. In one respect he found them, however, quite unanimous, and that was in the most irreconcilable prejudice against the Regents and Faculty. In this crisis Prof. Potter appealed to the city's representatives. These were divided in sentiment, one, Mr. B. C. Howard, advocating the change on the ground of expediency, the other, Mr. John S. Tyson, opposing it as unconstitutional. The Speaker took the remarkable position—in which he was seconded by some members—that whatever the Legislature had the power to create it had also the right to destroy. In such a frame of mind the result was not doubtful. The joint committee of the two houses brought in a bill, and notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the highest legal authorities it passed both branches of the Legislature.

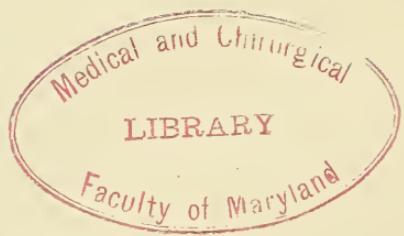
¹ Potter's Sketch.

² *Idem.*

³ Probably to oppose the granting of a charter for the founding of Washington College. See further on.



GEORGE WARNER MILTENBERGER, M.D.
Professor of Obstetrics.



It is not necessary to give the full text of this act. The preamble reads, "Whereas, experience has shown that the public good, and the proper government and discipline of the University of Maryland, require important alterations in the act of incorporation, therefore, etc." The Board of Regents is abolished and the members of the several Faculties, except professors,¹ discontinued. The government of the institution is transferred to a board of twenty-one Trustees, upon whom are conferred all the duties and powers previously belonging to the Regents, and who are made responsible "for all debts due by the University," and "for contracts heretofore made by the said Regents," just as the latter had previously been.² The Governor of the state is made *ex-officio* President of the Board, which has the power to appoint and dismiss the Provost, professors and lecturers at pleasure. In case of a vacancy in any professorship the remaining professors are required each to nominate a successor, but the Board are not restricted in their choice to such nominations. The pecuniary affairs of the institution are placed unreservedly in their hands and they control all expenditures. Vacancies in the Board are to be filled by appointment of the Governor. It is expressly stipulated that the Medical Faculty and their successors are not to be exonerated from the payment of the interest upon the \$30,000 loan of 1821.³

The Regents did not submit quietly to these proceedings of the Legislature. The act was passed March 6th, 1826. On the 17th of the same month a regular meeting of the Board of Regents was held, at which a resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting voice, that a committee of five should be appointed to obtain the opinion of counsel upon the constitutionality of the act. Another resolution was unanimously adopted, directing the committee, if the opinion should be that it was unconstitutional, to prepare an address

¹ This did away with all the Law Faculty except Prof. Hoffman, with the Divinity Faculty entirely or with one exception, and with an uncertain number of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

² The names of the Trustees appointed were: John Eager Howard, Theodorick Bland, Stevenson Archer, Thomas B. Dorsey, Roger B. Taney, Robert Smith, Ezekiel F. Chambers, Robert Gilmor, Dennis Claude, James Steuart, Reverdy Johnson, John P. K. Henshaw, James Thomas, George Roberts, Benedict J. Semmes, John Nelson, John C. Herbert, Nathaniel Williams, Isaac McKim, Henry Wilkins and William Frick. Among these are some of the most distinguished names in the history of the state.

³ From MS. certified copy of act in the Records of University.

to the Governor and to the Trustees, informing them of the fact, and requesting them to defer acting until the act could be reconsidered by the Legislature, and in the event of the Trustees determining to proceed, to adopt such legal measures as might be deemed necessary to resist the operation of the act.¹

In accordance with their instructions the committee² selected William Wirt, the Attorney-General of the United States, John Purviance and Daniel Webster, as the counsel to be consulted, whose opinion was rendered May 21st, 1826. This document reviews the career of the University from its foundation in 1807, showing that it began without funds, that it was maintained upon the individual credit of the professors, who, disappointed in the receipts of the lotteries, were compelled to borrow large sums from the banks in order to meet the expense connected with the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings, and that the act of 1825 changes the entire government of the University without its assent or approval. After a careful and deliberate consideration they had no hesitation in giving it as their decided opinion that the late act was a manifest violation of the rights created by the original acts of 1807 and 1812, and a direct infringement of that article of the Constitution of the United States which forbids any state from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts.³

Having obtained this opinion, the committee of the Regents proceeded on the 22d of May—before the corporation of the Trustees had gone into operation—to communicate it formally to the Governor and to each of the Trustees, requesting a suspension of action on their part until the next meeting of the Legislature, when application would be made for its repeal. “Should it be deemed inexpedient, however, to comply with this request, we are prepared in behalf of the Regents, to enter into such arrangements with you as will produce the speediest judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the law by the proper tribunal; and for this purpose, we beg leave to say, that any communication addressed to the Rgt. Rev.

¹ Decision of Supreme Court, Chief Justice Buchanan. Regents vs. Trustees, 1839; also circular of Regents' Faculty to members of the House of Delegates, 1838.

² Which consisted of Rgt. Rev. James Kemp, Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt, Messrs. Jonathan Meredith and Edward Pinkney, and Dr. Maxwell McDowell.

³ From copy of the printed opinion republished by the Regents' Faculty, Sept. 1837.

Bishop Kemp, as chairman of the Committee of Regents, will receive their immediate attention."¹ There was no reply to this communication, and on the appointed day the Trustees took formal and unopposed possession of the University. Fifteen days were given to the professors to decide whether they would apply for reappointment in their former chairs or not.² All of the members of the Faculty of Physic, and of each of the other Faculties, were duly reappointed and accepted under the new Board, "and from that time until September, 1837, the corporation of Regents ceased to exert its corporate functions."³ The professors adopted this course, first, because otherwise they would have lost their positions, which they were loath to do after all the labor and sacrifice to which they had submitted in founding and developing the school; second, because they were well aware that a contest would lead to disorganization and cause the loss of a large number of their students; third, whilst fully convinced of the justice of their cause, they naturally hesitated to assume the incalculable expense of testing the validity of the law in the courts, expense which would have to be met out of their private resources, while the Trustees would have the funds of the college, and perhaps of the state, also, to draw upon.⁴ The four faculties, however, made a formal protest against the action of the Trustees.⁵

Before leaving this interesting period let us spend a few moments in contemplating the position attained by the University at its close. Eighteen years had now elapsed since the Regents had met at Dr. Davidge's house to organize the infant institution and it had been announced that the lectures of "Davidge, Shaw and Cocke" had already begun. Without funds, we saw them boldly assuming uncertain responsibilities and erecting a stately building, fit memorial of the strength and perpetuity of their design. We saw them devising successful plans for raising funds, providing an expensive and almost unequaled chemical and philosophical apparatus, paying off the balance of debt, purchasing a costly museum and erecting "Practice Hall" for its accommodation, and then leasing ground

¹ Circular of Regents' Faculty, 1838.

² Potter's *Sketch*.

³ Opinion of Chief Justice, 1839.

⁴ The suit instituted in 1837 was two years in the courts and is said to have cost the Regents' Faculty \$8000.

⁵ Potter's *Sketch*.

and erecting another building to serve as a "School of Practice." We found classes increasing until they were numbered by the hundreds. Finally, although there were evidences of want of harmony (which a little firmness on the part of the Board would probably have soon rectified), we reached the end of the period with the conviction that a great success had been achieved and that a season of prosperity had been entered upon, the limits of which could not be foreseen. There was a debt, it is true, of several thousand dollars recently incurred in the erection of the Infirmary, but this could easily and soon have been met by the remaining proceeds of the lotteries and the large income from the classes. Suddenly, by a most extraordinary and arbitrary exercise of legislative power, the sky is overcast, and in place of the sunshine of confidence and hope, dark shadows of doubt and despair cover all things.

JAMES KEMP, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1764, and graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1786. Came to the United States in 1787, and for two years was tutor in Dorchester County, Md. Was ordained priest, 1789. In 1790 became rector of Great Choptank Parish and remained there over twenty years. Became associate rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, 1813, and was consecrated suffragan bishop, 1814, being placed in charge of the churches on the Eastern Shore. In 1816, on the death of Bishop Clagett, he succeeded to the Bishopric of Maryland. Was Provost of the University of Maryland, 1815-1826. His death took place in Baltimore, as the result of a stage accident, Oct. 28th, 1827. Bishop Kemp received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College in 1802. (See *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*.)

THIRD PERIOD.

GOVERNMENT OF TRUSTEES, 1826-1839.

THE evil effects of the new régime were not immediately apparent, and for a time matters went on, to all appearances, smoothly.

During the same session in which the Board of Trustees was created, a law was also passed providing for the disposition of the remainder of the proceeds of the lottery of 1816. From the funds first obtained after the passage of the law, fourteen thousand two hundred dollars were appropriated to the use of the Professorship of Law, "to be expended under the direction of the Trustees, in the erection or purchase of suitable buildings, and procuring a library and other accommodations." From the next proceeds three thousand eight hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse the professors who had erected the Infirmary, conditional upon their transfer of the title of that building to the Trustees, free of all incumbrance except ground rent. Next, six thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated for the purchase of chemical apparatus. Next, two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of apparatus for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. And lastly, the residue was appropriated for such use as the Trustees might determine upon.¹

In the summer of 1826 Professor Pattison went abroad, ostensibly on account of his health, which was said to have been impaired by the climate of America. He never returned to Baltimore, and the year after his departure he received an appointment in the University of London. Professor Davidge accordingly assumed charge of both the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, with Dr. John Buckler as adjunct professor in the former department.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON was born about 1792,² near Glasgow, Scotland, at whose University he is said to have received his education. At the age of eighteen he was assistant to Prof. Allen Burns, and on the death of the latter

¹ See footnote 2, p. 49.

² 1791 is given as the date of his birth in the obituary notices, but he says himself, writing Nov. 20th, 1820 (correspondence with Chapman), that he would then "soon be twenty-eight." This would make the year of his birth more likely 1793.

succeeded to the chair of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in Andersonian Institution, at Glasgow, a medical school which had been recently organized there. He is said to have enjoyed considerable éclat as a youthful lecturer. In 1819 he came to America and opened an anatomical school in Philadelphia. He declined the chair of Anatomy in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, but in 1820 accepted the offer of the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland. In 1826—"on account of bad health and uncongeniality of climate"—he left Baltimore, never to return. In July of the following year, on the organization of the University of London, he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy. Later his duties were extended to include Surgery. From the very first his lectures appear to have been entirely unsatisfactory to his students, many of whom refused to attend them and preferred serious charges of incompetency against him. Among the specified complaints were that he had an impediment in his speech, that his voice was monotonous, his grammar and knowledge of classics defective and his anatomical acquirements superficial. During the session of 1830-31 the dissatisfaction became so great that his colleagues "offered to pay him an annual stipend out of their own salaries, for a certain number of years, if he would retire." He refused their offer, regarding the amount proposed as too small. The expedient was next tried of appointing Professor Bennett to teach those subjects in his department which were most complained of, but neither did this avail, and on July 23d, 1831, "he was dismissed from his chair, as recommended by a select committee of the Council."¹ In 1832 he arrived in New York, on his way to Philadelphia, where he had been elected Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. He retained this position until 1841, when he joined in founding the Medical Department of the University of New York. He occupied the chair of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in that institution until his death, which took place Nov. 12th, 1851, after a short illness of "obstruction of the ductus communis choledochus." Professor Pattison was the author of *The Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science*; he edited, with notes, editions of Burns on the *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Head and Neck*, Masse's *Anatomical Atlas*, and Cruveilhier's *Anatomy*; he was one of the editors of the *American Medical Recorder*, and wrote a number of articles in the periodicals. He received the honorary degree of M. D. late in life. It is hard to reconcile the events in London with the exalted estimation in which he was held as a teacher and lecturer in America. [In preparing this notice recourse has been had to *Allibone, N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, 1851, *London Lancet*, pamphlets at Historical Society, etc.]

Professor Davidge held the chair of Surgery until 1827, when his advancing years and failing eyesight admonished him to resign it.

¹ Professor Pattison's career, both in London and America, is fully described in the *London Lancet* of 1831, and letters are published from him, the complaining students and others. He claimed that his income from his professorship and practice while in Baltimore amounted to more than \$10,000 per annum.

This necessitated the election of his successor, and Dr. Nathan R. Smith, Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, then a rising young surgeon of thirty, became the successful candidate for the position.¹ The election of Prof. Smith deserves to rank as an epoch in the annals of the University. Of commanding presence, cultivated and comprehensive intellect and imperious disposition, bold, original, self-confident, brooking no rivals—he was for nearly half a century the central figure in its faculties. No man ever reigned so completely in its councils as he did. The language of Louis XIV, when speaking of France—*l'état, c'est moi*—might almost have been applied to his relations to the University.

The year 1827 is also memorable for the founding of the Washington Medical College—the first rival of the University. The chief founder and leading spirit of this school was Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the University of Maryland, 1813, a bold, able and original surgeon and a voluminous medical writer.² The following were, doubtless, the considerations which led to the founding of this school. The population and trade of Baltimore at this time were developing at an extraordinary rate, and the country at large was experiencing a greater degree of prosperity than it had ever known before; the school already established had been successful beyond all expectations of its founders; the faculty of that school had recently exhibited evidences of want of harmony which seriously threatened its future success; there had been unpleasant relations between Jameson and members of that faculty, in which he claimed that he had been treated with great injustice and courtesy; and finally, something must be allowed for the natural ambition of a man conscious of the powers and abilities

¹ His competitor was Richard Harlan, one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Almshouse, “a naturalist,” and, according to Chapman, “perhaps unrivalled in comparative anatomy in the United States.” He had already delivered one course of lectures on surgery. Davidge threw his influence successfully in the scales for Smith. In the course of a suit brought against him for malpractice (pamphlet at Lib'y of Med. and Chir. Faculty of Md.), B. W. Dudley, the founder of the medical department of Transylvania University, and its Professor of Surgery from 1817 to 1851, stated that in August, 1827, he was unanimously recommended by the Faculty and elected by the Trustees to the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland. If that were so, he must have declined.

² His associates were Samuel K. Jennings, Wm. W. Handy, James H. Miller, Samuel Annan, and John W. Vethake.

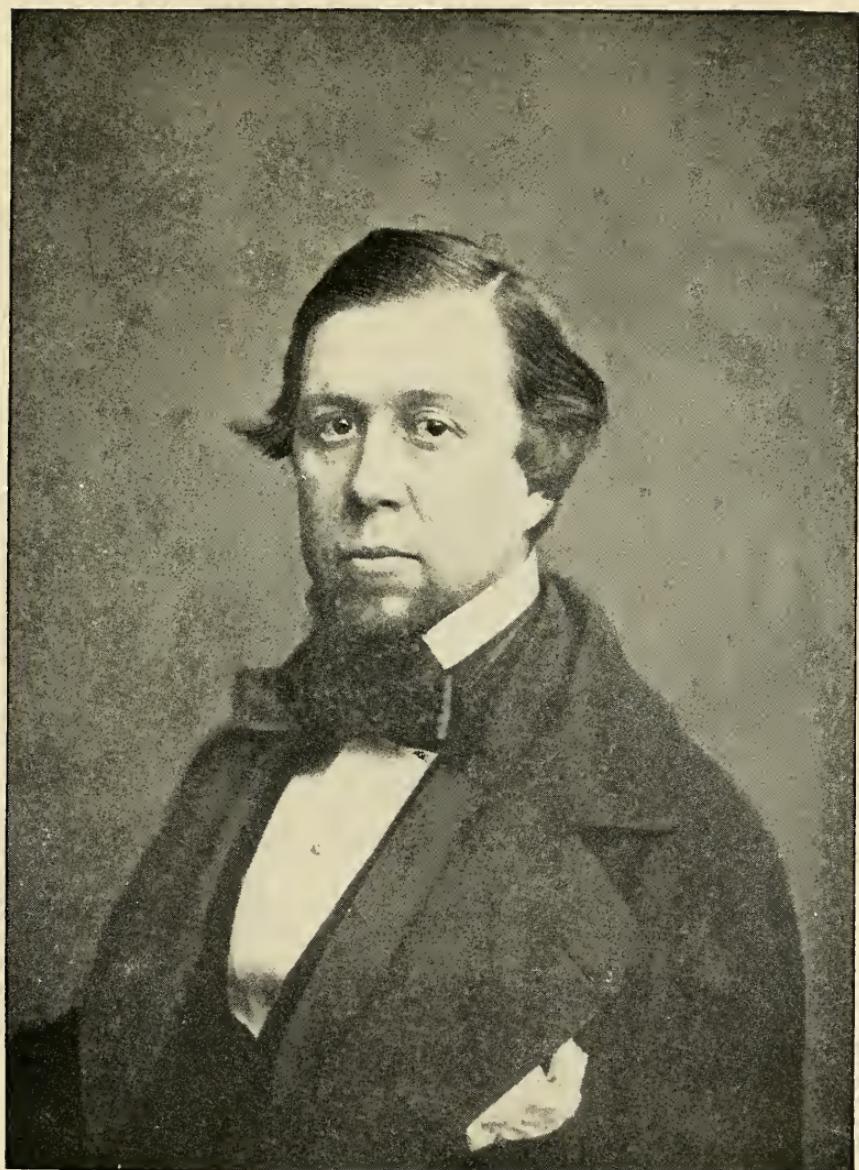
which Jameson possessed and longing for a field in which he could display them.¹ Very naturally, the faculty of the University did not regard with favor the attempt to found a rival school. According to Jameson, they not only referred in contemptuous terms to himself and colleagues, but they appointed a committee to visit Annapolis and oppose the granting of the charter. This was during the winter session of 1825-26, the year in which the act changing the government of the University was passed.² The charter was granted notwithstanding this opposition, and the new college was opened in the fall of 1827 in a building on North Holliday street, between Lexington and Saratoga. At the close of the first session degrees were conferred on twelve graduates.³

It may be of interest to consider the effect of the new school upon the old. At first it had the advantage of novelty, and of the energy which accompanies almost all new undertakings; from time to time it had teachers of unquestionable ability; it succeeded, in a surprisingly short time, in securing a building which was capable of supplying all needed accommodations for both college and hospital, and being situated in the eastern and unoccupied part of the city, close to the site of the present Johns Hopkins Hospital, we may infer that it possessed all possible advantages of location. On the other hand the University was suffering from the incubus of the Trustees. From having lost control, and from the consciousness of the wrong that had been inflicted upon them, the Faculty no longer had that enthusiasm and personal interest which had nerved them for their earlier labors and successes. The patronage was divided and many students who would have attended the University joined its rival. The competition for students must have exerted an unfavorable effect upon the requirement and fees of each, for while "competition is the soul of trade," its effect upon medical education is only deteriorating and pernicious. The classes at the University fell off greatly,

¹ He had been thwarted in a prospect which at one time seemed open to him of a place in the University (see Jameson's synopsis of the Hintze trial and the accompanying papers, *Am. Med. Recorder*, Jan. 1829).

² Jameson's Synopsis. It is likely that this was the "business" that Professors Potter and DeButts went to Annapolis to transact, of which the former speaks in his *Sketch* (see p. 56).

³ After 1831, two courses of lectures were required of candidates for graduation (public notice of the day). A similar requirement did not prevail at Harvard University until 1834, when the course was "lengthened to thirteen weeks" (*Med. Examiner*, Boston, 1834).



CHARLES FRICK, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica.



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although in the whole history of the institution there were never connected with it teachers of more renown than at this period. While the existence, therefore, of two schools did not have the effect, anticipated by some,¹ of destroying both, it led to the suspension for many years of one, and did, unquestionably, exert a very deleterious effect upon the welfare of the other.

On the 2d of February, 1828, a duel was fought at Bladensburg between two of the students of the University, which resulted fatally to one of the participants.² These were Samuel J. Carr, of South Carolina, and William Bond Martin, of Maryland, who had roomed together and been warm friends, until a trifling difficulty arose between them and converted them into deadly enemies. Owing to some delay in the receipt by Carr of a remittance from his friends at the South, the expense of purchasing fuel for their room had devolved upon his friend. The latter, after waiting some time, demanded repayment for the amount advanced. This led to sharp words, which resulted in Carr's declaring that the other was no gentleman. The hot young blood of those days could not brook such an insult in silence, and resort was had to the method in vogue for settling questions of that kind. A challenge was sent by Martin and accepted by Carr. General Walter Gwynn was Carr's second and Frederick Pinckney Martin's. Pistols were chosen as the weapon and the classic field of Bladensburg as the place of meeting. It is said that strenuous efforts were made by the friends to accommodate matters, and that Carr, both before and after reaching the field, expressed his willingness to repay the debt and make such reparation as he considered consistent with his honor, but that the success of these praiseworthy efforts was thwarted by the unreasoning opposition of the brother of the challenger, who would hear of nothing but satisfaction by the code. According to tradition Carr was an expert marksman and had had experience previously in such encounters, and when his adversary refused upon the field to accept the satisfaction which he offered, he exclaimed, "Then die if you will! I shall put a ball through you right here," pointing to his forehead. He was true to his word, for at the first fire young Martin reeled and fell into the arms of his second, his brain pierced by a ball entering at the very spot which Carr had indicated. There was much excitement the next day in front of the Fountain Inn, on

¹ As Davidge—Jameson's Synopsis.

² *Baldo, Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 4th, 1828.

Light street, when "the mutilated body" of the dead youth was deposited there by his second. From Baltimore it was conveyed by steamer to Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore, where the extremely unusual spectacle of a steamer approaching drew large and curious crowds, many of whom had never seen such a strange sight before, to the water's edge. Among the spectators came the father of the dead youth, the Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland,¹ little suspecting that he was to meet the corpse of his son. The elder brother, who had acted the part of so unwise an adviser, afterwards himself became a distinguished Judge in the Baltimore City courts² and was noted for his integrity of character and extreme conscientiousness, but the event in which he had been a participant dominated his life ever after and bitter remorse destroyed his peace of mind. It is said that when the facts became known public sentiment sided with Carr and that he would not have been prosecuted had he remained in Maryland. He thought it more prudent, however, to leave the state for a time. The Faculty met after the duel and formally expelled him from the University. It is said that even before that he had been an ardent admirer of Miss Mary Polk, the beautiful stepdaughter of Professor Davidge, who was also a cousin of Martin's. She must have reciprocated his affection, for notwithstanding Davidge's opposition she ran away with him on the 30th of September following and they were married, although she was then only about fifteen. Carr's subsequent history is of interest. In 1829 he was 5th Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1831 United States Consul to Tangiers. Returning later to Maryland he resumed his medical studies at the University, the Faculty having condoned his offense, attended his second course of lectures and received his diploma in 1834. The subject of his thesis was "Lepra Tuberculosa," a disease with which he had become familiar during his residence in the East. On graduating he settled on Red River, in Louisiana. He was appointed Military Storekeeper, U.S.A., in 1842, and died at Pikesville Arsenal, near Baltimore, Oct. 24th, 1847, aged 45. He is represented to have been a man of talents and scholarship. After his death his widow, still a celebrated beauty, married the eminent lawyer, David Dudley Field, of New York; she died only a few years ago at the Carrollton Hotel in this city, preserving traces of her earlier charms to the last. This and the Pattison-Cadwalader affair complete the record of such events at

¹ Hanson's *Old Kent of Maryland*.

² Judge Robert N. Martin.

the University, and let us hope that no future historian of her annals may find it necessary to add to the melancholy record.¹

Professor Smith had hardly become well settled in his chair when the University had to part with her founder, Professor Davidge. It was fortunate that in losing her earliest friend she was able to find so worthy a successor in the stalwart young champion from the bleak New England hills, who had come to cast his lot here under her shadow. The cause of Professor Davidge's death was a malignant growth of the face, originating in the antrum of Highmore; it was, at the time, commonly spoken of as a "fungus of the Antrum." The disease first showed itself in January, 1829, when he was forced to discontinue his anatomical lectures, which were given during the remainder of the session by Professor Smith. The tumor developed rapidly and its growth was accompanied by excruciating pain, from which he could obtain only partial relief by wineglassful doses of laudanum. He bore his sufferings with great fortitude, finding comfort only in the consolations of his religious convictions. Twice during the short career of his disease he was taken to Philadelphia to consult the learned Physick, who, however, could do nothing for him. Death came finally to his relief at his residence on Lexington street, on the 23d of August, 1829. Although Professor Davidge had passed the period of his greatest usefulness and his place as teacher was not difficult to supply (even better, perhaps, than he had himself supplied it), nevertheless the feeling with which we contemplate his loss to the University is almost personal. He was not a man of extraordinary ability and he was far from infallibility, but he had qualities which commanded respect, reverence

¹ Some have declared that the real cause of this duel was a rivalry for the affections of Miss Polk and that the dispute over the wood was merely the pretext for a rupture between the two friends. A lady who remembers the event and knew the parties intimately denies this, but it is not at all unlikely, notwithstanding Miss Polk's youthfulness. Former office students of Professor Davidge declare that he took part "either as principal or second" in one or more duels, but I have found no evidence to confirm their statement. On the contrary, Dr. Alexander H. Bayly, of Cambridge (who attended lectures with Carr), says that he took the lead in securing Carr's expulsion from the College in 1828. I have thought that he may have been present at the Pattison-Cadwalader affair as surgeon, but I have no evidence of it. Dr. Macaulay was probably Pattison's second on that occasion. The facts with regard to the Carr-Martin duel have been gathered from many sources and with difficulty, scarcely any written record of it remaining.

and love. He was a man of upright character and unswerving integrity, of strong moral and physical courage, a good citizen, faithful and affectionate in his domestic relations, an enthusiastic student and a finished scholar. It is a regrettable fact that no portrait of him was ever made and that his relations and services to the University have not suggested to his successors some memorial in his honor in the institution which owes its existence and a large share of its success to him.

JOHN BEALE DAVIDGE was a native of Annapolis, where he was born in 1768. His father was an ex-captain in the British army and his mother was Miss Honor Howard, of Anne Arundel Co., a relative of Col. John Eager Howard; he was their only child. At an early age he lost his father and, being in straitened circumstances, his mother wished to apprentice him to a cabinetmaker. But he resolved to have an education, and obtaining aid from friends and fortunately coming into possession of some slaves through the death of a relative, he entered St. John's College at Annapolis and received from it the degree of A. M. in 1789. He began the study of medicine with Drs. James and William Murray, of Annapolis, continued it for a short time at Philadelphia and then spent several years at Edinburgh, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy, for which he always evinced a strong liking. On the voyage to Scotland, which was made in a sailing vessel, he was accompanied by Drs. Hosack, Brockenborough and Troup, all of whom became eminent practitioners afterwards in America. It is related that they encountered very rough weather and were compelled to work hard at the pumps to keep the vessel from sinking. From motives of economy he took his degree (M. D.) at Glasgow University and not at Edinburgh. The date of his graduation was April 22d, 1793. About this time he married Miss William Stuart, of the Firth of Solway, a lady of high social standing, several years his senior.¹ He practiced first for a short time in Birmingham, England, then returned to Maryland, and, after a brief residence in Frederick and Harford counties, selected Baltimore for a permanent home in August, 1796.² In 1797 a severe epidemic of yellow fever raged in the city and there was a public discussion of the disease in the newspapers by the physicians. Dr. Davidge bore a prominent part in this discussion, and early in the following year republished his views in a volume which, though faulty in style, was favorably noticed in the journals and was freely quoted from in later works upon the subject. In 1801 the Baltimore General Dispensary was founded

¹ This lady bore a male appellation, it is said, because her parents had no sons; her sister was named John. Their place was called "Physgil," a name which Professor D. afterwards gave to his country-seat in Harford County.

² "Offering his professional services to the inhabitants of Baltimore and its vicinity, particularly in the practice of midwifery."

and he was one of its first attending physicians. In 1802 he began to give private courses of lectures to medical students, and these courses were continued annually until 1807, when, being joined by Drs. Cocke and Shaw, his school became the "College of Medicine of Maryland." In 1805 he delivered the first annual oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in accordance with a regulation adopted in 1803 creating the office of "orator." From 1807 to 1812 he lectured on Surgery and Institutes; from 1813 to his death he held the chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, one or both. He also lectured during the earlier years on Obstetrics. He died in 1829 from a malignant tumor of the face and his remains were interred in Loudon Park Cemetery. Professor Davidge was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Rebecca Troup Polk, widow of Josiah Polk, of Harford County, Md., who survived him with four children, a son by his first wife and three daughters by his second.

In person Professor Davidge is represented to have been short and stout, with blue eyes, a florid complexion and homely, rugged features, small hands and feet and a graceful carriage. He walked with a slight limp in consequence of an accident which happened to him in 1818. He was scrupulously neat in his dress, and his manners were grave and dignified and calculated to repel familiarity. He drove a carriage and pair and had a large practice. Notwithstanding a certain irritability of temper he was much beloved by his acquaintances and reverenced by his students, who spoke of him as "the Father of the University." He had great influence throughout the state and was well suited to be the founder of a college. He spoke with deliberation and in choice language and was an incessant student. As an operator he was slow and cautious; his most important operations were a total extirpation of the parotid gland, ligation of the gluteal artery for aneurism, and ligation of the carotid for "fungus of the antrum." He invented a new method of amputation which he called the "American." His lectures are described by Professor Lunsford P. Yandell as "models of simple elegance."¹ As a writer he was stiff, affected and obscure and fond of using obsolete modes of spelling and expression. He traveled upon grammatical stilts (so to speak) rather than the limbs which custom and taste have provided for our literary locomotion. Consequently his writings made but little impression upon the times in which he lived and were destined to an early oblivion. As illustrations of his style may be cited the expressions "feverous disease" for fever, "ephidrosis" for sweating, "extreme carotid" for external carotid, "surgery" for office, "autumnal endemial epidemick of tropical climates" for yellow fever. The following sentence occurs in his work upon yellow fever, published in 1798: "Leaving the slippery declivity of hypothetical change, we introduce our readers to the more unequivocal and inflexible data of practical experience, where feeble theory is supplanted by more certain practice, where the sick bed triumphs over the reveries of the closet." "He seemed to forget the English idiom," says Prof. Yandell, "the moment he took pen in hand." He

¹ *Trans. Internat. Med. Congress*, 1876. Prof. Y. was an alumnus of 1825.

had very positive views on medical subjects. He devised a classification of diseases—his “*Nosologia Methodica*,” which, according to the above authority, was greatly superior in simplicity and convenience to Cullen’s, then in use. He believed menstruation to be a secretion of the uterus, excited by ovarian irritation, and erred in thinking this view original with himself. He opposed the support of the perineum, on the ground that “nature is sufficient for her own processes,” and declared himself against the speculum because it “smacked of immoral curiosity.” Hemorrhage was arrested by retraction of the vessel, not by its contraction and the coagulation of blood. He opposed Rush’s unity of disease and severely condemned his sanguinary treatment of yellow fever: “Rush called the medical mind back to the almost antiquated system of depletion.” Davidge treated yellow fever by moderate venesection and calomel or mercurial ointment. He recommended that the lancet be used “two or three times, sometimes five or six,” which will only appear moderate when compared to the twelve or thirteen venesectioins practiced during the epidemic of 1797. However, to show that he was no enemy of the lancet, he tells us that he had taken forty to fifty ounces of blood at one sitting in eclampsia, and from a thin and very delicate woman had taken one hundred ounces in three days. Black vomit he regarded as a morbid secretion chiefly derived from the liver. In the efficacy of mercury he shared the implicit faith of the profession of that day. “Whenever a free salivation takes place” (in yellow fever), “the patient is safe”; “perhaps no person ever died after the full establishment of ptyalism.” The amount of mercury given must have been very large, as he advises sufficient “to produce four or five passages daily,” and gave glysters to promote its action. “If purges cannot relieve the patient, his chances are truly melancholy,” he adds. He explains this effect by supposing that “calomel establishes an action in the system the opposite to that of the fever, and since no two general actions can exist at the same time, ptyalism takes the place of the morbid one which ceases.” As to the essential nature of yellow fever, he regarded it as indigenous, propagated by the atmosphere and non-contagious, merely a variety or aggravated form of “bilious remittent.” He regarded phthisis pulmonalis as a scrofula of the lungs. He wrote much if not well. Besides his thesis (*Dissertatio Physiologica de Causis Catameniorum*, Birmingham, 1794) and many articles in the medical journals, he wrote *Nosologia Methodica* (in Latin), 1st and 2d editions, 1812 and 1813; *Physical Sketches*, 2 vols., 1814 and 1816; *Treatise on Yellow Fever*, 1798; *Treatise on Amputation*, 1818, and edited *Bancroft on Fevers*, 1821, and a quarterly journal entitled *Baltimore Philosophical Journal and Review*, 1823 (of which only the first number appeared). “He was a devoted father and husband, a chivalric gentleman, a man to be singled out in a crowd.” (Some of these details were obtained from his daughter, Mrs. Sarah N. Dunkel, and from his private pupils.)

Professor Davidge (with the full consent of the Trustees) had effected an arrangement for Dr. Turnbull to deliver the anatomical lectures during the session of 1829-30, but after his death it was

ignored and in September, 1829, public announcement was made of the existence of a vacancy in the chair of Anatomy and competition was invited. The result was that the appointment was conferred upon Dr. John D. Wells, of Boston, who then held a similar position in Berkshire Medical Institution, Massachusetts, and in October the introductory lectures were delivered by a full Faculty. Dr. Wells was not made full professor, however, until the close of the session, and he did not long enjoy the honor. Returning to Boston after the conclusion of the course, he died there on the 25th of the ensuing July, of tuberculosis, "a victim to the cause of science." Prof. Smith pays a glowing and beautiful tribute to his memory, which evidently comes from the heart and shows how deeply he had been impressed with the beautiful character and accomplishments of the young Boston anatomist. In perusing these annals we find much that is common to the three men, Cocke, Godman and Wells. They all had youthful enthusiasm, learning, eloquence, amiability, and high aspirations, and, though so brief, we may profitably study their lives and find much in them worthy of imitation.

JOHN DOANE WELLS was born March 6th, 1799, graduated at Harvard 1817, and took his medical degree at the same institution in 1820. He was elected Professor of Anatomy in Bowdoin College in May, 1821. He spent the period from June, 1821, to December, 1822, in Paris, was physician to the Boston Dispensary from 1823 to 1826, and received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in Berkshire Institution in September, 1826. He was elected Lecturer on Anatomy in the University of Maryland in September, 1829, and full Professor the following May. He died in Boston, July 25th, 1830. In accordance with his request, a post-mortem examination of his body was made by Dr. Warren, and tubercles were found in the lungs, brain and spinal cord. "To few—very few—has Nature been so bountiful in those gifts which constitute the orator. His language was beautiful, chaste and forcible, and was uttered with graceful ease and fluency. His voice was peculiarly clear and audible, his emphasis and inflexions uncommonly happy. His action was animated and impressive." (See Professor N. R. Smith's *Memoir, Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1830-31.)

The Anatomical Chair, having thus again become vacant, was filled by the appointment, as Lecturer, of Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, of Burlington, Vermont. Dr. Lincoln had been a pupil and friend of Professor Wells, who entertained a very high opinion of his abilities as a lecturer and anatomist, and it was through the recommendations of the latter that he obtained his positions in the Universities of Vermont and Maryland. His lectures here seem to have given great

satisfaction both to the students and professors, and the latter requested his permission to nominate him to the professorship, but he declined, and early in the spring of 1831 returned to Burlington, preferring, as he said, the obscure New England village, with a mere pittance, to all the honors and emoluments Baltimore could offer.

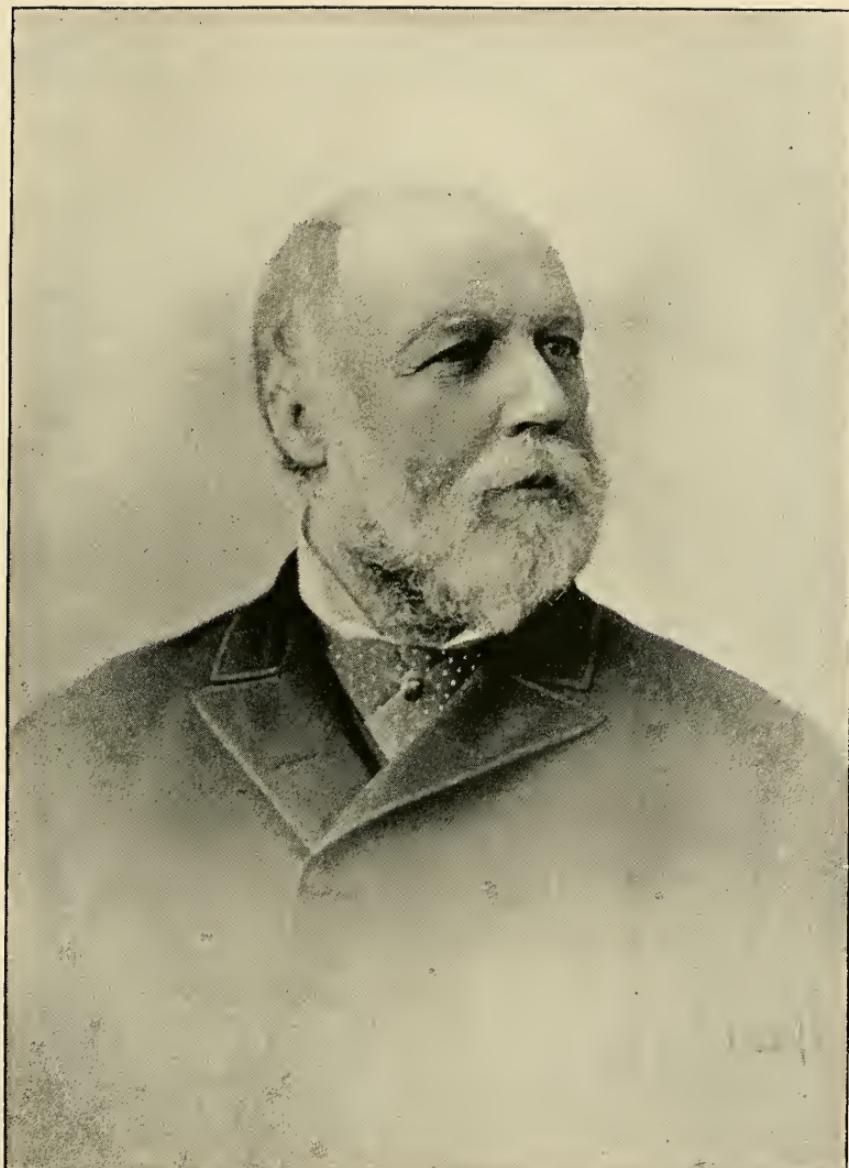
Again it became necessary to make an appointment, and competition was announced to be open to all comers. There were now several candidates for the honor,¹ which (for local reasons, it was said) was conferred upon Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Baltimore. Dr. Wright was a physician of high local standing, an able practitioner and the author of many excellent articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, based upon his experience as attending physician to the Almshouse; but he was not particularly devoted to the study of anatomy and there was no special reason why he should have been chosen for the position. Turnbull now comes again into notice and for the last time. Prof. Wright, having accepted the appointment, proposed that Turnbull should be made Adjunct Professor of Anatomy. Much feeling was excited by this proposition; the students held meetings in favor of and in opposition to it, and the occasion was declared by them to be a "crisis" in the history of the University. The proposition was rejected and Dr. Wright at once withdrew from the Faculty.²

DUNCAN TURNBULL was a native of Scotland. He was invited to Baltimore by Prof. Pattison and made Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1821. He held this appointment until 1826. He obtained his M. D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1825. His academic training, like that of his patron, is said to have been defective, but he wielded an "unrivaled knife" in the dissecting room. His educational defects were no doubt the cause of his not being promoted when vacancies occurred repeatedly in the Anatomical chair. Being thus foiled in his expectations he opened a private dissecting room on North Paca St., near Fayette, where he delivered lectures on Anatomy and Pathology for several years. He married a Baltimore lady, and a year or two after these events removed to the South, where he died—between 1832 and 1840. His widow survived him many years and has died recently in Baltimore.

The date of the birth of THOMAS H. WRIGHT is unknown. He was at Elkridge Landing in 1811 and described an epidemic fever then prevailing there (*Balto. Med. and Philosoph. Lyceum*). He received the honorary degree of

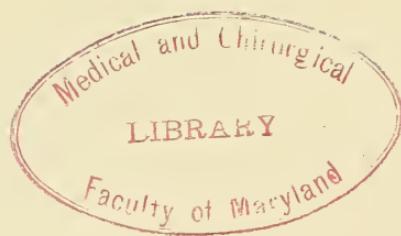
¹ viz. : Drs. John D. Readel, Dunglison, Webster, of Philadelphia, Geddings, then Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Med. College of S. C., and Caspar Morris, of Philadelphia (*Baltimore American*, May 6th, 1831).

² Sept. 1831.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, M.D.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.



M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1819. In 1827 he had private students. In 1831 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in the University, but resigned before lectures began. He was physician to the Almshouse for several years, up to 1833, and contributed numerous articles to the *Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences* (of which he was a collaborator), and to the *Maryland Med. Recorder*, between 1828 and 1833, based on his experience there. He died in 1856. Dr. Wright was a man of marked force of character, grave, cautious, conscientious and deliberate, habitually using long words and technical language—one of the last of the old theoretical school (see notice of him in the newspapers by Dr. F. Donaldson, his articles, etc.).

For the fourth time within two years an election was held, and the learned Geddings of South Carolina was unanimously chosen: would that his high scientific attainments and profound erudition had been longer vouchsafed to the University and to Maryland!

Another vacancy had just occurred, which had deprived the University of one who had shared its fortunes from the earliest period of its existence, and who had shed great lustre upon it by his eloquence as a lecturer, his skill in experimentation, and his deep knowledge of the physical sciences. I refer to the death of Prof. Elisha DeButts, which took place April 3d, 1831.

ELISHA DEBUTTS was born in or near Dublin, of a respectable family, of the class known as "the landed gentry." His father was an officer in the English army. When a youth his family emigrated to America and settled in Sharpsburg, Md. He attended school near Alexandria, where his uncle, Dr. Samuel DeButts, resided, and began the study of medicine under the direction of the latter. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1805, the subject of his thesis being "An Inaugural Essay on the Eye and on Vision." After practicing for several years on the Potomac opposite Alexandria, he selected Baltimore as his permanent home. He held the chair of Chemistry from 1809 to the period of his death. In 1830 he was sent to Europe by the Board of Trustees to procure chemical apparatus for the University. While abroad he lectured with great éclat before the Royal Institution of London. He died April 3d, 1831, of pneumonia, brought on by exposure in attending a friend to his door on a cold day in his slippers. Professor DeButts was tall and spare and had a cast in one eye. He was an accomplished musician and artist and possessed some poetical talent. His conversational powers were remarkable, and he had the happy faculty of simplifying the most abstruse subjects and rendering the driest interesting to his audience. His lectures were prepared with great care, and he kept himself thoroughly conversant with all the advances made in his department. He was of a sensitive and retiring disposition and wrote but little, but there is frequent written mention and many an unwritten tradition of his eloquence and learning. His health was never robust and he died in the prime of life. Prof. DeButts wrote only

two short articles, viz : "An Account of an Improvement made on the Differential Thermometer of Mr. Leslie" (1814), *Am. Philosophical Soc. Trans.* I, 1818, pp. 301-306, with plate; "Description of Two New Voltaic Batteries," *Silliman's Journal*, VIII, 1824, pp. 271-274. "As a teacher of chemistry, whether we look at the learning and perspicuity of the lectures in which he inculcated the lessons and doctrines of philosophy, or at the brilliancy and success of the experiments by which he illustrated them, he was perhaps unequalled, certainly unexcelled. The community have often listened with admiration and delight to the exhibitions of pure classical taste, the coruscations of a sparkling but chastened imagination, the bursts of commanding eloquence, and the simple but learned reasoning by which his introductory lectures to his annual course were characterized ; and the many physicians who have been educated at the University of Maryland will long hold in grateful remembrance the distinguished ability with which this beloved professor implanted in their youthful minds the seed of knowledge. In the case of the deceased the brightest beauties of the understanding were accompanied by the most exalted virtues of the heart. Like Bacon, Newton, Locke and others—the most eminent philosophers, like Boerhaave, Gregory, Hey, Good and others—the most distinguished of the medical profession, he sought to have all his talents sanctified by the spirit of religion and to lay his literary honors at the foot of the Cross. In his estimation as in theirs, it is the highest honor of man to be the servant of God, the purest and most valuable philosophy is a knowledge of religion and the faith of the Gospel. In the little circle to which only, owing to his retiring habits, he was well known, the memory of his person & virtues will be fondly cherished. To his family his death will be an irreparable loss. The republic of letters will mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, and the Church of God one of her most sincere members and devoted friends." [Dr. Henshaw's *obituary*. Dr. H. was rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church, of which Prof. DeB. was a vestryman ; he afterwards became Bishop of Rhode Island.] The *Fed. Gazette* speaks of "a highly important discovery" made by Prof. DeButts during the session of 1823-4. It appears to have been something relating to electricity. (See biographical sketch in *Maryland Medical Journal*, Sept. 1, 1882.)

There were several applicants for his chair, all able and well-known men of science.¹ His mantle fell upon Professor Ducatel, who had held a similar position in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, then just reorganized, and who was in every way worthy of the honor, which he held for six years with signal ability.

No further changes took place in the personnel of the Faculty until 1833, when there were two resignations, viz. Professor Samuel Baker and Professor McDowell. The former was succeeded by Professor

¹ They were Professors Patterson, of the Univ. of Va., Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia, and Ducatel, of Baltimore.

Robley Dunglison, of the University of Virginia; the chair of Institutes remained vacant, the Professors of Anatomy and Practice agreeing to discharge its duties jointly. The members of the Faculty bound themselves, in consideration of the withdrawal of Prof. McDowell and in view of the money which had been advanced by him for the expenses of the University, to pay him an annuity of \$1000 for ten years if he should live so long.¹ In taking this rather remarkable step—making up from their own salaries the full value, at least, of his professorship—the Faculty doubtless appreciated the negative value of the services rendered by their colleague. The Trustees repudiated all responsibility of the University for this debt, but, conforming to a stipulation made by the Faculty, resolved that the diploma-fees (which were at this time restored) should stand pledged for its payment.²

SAMUEL BAKER was born in Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1785. His father, William Baker, emigrated from Germany when a young man and married here a lady of Irish extraction. After receiving a classical education he began the study of medicine under Drs. Littlejohn and Donaldson. He took his M. D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, offering a thesis on "Chorea." In the same year he married Miss Sally Dickens, daughter of Rev. John Dickens, of Philadelphia. In 1809 he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* in the College of Medicine of Maryland and held that position until the spring of 1833. He was President of the Baltimore Medical Society, and at the time of his death, which occurred from disease of the heart, Oct. 16, 1835, he held a similar office in the "Medico-Chirurgical Society of Baltimore," of which he was also the founder. He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and as such was the founder of that collection in 1830, \$500 being then appropriated for the purchase of books, on a resolution to that effect offered by him. He continued to preside over the Board and to take a profound interest in the Library until his death. Two of his sons became Professors in the University. He was a zealous Methodist, possessed great influence in the community and had a large practice. A portrait of him appeared in the *Md. Med. and Surg. Journal*, Vol. I, 1840. Prof. Dunglison (notice in the *Am. Jour. Med. Sci.*) says he was an amiable and excellent physician, courteous, attentive, benevolent, laborious, exemplary and public-spirited, strenuous in co-operating in every proposition for the advancement of the University which he had helped to found, a pattern of religious and moral goodness. Multitudes, he says, crowded to his funeral,

¹ Before the resignation was offered a bond was executed by Professors Potter, Hall, Smith, Geddings, and Ducatel to secure the payment of this annuity, a wise procedure, as was subsequently proven. The last payment of this annuity was made Nov. 20th, 1842.

² Regents' Minutes.

testifying to the value and extent of his services and to the excellence of his character.

MAXWELL McDOWELL was born in 1771 and died in 1848 (*Quinan*). He was in Kentucky in 1798, and in York, Pa., in 1804. In 1808-9 he became a Licentiate of the Med. and Chir. Faculty, and in 1810-11 was attending physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary. From 1814 to 1833 he was Professor of Institutes in the University, and in 1820 and 1825-1827 Dean of the Faculty. From 1836 to 1841 he was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, declining a re-election in the latter year. He received the hon. M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1818. He was a Presbyterian. He wrote articles on the "Treatment of Burns by Cold Water," 1800 (*Quinan*), the "Pathology of Diabetes Mellitus," 1840, and a very curious one (*Balto. Med. and Physical Recorder*, 1809), in which he gives grounds for believing that there is some occult and more direct mode of communication between the alimentary canal and bladder than by the blood. The fact that anatomy furnishes no proof of such a medium presented no obstacle to his acceptance of such a theory. Dr. McDowell is represented as a man of very ordinary acquirements and but little force, the inferior in these respects of all his colleagues. His chair was considered as of secondary importance.

Prior to this time, students rarely took all the tickets two years in succession. It had been customary from the earliest years of the University to take only four tickets (usually Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Practice) the first year and all the tickets the second or graduating year. At this time a change in the regulations was effected, of which, doubtless, the withdrawal of Professor McDowell was an essential part. The Faculty adopted a resolution requesting the Trustees to make a rule requiring the students henceforth to take *all* the tickets both years. The Trustees acceded to this request, and ever since this requirement has been enforced. The previous custom, however, as may be observed from a perusal of that document, is *not* a violation of the charter of 1812.

Professor Dunglison, whose writings were already beginning to give him a national reputation, was not long here before he had a call to a larger field. In 1836 he received and accepted the appointment of Professor of Institutes in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and for thirty-odd years thereafter he was one of the leading medical teachers and writers of that city.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON was born at Keswick, Cumberland Co., England, in 1798. He commenced practice in London in 1819. He received the degree of M. D. at the University of Erlangen in 1824 and was called from London the same year to found the medical school of the University of Virginia. He

was also Chairman of the Faculty of that institution. In 1833 he was called to the University of Maryland, as Professor of Materia Medica, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1836 he became Professor of Institutes in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, a new chair specially created for him there. In 1868 he retired from that position as Emeritus Professor and died the following year. He was an LL. D. of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and a member of numerous literary and scientific societies. Professor Dunglison was one of the most prolific of American medical writers. He wrote numerous volumes, contributed largely to periodical literature, and for several years edited himself a medical journal in Philadelphia. His best known work is his Dictionary, which has gone through more than twenty editions and is now edited by his son. He was "one of the foremost teachers and writers of his day" (Gross. See also Quinan's *Annals*). According to Allibone, the sales of his principal works to 1858 exceeded 100,000 volumes.

Professor Dunglison's place was supplied by the election of Dr. R. E. Griffith, of Philadelphia, a well-known writer upon Materia Medica and Pharmacy, who held it only one year.

Immediately after the close of the session of 1836-37, Professors Geddings and Ducatel presented their resignations. Their motives in doing so are not upon record, but they had relation to the unsettled condition of the University.

ELI GEDDINGS was born in Newberry District, S. C., in 1799. He received a classical education at the Abbeville Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in that town in 1818. Two years later, after examination, he was licensed to practice by the Examining Board of the state, and he entered at once on professional life. He attended his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1821-22. He moved from Abbeville to Charleston in September, 1824. He received his medical degree in 1825, at the close of the first session of the Medical College of S. C. He was now appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. For a year, 1826-27, he attended the hospitals in Paris and London. In 1828 he resigned his demonstratorship and opened a private school of Anatomy and Surgery in Charleston. He delivered courses of lectures to his pupils on Pathology, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and Clinical Lectures at the Almshouse Hospital. In 1831 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland. About this time he also received offers of professorships at Jefferson Medical College, the University of New York, the Cincinnati Medical College, and the University of Louisville. In 1837, at the commencement of the troubles in the University of Maryland, he resigned his chair here and returned to Charleston, where a new chair of "Pathological Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence" had been created for him in the "Medical College of the State of S. C." In 1841, on the death of Prof. Wagner, he became Professor of Surgery. From 1849 to 1853 he held the chair of Practice, but resumed that of Surgery in the latter year. In 1858 he

resigned, but on the premature death of Prof. P. C. Gaillard shortly after, was persuaded to assume the duties of the chair of Practice. During the war, which put a stop to the college courses, he held an appointment as surgeon in the C. S. A. and was a member of a board for the examination of medical officers. On the burning of Columbia at the close of the war his entire library, which had been sent there from Charleston for safety, was destroyed by fire. This was one of the finest private collections in the country. About the same time his surgical instruments and apparatus were stolen. On the return of peace the College was revived, mainly through his efforts, and he assumed his former chair. In 1871, owing to advancing years, he was compelled to resign. He was now elected Emeritus Professor, but continued to give clinical lectures until nearly the period of his death, which occurred at Charleston, after a brief illness, October 9th, 1878. Professor Geddings was a man of vigorous frame and strong intellect, indefatigable industry, a laborious student, with remarkable powers of acquisition and retention. A certain apparent sternness of manner concealed beneath a warm heart and glowing human sympathy. He upheld inflexibly the dignity and honor of his profession. He occupied the loftiest position as a skillful physician and enjoyed almost the monopoly of consultation practice in Charleston, where he was regarded as the Nestor of the profession. He contributed copiously to the *American Jour. of Med. Sciences*, his book reviews especially evincing critical judgment and scholarship. He commenced in 1833 a quarterly journal, the *Baltimore Medical Journal*, which he changed to a monthly in 1835, giving it then the name of the *North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science*. He was a liberal contributor to the *American Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, edited by Dr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia. He had also prepared the manuscript of a work upon the Practice of Medicine, which he was on the point of publishing at the outbreak of the war; it perished in the flames at Columbia with his library. (See *A Biographical Sketch of the Professional Career of the late Prof. Eli Geddings, M. D.*, presented to the Med. Soc. of S. C., by Drs. F. M. Robertson, T. L. Ogier and J. P. Chazal, a committee appointed for the purpose. Charleston, 1878.)

JULES TIMOLEON DUCATEL was born in Baltimore, June 6th, 1796, being the eldest son of Mr. Edme Ducatel, a prominent French pharmaceutist. After receiving an education at St. Mary's College he entered his father's store, but this employment not proving congenial, he was sent to Paris to complete his scientific studies. He spent four years, from 1818 to 1822, there, making many distinguished friends and travelling extensively over Europe. In 1824 he married a lady of wealth, but shortly after meeting with financial reverses, he was obliged to utilize his scientific attainments in his support. His first engagement was as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Mechanics' Institute. He next obtained the chair of Chemistry and Geology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in the University of Maryland, and in 1831, on the death of the lamented DeButts, he was with great unanimity and against most eminent competitors elected to the vacancy in the Medical Faculty. He resigned this

chair in 1837, at the beginning of the disruption in the school. From 1832 to 1841 he held an appointment from the Legislature as State Geologist, and in the discharge of this office furnished a number of reports and maps. In addition to the above positions he also held for some years the chair of Chemistry in St. John's College, at Annapolis. In 1843 and 1846 he took part in expeditions of exploration to the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior. He was taken ill after the latter of these and never recovered his health. He died in Baltimore, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, April 1, 1849, aged 52. Professor Ducatel had an amiable and generous disposition. He was an ardent and enthusiastic student of nature and was ever ready to impart his knowledge to others. He was foremost in all social and scientific enterprises and was one of the founders of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature. He was a high authority on Geology. His principal works were contributions to *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts*, the *Reports* above referred to, and a *Manual of Practical Toxicology*. He also edited for some years a weekly literary paper, and, towards the end of his life, began the publication of a *Physical History of Maryland*. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Royal Geological Society of Paris, of the Georgofili of Florence, and of other distinguished bodies. (An extensive notice of Professor Ducatel appeared in the *Amer. Journal of Science and Arts*, N. S., Vol. VIII, p. 146, signed by A[lexander], who was his associate in geological work.)

We approach now the great revolution of 1837, and in order to give a clear insight into all the circumstances connected with the secession of the Regents' Faculty, the formation of another school, and the long and famous suit of Regents vs. Trustees, it will be necessary to trace somewhat minutely the previous relations of the Faculty and the Trustees. It will be remembered with what a bad grace the Faculty submitted to the authority of the Trustees in 1826, and how they were only deterred by the most formidable obstacles from testing the legality of the law deposing them from their rights. They tried to nourish into vitality a faint hope that things might not all go as badly as they anticipated. They were forced to make application for their former positions, which had been declared vacated by the Trustees, and to receive them back from the hands of the latter. This was a humiliating proceeding for them and did not leave them the better disposed towards the new rulers who had been imposed upon them. They felt keenly, too, the loss of the privileges and authority which they had enjoyed for so many years, and realized painfully the inferior position to which they had been reduced. A feeling of irritation and hostility on the part of the Faculty was, therefore, only natural under the circumstances, and it was heightened by the opinion of the eminent legal counsel whom

they had consulted. The attitude assumed by the Trustees was not calculated to bridge over the chasm. There was no social intercourse between the two bodies; the Faculty were never consulted, but, as it seemed to them at least, "studiously avoided." According to Professor Potter, the Trustees "never interchanged an opinion with them on any subject connected with the interests of the school. They were inaccessible except by letter, and held the opinions of the Professors in contempt."

Prof. Davidge did not fare better at the hands of the Trustees, in regard to his private classes, than with the Regents. Although he made personal application for the restoration of the lost privilege, Dec. 9, 1826, and although his application was seconded by the students, the appeal was in vain. This must have been a bitter disappointment, for it was upon this very point that he had been tempted to apply to the Legislature for the act of 1825.¹

In December, 1826, an event occurred which intensified the bitterness of feeling already existing in the minds of the Faculty. A student, named Adreon, brought a friend into the yard for the purpose of showing him some anatomical preparation which he had made. This was against the rules and he was stopped by the janitor at "the inner gate." An altercation ensued, in the course of which strong language was used by both parties and the janitor struck the student. The latter did not return the blow, but preferred charges against the janitor of insulting language and personal violence, and the case was examined into at the office of Mr. Roger B. Taney, who was then the Vice-President of the Board. The janitor made the most humble apology, pleading that he had a wife and large family dependent upon him, and recalling his good character and services in the position, which he had held "from nearly the commencement of the college." He acknowledged his imprudence, for which there was no justification, and humbly begged for mercy. This was humility enough, but the sequel leaves us in more than doubt as to its sincerity. The apology was accepted and he was allowed to retain his place.²

In 1827 ("without shadow of right or law"³), the Professors were

¹ Potter's *Sketch*. "They" (Davidge and DeButts) "magnanimously acknowledged it" (*i. e.* their error), "and were the first to complain, and repented in sackcloth and ashes."

² Minutes of Trustees.

³ Prof. Hall, MS. Records of University.

deprived of the graduation fees, of which they had alone retained possession in the transfer of the revenue of the University. This item of income was claimed by them as a special perquisite of their chairs and an inalienable right of their office. They looked upon it as due them for the time and labor required in the examinations and for certifying in the diploma to the standing and capacity of the candidate.¹ It was restored to them in 1833, when it was estimated that the loss incurred by the Faculty amounted to \$6405, viz. 427 graduates (from 1827 to 1833 inclusive) at \$15 each.² It would appear that this large amount had not been turned into the University treasury, but that during this interval the graduation fee had been actually abolished.³

In Dec. 1828, Professor Potter made the observation that some of the students, instead of proceeding after his lecture to the room of the next lecturer, were in the habit of going to the apartments of the janitor. His suspicions were aroused and he determined to investigate. Accordingly, one day he unexpectedly entered the janitor's room and found several students engaged in gambling and drinking, or, to use his own language, "regaling themselves with spirit and cards." Now it was against the law of the Regents for the janitor to sell liquor, and he privately reproached him for it. The janitor first denied, then became angry and finally used insulting language.⁴ Professor Potter preferred charges against him and demanded his discharge, adding that he had already been guilty of an offense and had, therefore, forfeited all claim to further indulgence. The committee of the Trustees, charged with the examination, dictated a letter of apology, which having required the janitor to sign, they sent to Professor Potter. They also passed a regulation forbidding the janitor in future "to sell liquors of any kind, fruit, nuts, cigars or tobacco, or to permit the students to play at cards or any other game in his house for money or any other thing." Potter was not satisfied with this action nor with the note of apology, and wrote a sharp letter to the committee, which they refused to receive and directed it to be returned to the writer. They determined, nevertheless, that it was

¹ Potter's *Sketch*.

² Prof. Hall, MS. Records of University.

³ "The only school in the U. S., so far as known, which has had the good sense and magnanimity to abolish the 'graduation fee,' is the Medical College of the University of Maryland" (Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, *Hints on the Present State of Medical Education, etc.*, Burlington, 1833. Pamph.).

⁴ "Gave the lie." Potter's *Sketch*.

necessary to inquire into the conduct of the janitor, generally and in this particular instance. Professors Davidge, DeButts, Smith, Hall, Baker and McDowell, and two of the students, were summoned before the committee and bore unanimous testimony to the capacity, general good conduct and valuable services of the janitor, but Professor Smith thought he had been wanting in respect to him upon one occasion. The janitor was summoned and examined as to this, but the committee were satisfied that he had been guilty of no disrespect; he was accordingly ordered to resume his duties. But war had now been declared, and it was "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." In a contest of Potter vs. Janitor there could not be any doubt as to the result. The latter threatened personal violence and would have carried out the threat but for the intervention of the Professor's friends among the students, whom he could scarcely restrain from "sacrificing" the irrepressible subordinate. "I had to go armed," he says, "for the remainder of the session. The class clamored so loudly for justice that the Trustees had to meet and request the janitor 'to beg my pardon or say he was sorry for what he had said.' He was kept in office till spring, selling whiskey and brandy in defiance of all authority. Early in the spring he offended them and was ejected for another offense, after annoying me, as the instrument of their revenge, for half the session."¹ This is not quite correct, for we have it upon record that although Professor Smith made a second complaint against the janitor the following spring, it was not until three years later (Jan. 1832) that he was forced to resign his position. This was in consequence of another complaint made by one of the students and accompanied by a request from the Faculty for his immediate removal. His "resignation" was accordingly presented and accepted, and the Dean was instructed to take charge of the keys until the vacancy could be filled.²

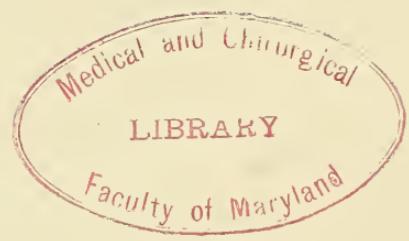
During the session of 1829-30 Professor Smith "converted to his own use a part of the dissecting room without the knowledge or consent of the Demonstrator." This would be thought nothing of nowadays, but in the time of the Trustees that officer was not with-

¹ Potter's *Sketch*.

² Trustees' Minutes. The writer well remembers how, many years after these events, the venerable Mr. Peter Smith insulted one of the graduates because he would not purchase a tin case for the reception of his diploma, that worthy seeming to regard as a perquisite of his high office the profit (probably enormous) which he realized from the said sale.



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out authority. He objected and the Trustees ordered restoration to be made. This circumstance probably left its impress and tended to widen the breach between the two bodies.

It will be remembered that the act appointing the Trustees provided that they should assume entire charge of the pecuniary affairs of the institution and pay off all of its debts, with one single exception; this was the interest on the \$30,000 loan of 1821, amounting to \$1500 annually. The members of the Faculty of Medicine were required to give bond for the regular payment of this interest and they continued to pay it for many years.¹ It is hard to comprehend what justification could have been found for the imposition of this burden upon the Faculty. The money had been borrowed for the purpose of paying off the debts of the University incurred in the erection of buildings, and it had been faithfully devoted to this purpose under the direction of a "commission," appointed by the same Legislature which had made the loan. The University, therefore, having been benefitted by it and not the Professors in their private capacity, it was clearly a debt of the corporation which the Trustees should have assumed like any other debt. The Faculty, being now deprived of all control over the income of the corporation, had lost the means of paying it upon which they doubtless originally relied, and were compelled to make it up from their private resources. Nevertheless this did not deter them from assuming the bond for the payment of the annuity to Professor McDowell in 1833.²

The Infirmary constituted another source of dissatisfaction. It had been erected, not by the Board of Regents nor by the Faculty, but by several Professors, who had contributed liberally from their private means, and when these failed had borrowed money from the banks to defray the expense, and the deed to it stood in their names. Yet the building was seized by the omnivorous Trustees and held despite the protest of these gentlemen, who were further required to contribute their services to it as attending physicians free of charge. As the establishment had now been taken possession of by the state, as state property, the several Professors made out a bill against the Trustees for the entire amount of the private funds which they had expended in its erection and maintenance. The latter refused to pay any portion of this claim, and an appeal was made to the Leg-

¹ Until 1838, or later.

² The graduation fees, restored to the Faculty in 1833, nearly sufficed to make up the amount due on the bond.

islature, which passed an act requiring them to make a settlement. With great reluctance the Board then appointed a committee of three¹ to investigate the accounts of the University and report what if any sum was due the Professors for funds advanced. Professor Hall was appointed on the part of the Faculty to confer with the committee. After a protracted and exhaustive examination, extending back to the year 1807, the committee reported on the 11th of October, 1830, that \$15,474 were due the Professors.² According to Prof. Potter there was a suit still pending in 1838 for the recovery of this debt, in whole or in part.

The management of the Infirmary was severely criticised. Professor Potter contrasted the entire absence of expense for offices, stationery, etc., under the Regents, with the extravagance of the Trustees' government with respect to these items. The latter had (for example) a Secretary of the Board, the son of the Vice-President, who received \$250 per annum. Later, the chairman of the Committee on the Infirmary received \$200 for his services; still later, as the income of the Infirmary increased, the same officer was given the title of "Superintendent" and \$400 a year, and at last he became "Governor" with \$800 salary.³ This officer had absolute control over the affairs of the institution. Patients were admitted and discharged by his command; he appointed the subordinates; he purchased the supplies and medicines for the inmates; he handled all the funds and paid out money, and one of the senior students served as his secretary. According to Professor Potter, the medicines were inferior in quality and were purchased wherever they could be gotten at the lowest rates. The Professors were compelled to use their own instruments, and they could not obtain even so necessary an article as leeches.⁴

Professor Potter even "carried the war into Africa," and detailed various proceedings of the Board of Trustees which, if true, were highly discreditable. For instance, he states that in order to get rid of opposition the "schemers in the Board" had its number reduced by the following device: Three of the members were Judges of judi-

¹ Messrs. Gwynn, McCulloh and Williams.

² Potter's *Sketch*. According to a report of Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, in 1852, the Infirmary was transferred to the Trustees in 1832, on the latter assuming the debt due the bank which was then threatening its sale.

³ Mr. Solomon Etting held these offices.

⁴ Potter's *Sketch*.

cial districts of the state and were "true friends of the school." In order to get rid of them they passed a resolution that absence from four successive meetings vacated a seat.¹ Then, finding that these gentlemen had been absent three meetings, they appointed the fourth on a day on which the Judges were to sit and thus expelled them from the Board. Again, the Regents had made a contract with Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, lottery brokers, which stipulated that they should pay over to the Regents \$2000 every four months until the privilege was exhausted. Although the amplest security was given and the terms strictly and honorably complied with, the Trustees annulled this solemn obligation and substituted a specific annual sum.²

The charge was also made against the Trustees that they ignored the wishes of the Faculty as to the appointment of professors. With reference to this, it may be said in their behalf that they were not bound by the act appointing them to conform to such wishes; but as a matter of fact they did comply with every request of the Faculty upon this subject up to May, 1837, except in the case of Professor Ducatel, and the wisdom of his appointment was not questioned by his colleagues, by whom he was much beloved.

I may here allude to the attitude of Professor Potter towards the Trustees. He seems to have been the most bitter against them of the members of the Faculty, and also the most obnoxious to them, "because uniformly, without reserve, at all times and in all places, exposing their acts."³ The affairs of the University were freely discussed with the students, who naturally sided with the Professors and laid the blame on their opponents. The Trustees are said to have "declared that should either of the Professors, in their intercourse with the students, speak disrespectfully of them or their acts, they" (the Professors) "should forfeit their chairs and be expelled from them." To this, Professor Potter says he made reply publicly, that if they would let him appear before their Board he would give them the opportunity to resort to still more extreme acts of tyranny.⁴

Early in 1837 the Faculty endeavored to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature, giving them seats in the Board of Trustees,

¹ Acts of Legislature, Ch. LXII, 3.

² Potter's *Sketch*. Is it likely that skillful financiers would relinquish a legal contract from which they were to receive large profits, without full compensation?

³ Potter's *Sketch*.

⁴ Potter's *Sketch*.

"with power to vote on all matters appertaining particularly to the medical department, and on the appointment and removal of a provost, professor, lecturer, tutor, demonstrator, or other officer connected with said department, or on questions relative to their duties or the duties of any of them, or on the establishment, alteration or abolishment of a professorship, lectureship or any other office in said department, but not to vote on fiscal questions or on business of other departments."¹ The Trustees of course opposed this measure and presented a memorial giving the reasons why it should not be passed. They carried their point and it was rejected.

But the circumstance that particularly precipitated the crisis was the appointment of Dr. Henry W. Baxley to the chair of Anatomy, as the successor of Professor Geddings. Dr. Baxley first became connected with the Faculty in 1834 as Demonstrator, succeeding Dr. Samuel Lyon. At that time Dr. Augustus L. Warner had a private dissecting room on Cider Alley, just in the rear of the University, but on his election to a chair at the University of Virginia it passed into the hands of Dr. William N. Baker, a graduate of the class of 1832 and son of Professor Samuel Baker. Young Baker had been well educated, and possessing a fine address and marked social qualities, was a general favorite. His students were warmly attached to him and his rooms were more frequented than the dissecting rooms of the college. Dr. Baxley, on the other hand, was devoid of sociability and stood much upon his dignity and the prerogatives of his office. A certain amount of rivalry thus sprang up between the two dissecting classes, and as Baker had such personal attractions and was so much liked by the students, with whom the Faculty kept up the most friendly relations during the difficulties with the Trustees, and especially as he was the son of one of their colleagues and of a founder of the school, in time the Professors began to give the preference to Baker.

Woe to the teacher who incurs the displeasure of the class in a medical college! Medical students are an especially rough set to deal with, although the classical description of Bob Sawyer and Tom Allen, fortunately, no longer applies to them in this day. In the first place they are men and cannot be disciplined like boys, and again there is more freedom and license in medical than in other schools. Much, therefore, depends upon a teacher's tact and personal qualities. Slight deviations from etiquette and good breeding

¹ Copy of proposed bill, MS. Records of University.

had better be overlooked or touched upon lightly and pleasantly, else there will certainly be a "row." In the days of which we write students were less tractable than now and it required a vast deal of patience and self-control to deal successfully with them.

The first difficulty which Dr. Baxley had was with a student in February 1835. In a communication which he addressed to Professor Geddings on the 3d he complained of the conduct of one of the students, a Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, during the previous day's lecture on anatomy. He charged this gentleman with "taking *his* seat, a seat appropriated to the Demonstrator of Anatomy, and which he had been accustomed to use during the session, and refusing to give it to him." He says that the offense was all the more censurable because committed in the presence of the entire class and the professor. On being refused his seat he states that he left the room. He desires to know "what course he should pursue." He received a reply to the effect that Mr. Gilmer disclaimed any intended disrespect and said that he was not aware of the seat having been appropriated, and that had it been solicited in a proper manner he would not have retained it. In answer to this Dr. B. states that he simply presented himself before the seat, which he had been in the habit of occupying every day, and which Mr. G. had relinquished on a similar application, by manner, on a former occasion. He was now directed, however, to "go on." He adds that "he would have considered it an improper surrender on his part of the rights of the station he held and a culpable indifference to the respect due to that station from the pupils of the school, to do other than plainly intimate a consciousness of those rights and the determination to require that respect to be observed." He accordingly replied: "I will occupy this seat, sir!" to which receiving the answer "No you won't, sir!" he retired as above stated, intending, if necessary, to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities of the University, "alike competent and disposed to secure becoming subordination." He says that he has heard that Mr. G.'s conduct before and after the transaction did not accord with his statements to Prof. Geddings, and he must therefore request a written disavowal from him, or a written statement of that disavowal by the Dean (Prof. Dunglison). The latter, as being probably most easily obtained, was accordingly given, and matters were thus, in appearance at least, accommodated for the time. But it is probable that this affair left unpleasant impressions with this and subsequent classes. Prejudices are easily excited and

linger long, and students do not always judge according to the right where their classmates are concerned.¹

We find no record of any other open difficulty during Dr. Baxley's incumbency of his office. He seems, however, to have been on intimate terms with the Trustees, and this was sufficient to make the members of the Faculty look upon him with distrust and to have given rise to the charge by Professor Potter that Professor Geddings had been "banished by intrigue, injustice and envy."²

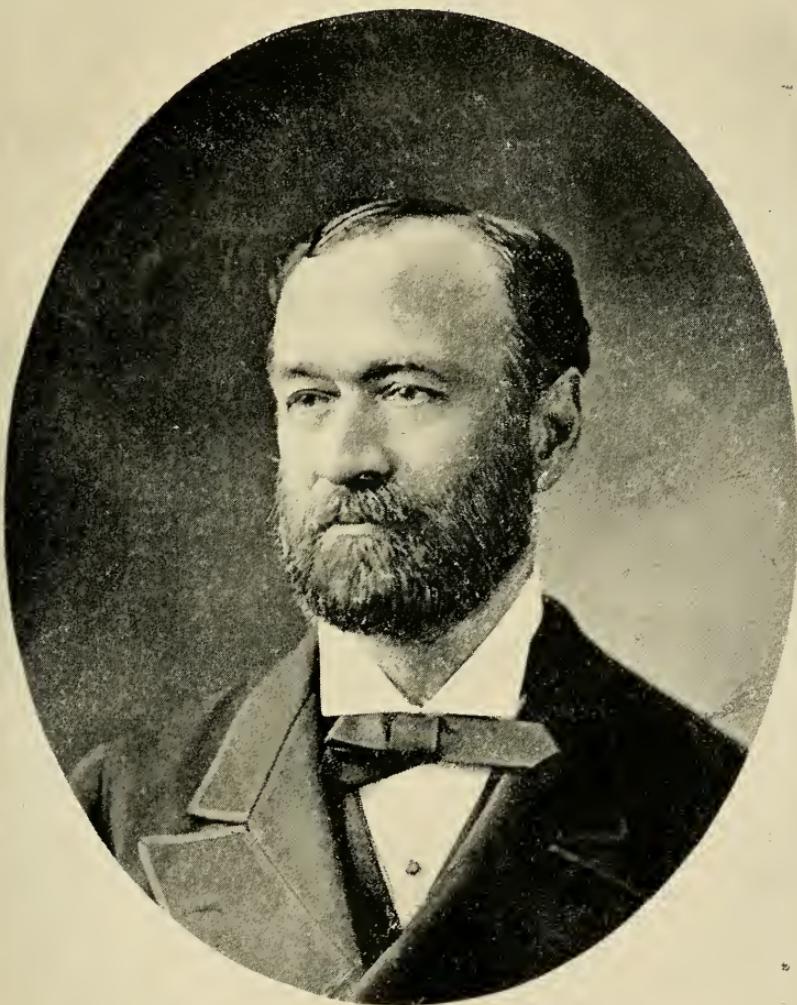
It was known to the Faculty that Dr. Baxley was the choice of the Trustees for the chair vacated by Professor Geddings. They unanimously favored the appointment of Dr. Baker. Baxley had now become so offensive to them that they had determined not to remain in the Faculty if he were admitted. At a meeting held in the Infirmary, on the 2d of May, 1837, the "arbitrary and injudicious acts of the Trustees and the unconstitutionality of the act of 1825" were discussed. At a later meeting Prof. Hall reported the opinion of counsel on the probable success of a suit and urged that one be entered upon. It was unanimously resolved that if the Trustees should make an appointment to the chair of Anatomy of "an individual" now proposed by them, in direct opposition to the nomination of the Faculty, the Professors should resign, and the resignations were then placed in the hands of Professor Hall, the Dean, to be used in accordance with the resolution. As soon as the official announcement was received of the obnoxious appointment having been made the resignations were delivered to the Chairman of the Board. Drs. Potter and Hall, senior members of the Faculty, in resigning their appointments under the Trustees, expressly retained those formerly held from the Regents under the charter of 1812.³

Having declared themselves independent of their late masters, no time was lost in reorganization. The two senior members constituted the nucleus, the direct successors of the last Faculty under the Regents, and they elected Professors Smith and Griffith to the same chairs in the revived Faculty which they had just resigned. Professor Hall was made Dean and, as Secretary of the old Board of Regents, was directed to call a meeting of the same, a majority of them being still alive. In accordance with the notice the Regents met and resolved to obtain further advice from counsel as to the legality of holding lectures the next session under the old charter.

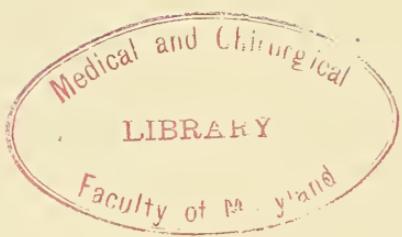
¹MS. Records of University.

²Potter's *Sketch*.

³Minutes of Regents' Faculty, 1837-9.



*WILLIAM TRAVIS HOWARD, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, and
Clinical Medicine.*



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The gentlemen thus consulted (Messrs. Martin, Mayer and Evans) declared that the Faculty of the Regents were the legitimate Faculty, and as such had full authority to lecture and confer degrees; the "Faculty of Law" entirely concurred in this opinion.

A few weeks after the secession of the Faculty, Professor Griffith resigned, having received a call to the University of Virginia.

ROBERT EGLESFIELD GRIFFITH was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13th, 1798, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and was physician to the Philadelphia Board of Health, 1834-36. He was a well-known and prolific writer upon botany, conchology and medicine. On the resignation of Professor Dunglison in 1836 he was called from Philadelphia, where he resided, to fill the vacancy, and delivered one course of lectures here on *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* during the succeeding session. His introductory was published by the class. On the rupture which took place between the Faculty and Trustees, in 1837, he adhered to the Regents' Faculty, but shortly after, having received an appointment as Professor of Theory and Practice, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, in the University of Virginia, he resigned his chair here. He died in Philadelphia, June 26th, 1850, having been in bad health for some years previously. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1828. His best-known works were his *Medical Botany*, 1847, and *Universal Formulary*, 1848 (2d edition, 1856). He also edited the works of Taylor, Christison, Gaird and others (Allibone, etc.)

Dr. Samuel G. Baker, a younger son of the former professor of that name, was elected to fill the vacancy in the chair of *Materia Medica*. The departments of Anatomy and Physiology were assigned, for the ensuing session, to the Professor of Surgery, and Dr. John Byrne was appointed Demonstrator. An advertisement of the course was ordered in accordance with these arrangements, and Professors Smith and Baker were constituted a committee to contract with the owner for the use of the southern part of the Baltimore House (S. E. corner Baltimore and Hanover streets), formerly known as the "Indian Queen Hotel," and to prepare the same for the reception of the classes. In accordance with a resolution adopted, Drs. Potter and Hall were named as a committee to co-operate with other committees from the faculties of Law and of Arts and Sciences, in the management of the impending suit. On the 4th of October, Dr. Wm. E. A. Aikin was elected Professor of Chemistry and was authorized to purchase chemical apparatus on the credit of the Faculty to the extent of \$500.

The counsel selected by the joint committee to carry on the suit were Messrs. Meredith, Evans, Mayer and R. N. Martin, all promi-

nent lawyers of that period. They were requested to have the suit docketed as soon as possible during the current term of the Baltimore County Court. A retaining fee of \$150 was proposed and accepted by all except Mr. Evans, who declined any fee for his services.¹

Any account of this period would be incomplete without some allusion to the "outrage" committed on the night of the 21st September, 1837. This was a successful attempt by the Regents' Faculty to get possession of the University buildings. From depositions taken subsequently by the Executive Committee of the Trustees,² and especially from the statements of the janitor, the following account of this transaction is obtained: Prof. Samuel G. Baker called at the house of the janitor, Thomas Maguire, within the University walls, at the northern extremity of Practice Hall, and finding him out, left word with his wife that he wished to see him at 7 o'clock. Accordingly, at that hour Maguire repaired to the Doctor's office, where he was told that the Doctor would soon be in and to take a seat. He waited until 8 o'clock without accomplishing the object of his visit. Then on returning home he was surprised to find the outer gate fastened. He rapped and his name was demanded by a voice within. He gave it and was told that he could not enter. The gate was then opened and he saw Prof. Smith within. Prof. Baker now came out and walked with him down the alley to the tavern at the corner of Paca and German streets. Here they met Prof. Hall. The two Professors then told him that the steps they had taken were adopted in accordance with the advice of their counsel and with the object of getting possession of the property of the University. He then went to the Infirmary and reported what had taken place to the Governor of that institution. Here he found his wife and a woman who lived with them. They had been sent out on various pretexts when the premises were seized, and being unable to get back had gone to the Infirmary. The Trustees were convened the next morning, when Mr. Nelson was directed to examine into the proceeding and make arrangements for the recovery of the buildings from "the trespassers," and Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and McMahon were employed as assistant counsel. The property was held until the afternoon of the 23d, when the janitor was told by Prof. Hall that they had determined to give it up for the present and let the matter take its regular course in law, and that he could

¹ Minutes of Regents' Faculty.

² Minutes of same.

get the keys. He then went to the gate and saw two of the students shutting up his house. They offered him the keys but he refused them, preferring that they should be left, as agreed with Professor Hall, at a neighbor's. He then went for Mr. James W. McCulloh, one of the Trustees, and Prof. Baxley, and accompanied by them got the keys and examined all the buildings. They found some articles missing from the Museum which had been claimed by members of the Regents' Faculty as private property. They found in one of the rooms of his house three vessels that had contained liquors and a coarse bowie-knife made out of a part of an old sword, which one of the young gentlemen afterwards called for. This account was corroborated by other witnesses. Thus ended this brief reign of martial law, and fortunately without the shedding of blood. Had there been any resistance on the part of the Trustees, or any attempt to recover possession by force, it is probable that the writer would not be able to chronicle so happy a termination of the affair.

The term of the Indian Queen school began at the usual time, the last Monday in October. Nearly all the city students attended it, whilst students from the counties and other states, who would formerly have resorted to Baltimore, were diverted by the distractions here to other cities.¹ There was a very noticeable reduction in the total number of students attending the institution as now represented by its two divisions. The Regents' lectures were delivered in a large dining-room, which was divided into two compartments by a curtain. Professor Aikin occupied the apartment formerly used by the barber and had a class of 13.² The introductory lecture was delivered by Professor Samuel G. Baker and was upon the question then uppermost in the minds of himself and colleagues—the University and its recent difficulties. He refers to the enthusiastic interest manifested in the Regents' school and the widespread sympathy of their fellow-citizens, and compares the entrance of the Trustees to Burr's visit to Blennerhasset. He speaks of "a few master-spirits of faction" admitting into their secret conclave an inferior officer of the school, whose pliancy adapted him to any service, and gravely and deliberately planning an entire revolution in the organization of the medical department. That this lecture was in bad taste cannot be questioned, but we must remember that feeling was running high at the time of its delivery and that the author was smarting under

¹ Memorial of Trustees, Feb. 1838.

² Oral communication to author.

the sense of great injustice, and it was but natural that there should be an exuberance of sentiment and expression in one so young.

The Trustees opened their session about the same time "to a beggarly array of empty benches,"¹ the introductory lecture being delivered by Prof. Baxley, and printed at the request of his colleagues. The Faculty consisted of the following: H. Willis Baxley, Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology; Henry Howard, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; M. A. Finley, Principles and Practice of Medicine; Robt. E. Dorsey, *Materia Medica*; W. R. Fisher, Chemistry; John F. May, Principles and Practice of Surgery; Ellis Hughes, Demonstrator.²

Of the members of the Trustees' Faculty H. W. BAXLEY had perhaps the widest reputation. He was born in Baltimore, in 1803; graduated at the University in 1824; was a founder and Prof. of Anatomy in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, 1839, and was Professor of Surgery in Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1842-7; Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Ohio, 1850, and of Surgery, 1852; Government Inspector of Hospitals, 1865, and died 1875. He traveled extensively in Southern Europe and in the Pacific, and wrote books describing those regions (see Quinan's *Medical Annals* for list of writings). HENRY HOWARD was from Brookville, Montgomery County, Md. He was born in 1791. On the resignation from the University of Virginia of Prof. R. E. Griffith in 1839 he was appointed to the vacancy in that institution, and held his chair there for about thirty years, or till near the period of his death, which occurred March 2d, 1874. ROBT. E. DORSEY, of Baltimore County, graduated at the University in 1819. Died 1876, aged 80. M. A. FINLEY was from Washington County, Md. JOHN FREDERICK MAY was an eminent physician of Washington city. After leaving the University in 1839 he became Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in Columbian College, Washington. WILLIAM R. FISHER was born in Philadelphia in 1808. He came to Baltimore in 1827 and established a pharmacy about 1834. He was one of the leading spirits in the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature. He delivered two courses on chemistry in the University, but in the spring of 1839 he was attacked with partial hemiplegia. He then returned to Philadelphia, where he recovered sufficiently to accept a professorship in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He died October 25th, 1842, aged 34. He had a medical degree. He had formed a plan for a College of Pharmacy in Baltimore, but his sudden illness and departure prevented his carrying it out. He was "highly cultivated"; "accomplished and eloquent"; "ever ready to take

¹ Potter's *Sketch*.

² Baxley's lecture. "The chairs in which the professors recently labored are now occupied by strangers, having in vain been offered to almost every prominent medical man in Baltimore and to many in other places" (Circular of Regents' Faculty, 1837).

the lead in anything useful and scientific"; "the gifted son of Pennsylvania" (see notice by Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*, October, 1839). ELLIS HUGHES was from Annapolis. He held the Demonstratorship for a brief period, being then succeeded by Dr. E. J. Chaisty.

During the following winter the Regents' Faculty presented a memorial to the Legislature praying for the repeal of the act of 1825, and to this the Trustees offered a counter-memorial, in which, whilst acknowledging the failure of their session, they declared that "the character and talents of their Faculty were such that the University by another season would fully resume its former standing."¹ At the end of this session commencements were held and sixteen students received diplomas, ten of whom belonged to the Regents' school.²

Early in July, 1838, Professor Smith resigned his chair and accepted the chair of Practice in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.³ Professor Hall was then elected Professor of Surgery for the ensuing session, "to give as complete a course as his attention to the department of Obstetrics, etc., would allow, by lecturing every day, and on certain days twice." Dr. William N. Baker was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.⁴

During the session of 1838-39 twenty-four students attended the Regents' Faculty, of whom nineteen were from Maryland, and there were seven graduates; the number in the Trustees' school is not known.⁵ The lectures at the Indian Queen were closed somewhat prematurely, as the proprietor began to pull down the old building over the heads of the class.

Meanwhile the suit against the Trustees had been tried in the County Court and decided in their favor. An appeal was taken, and early in 1839 the masterly decision of the three judges of the

¹ Minutes of Trustees. "It remains to be seen whether the Trustees can bestow upon them" (*i. e.* their Faculty) "the reputation and public patronage for which some of the late incumbents have expended the best part of their lives and no small portion of their fortunes" (*Circular of Regents' Faculty*, beginning of session of 1837-38).

² MS. list of matriculants.

³ Trouble began in Transylvania University in 1837, from an attempt to remove the school from Lexington to Louisville. Professor L. P. Yandell and others seceded and successfully established a new school in the latter city.

⁴ Minutes of Regents' Faculty.

⁵ Washington College had this session 53 students and 17 graduates (*Am. Jl. Med. Sci.*).

Court of Appeals who heard it¹ was delivered by Chief Justice Buchanan. The question was as to the constitutionality of the act of 1825. The opinion of the judges contained the following declarations and decision: That the University had none of the characteristics of a public corporation, which it had been claimed to be. It was not created for political purposes and was invested with no political power; it was not an instrument of the state, created for its own uses; its members were not officers of the state, or subject to state control in its management, and none of its property or funds belong to the state. The state was not its founder, it was merely the creator by virtue of the act of incorporation. In its creation the state gave it the capacity to acquire and hold property, and whatever property the corporation has is its own, to be managed and disposed of by the Regents for the uses of the Institution in such manner as they may judge most promotive of its interests. No donations or endowment by the state could make it public, but it nowhere appears that any such have been made. The interest-bearing loan of 1821 can scarcely be called an endowment; it is rather a loan to a private corporation. The authority to raise money by lottery certainly was not; it was a mere privilege costing the state nothing. But if it were a public corporation its debts were the debts of the state, contracted by the state's own officers, which the state was bound to discharge instead of lending money for that purpose and taking security for the payment of interest on it. The corporation is as much private as the individuals were before the act of incorporation was passed. The charter of the University is a contract between the state and the corporation. The Constitution of the United States says no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The franchises of the University are vested rights and cannot be taken from the Regents by any act of the Legislature without the assent of the corporation. The state had plighted its faith that the franchises should remain inviolate. If the state had the right at will to revoke this grant, it had the same right in relation to railroads, canals and other corporations, which would not be pretended. The act of 1825 aims to strip the corporation of

¹ Judges Buchanan, Stephen and Spencer. The other three composing the bench (Archer, Dorsey and Chambers) retired from the case, being debarred by the fact that they had been members of the Board of Trustees. The Regents were represented by Messrs. Evans, Mayer, Martin and Meredith, the Trustees by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Nelson (Univ. Records).

Regents of all privileges and powers conferred upon it by the act of its creation—to destroy the old and create a new corporation in its place, giving to the latter all the powers and privileges of the former, with others additional and important. It deprives the corporation of Regents of the capacity to acquire and hold property; it even goes so far as to take from them the property they had already acquired and give it to others, whom it connects with the political power of the state, by making the Governor president and authorizing him to fill vacancies. Not only the Constitution of the United States had been violated, but the fundamental principles of right and justice. The Legislature has no right, without the assent of a corporation, to alter its charter or take from it any of its franchises or property; these are private property, regarded as such by the law, and are under the safeguard of the same principle that protects and preserves the property and rights of individuals. Vested corporate and individual rights rest for protection on the same principle. The act of 1825 was a judicial act, a sentence that condemned without a hearing. It is necessary to declare judicially a forfeiture before the Legislature can act. The franchises can only be surrendered by deed to the state. Those of the Professors who accepted appointments under the Trustees merely joined another corporation, there was no evidence that they offered to resign from the corporation of Regents, or of any acceptance of their resignations by the said Regents. The acceptance of positions under the Trustees did not amount to resignations of those under the Regents, and did not dissolve or suspend the latter corporation. Therefore the act of 1825, being contrary to the Bill of Rights and to the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Maryland, was null and void.¹

The author has given this lengthy epitome of the Court's decision because it settles authoritatively many points with reference to the status of the University, and gives a clearer idea than the reader could otherwise have of its scope and functions; and because it is a document that applies not to that one time and occasion only, but will stand for all time. Moreover, it determines momentous questions of general interest to the public, no less than to those for whom it was originally pronounced.

Immediately after the decision was rendered the Regents met and prepared a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, then in

¹ Printed opinion of the Court. Pamphlet.

session. In it they asked the state to direct her agents, the Trustees, to surrender their property to them. But the Trustees were still unwilling to abandon the fight and determined to resist to the last. It seems that they apprehended another "outrage" by the Regents' Faculty, for on the 15th of January, 1839, they passed a resolution authorizing the employment of "watchmen and other proper guards for the protection of the buildings and premises." They also presented, on the 1st of March, a memorial to the Legislature,¹ in which they said that, as agents of the state, they held certain "fee-simple and leasehold property, viz. the Medical College and its adjacent buildings, the Infirmary purchased in 1832 by the Trustees with state funds for \$12,000,² together with the lot adjoining thereto,³ also purchased with state funds by the Trustees in 1833 for \$6000, and the Baltimore College surrendered and conveyed to the Trustees in 1831, the whole property being valued at \$87,916.67; as also certain personal property derived from the state funds, to the amount of \$18,000; excepting therefrom a special bequest of \$5000 by Mr. Gray to the Trustees for the use of the Infirmary in 1833, and a few articles of minor importance. They therefore pray the state, in view of the preservation of its rights in its own property, thus acquired and held, not by any legislation to surrender up the possession of the same, as asked by the Regents, but to leave the rights of others thereto to be inquired into by the tribunals."

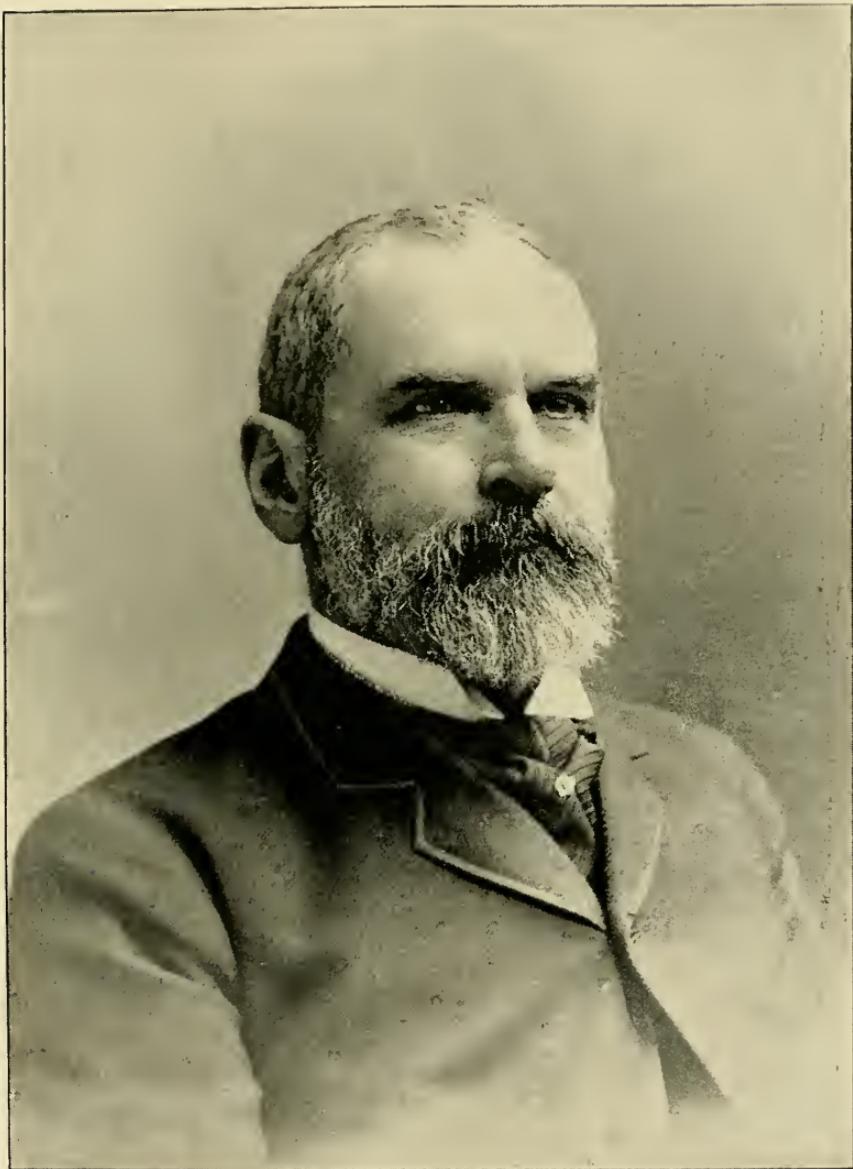
The two memorials were referred to a joint committee of the two houses, who brought in a lengthy report, reviewing the origin of the questions at issue, recognizing fully the "individual merits and hazards" of the Professors in founding and maintaining the institution, and recommending the passage of a bill restoring the property to the Regents in accordance with their just request. This bill was accordingly passed.⁴

¹ Minutes of Trustees.

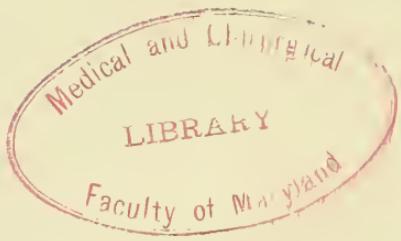
² This was less than the cost, according to a statement of Professor Hall, previously referred to.

³ This was the corner lot, since covered by an extension eastward of the Infirmary.

⁴ In passing the act of restitution the Legislature required the Regents to "certify to the Treasurer of the state that the property and estate of the University shall never be disposed of or converted to any other use than that of Medical Science or the Arts and Sciences generally, without the consent of the General Assembly of Maryland," which, in the event of a violation of this obligation, shall have power to "take possession of and control and direct the



JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.



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On the 1st of April Mr. Solomon Etting, the "Governor" of the Infirmary, resigned, and on the 6th of the same month Dr. Ashton Alexander, Provost of the Regents, addressed a communication to Mr. Nathaniel Williams, transmitting a certified copy of the act of the Assembly above referred to, together with a copy of the certificate transmitted by the Regents in pursuance of the 5th section of the same, and notifying him that the Regents had appointed Charles F. Mayer, Esq., A. B. Cleveland, M. D., and R. W. Hall, M. D., a committee with authority on their behalf, "to receive all the estate, real and personal, including all stocks, monies, evidences of debt and choses in action, in the hands or under the control of the Trustees, and that the said committee would be in attendance at the University, April 10th, at 10 A. M., to accept the transfer." Mr. Williams replied on the 8th that the Regents or a portion of them had taken actual possession of the College and Infirmary some days before,¹ and that he had not therefore deemed a formal transfer necessary; that the stocks, money and evidences of debt were in the possession of the Treasurer of the Trustees, who was ready to hand over the same, "on the suit in chancery of Potter and others against the Trustees, and the two suits brought by the Regents against him, all in the Baltimore County Court, being entered satisfied or stricken off"; that the only chose in action belonging to the Trustees was an unsatisfied judgment in the said court against David Hoffman, Esq., which was in charge of William Gwynn, Esq.²

On the 9th of April the committee met Mr. Joseph B. Williams, the Treasurer of the "late" Board of Trustees, and received from him the following:

said property and estate for the purpose of promoting general science." There was much debate in the Board of Regents as to compliance with this requirement. It was finally decided to issue the certificate, Messrs. Meredith, Hoffman and Hall voting in the negative. Another act, passed the same session, makes valid all the diplomas granted by the Medical Faculty, from 1826 to 1839 inclusive. When it was found that the state had no control of the University of Maryland there was some suggestion made in the Legislature of a "State University," but it was not carried out.

¹ There was some hesitation in taking possession, when Mr. Geo. W. Miltenberger and two other students went to the back gate and rapped. The Janitor was called out and the party slipped in and locked the door on the inside. The Faculty were then notified and came in. The Trustees made no attempt to eject them (oral communication from Prof. Miltenberger).

² Minutes of Trustees.

" 1. A certificate of stock of the State of Maryland, signed by George Macubin, Treasurer Western Shore of Maryland, date 8th December, 1829, for \$5000, bearing interest at 5 p. c., redeemable after the 31st of March, 1844, being the proceeds of a bequest of \$5000, made by George Gray, in favor of the Trustees of the University of Maryland for the Baltimore Infirmary.

2. A certificate of stock of the State of Maryland, dated May 11th, 1837, for \$1000, with 5 p. c. interest, redeemable after 1843.

3. A certificate of the B. & O. R. R. for \$6000, July 25th, 1836, bearing 6 p. c. interest.

4. A certificate of the B. & O. R. R. for \$4000, August 4th, 1836, bearing 6 p. c. interest.

5. \$1791.49, balance of money remaining in the said Williams' hands."¹

These arrangements being consummated, the Faculty had the satisfaction of securing possession of the college premises sufficiently early to hold their commencement in the college building on the 12th of April, 1839, and there to confer their degree upon the seven graduates. The keys of the Academic Department were turned over to the Regents early in May.

Thus ended the reign of the Trustees. They fought hard for place and power, and they are not responsible for having been the representatives of wrong and injustice. They displayed energy, capacity and forbearance that under other circumstances would have insured success and honor. They had insurmountable obstacles to contend with, and we must judge them impartially and with due regard to the difficulties of their position. They had under them a hostile Faculty, who took every opportunity to arouse against them the prejudices of their classes and of the community. They defended themselves with vigor and intelligence. In their memorial to the Legislature, dated March 7th, 1837—objecting to the admission to their Board of members of the Faculty—they declared that the institution at the time of their advent was in a state of anarchy and the charter ignored; in confirmation of which statements they pointed to representations made by members of the Faculty themselves, and to the report of the joint committee of the two houses appointed to examine into the state of the University. According to this report, although \$100,000 had been expended, only two of the four facul-

¹ Minutes of Trustees. All attempts to secure from the Trustees a statement of accounts were in vain.

ties—those of law and medicine—had gone into full operation, whilst all the funds had been applied by the Faculty of Physic to their own benefit, none being appropriated to the other departments; the charter was radically defective, and the Regents met irregularly and at long intervals, and had neglected to make rules and regulations for the discipline of the University as required by the charter. They pointed to the advantages of having an independent board to manage the affairs of the institution—"a board free from the influence of personal interest, and therefore looking to the promotion of the general good, removed from the operation of prejudice or partiality by official station, and therefore unbiased in extending justice to all those employed in performing the detailed duties necessary to the fulfillment of the whole design; a government which now prevails and has been found to be productive of the happiest results in all the Universities of this country." The then prosperous condition of the University, with reference to pecuniary affairs, they said, was admitted by the Faculty, who yet intimated that the gradual diminution in the classes had been due to their misgovernment. In answer to this, they said that the classes during the previous eight years had varied but little, and they attributed the loss of patronage previous to that time to the resignation of Prof. Pattison, whose personal popularity had attracted so many, and to the rapid multiplication of medical schools. In answer to an objection from the Faculty to their requiring all students to take the ticket of the Demonstrator once at least before graduation, on the ground that this obtained in no other school in the United States, they quoted Prof. Dunglison to the effect that most of the schools require one year's attendance on the clinics, and some the same on practical anatomy, in addition to two courses of the professor of anatomy. In the University of Edinburgh, the candidate for the degree of M. D. was required to have attended one course of dissections and one of anatomical demonstrations, and two of these were required for the degree of surgeon.¹ But as the Demonstrator in the University was also a "lecturer," there was no choice in the matter, as the charter prescribed attendance as a duty. As a matter of simple justice, too, it was demanded,

¹ Practical Anatomy was not absolutely imperative at the University of Edinburgh until 1833 (*Hist. Sketch of Edinburgh Anatom. School*, by John Struthers, 1867). It was not until about 1848 that the schools in this country began to make it compulsory, the University being either first or second to do so. See note further on.

since the Faculty had required that the Demonstrator should pay one-seventh of the current expenses of the school.

These objections lose much of their weight on close inspection. It is true that the Medical Faculty had used the funds for their own department, but then they raised these funds—by direct contribution, by loan, or by successful management of the lotteries. The other faculties had the same opportunity as they, but made no effort. Nothing could be expected from the Divinity Faculty, organized as it was, and as for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Trustees had themselves made no great progress in the building up of that. The “anarchy” was probably an exaggerated expression; at any rate it did not appear to keep away students, who flocked to the school in greater numbers during the period of so-called anarchy than during the period of presumably correct government which succeeded under the Trustees. The defects of the charter and the neglect of the Regents did not warrant the radical measures adopted so inconsiderately in 1825. There was no reason to suppose the institution would have been in a less prosperous condition in 1837, with reference “to pecuniary affairs,” if the Faculty had remained in control; on the contrary, had they not been interfered with, it could easily be supposed, that with larger classes and a greater income, their financial resources would have exceeded those of the Trustees. The objection with regard to the Demonstrator seems well taken, but even here we must recollect how long ago that was and make some allowance for the undeveloped training of those days. With regard to the best method of government of the school, it became an abstract question by the decision of the court. Granted that the mode of government selected was not the best, still success under this plan is not impossible, nor is it unknown. There is always a conservative element in every faculty which tends to preserve the equilibrium between extremes, and public sentiment, if not consciousness of right, is becoming an ever stronger check upon irresponsible boards of medical teachers.

A few brief additions will complete the history of this period. The amount authorized to be raised by the lottery of 1807 was \$40,000, and by that of 1816 \$100,000.¹ The amount actually real-

¹ The first act was passed during the session of 1807-8; there were two supplements to this, one in 1808-9 (merely providing for a change of commissioners), the other in 1811-12. The \$100,000 act was passed Jan. 4th, 1816. It required that \$50,000 of the amount should be used for chemical and sci-

ized from these enterprises up to 1830 was \$77,000. Adding to this the \$30,000 loaned by the state and further sums borrowed or advanced by the professors, and we have an aggregate of about \$117,000, which was applied as follows:¹

For lot on which medical buildings stand, with enclosure,	\$15,600 00
The said buildings,	65,000 00
Chemical apparatus,	8,300 00
Medical library,	2,600 00
Anatomical museum,	8,000 00
Infirmary—building, furniture,	\$15,000 00 2,500 00 <hr/> 17,500 00
	<hr/> \$117,000 00

During the session of 1828-9 it was found that these lotteries interfered with other revenues of the state from the same source and the Legislature became desirous of putting a stop to their further operation. Accordingly a conference was held with a committee of the Trustees, as the result of which a bill was passed directing the State Treasurer to pay over to the Trustees \$5000 yearly until the balance of the amount previously authorized to be raised was received.

Mention has been made of the Gray legacy. This was \$5000 bequeathed to the Infirmary in 1829 by a patient, Mr. George Gray, presumably from gratitude for care and attention received during his residence in it. This bequest was used by the Medical Faculty for the erection of the corner addition to the Infirmary in 1852, which was secured by a deed executed to the Board of Regents.

In December, 1836, a new seal was procured, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted in 1833. It is described as "bearing as a device the arms of the State of Maryland on a shield, with a shield appended thereto by a chain with the words 'University of Maryland, incorporated A. D. 1812.'"²

In March, 1837, the University was assessed \$63.39 for opening Lombard street.³

tific apparatus and anatomical preparations, the balance to pay off the debts of the institution, to build and to furnish the buildings. See p. 20, note.

¹ Joint memorial of Trustees to Legislature, 1830.

² Minutes of Trustees. ³ Minutes of Trustees.

An event which was regarded with much interest at the time was the opening of the Academic or Literary Department in 1830. The Faculty of 1812 had been continued with more or less alterations up to 1826, but had never actually discharged the duties of their office. On the advent of the Trustees they were removed from office and successors appointed. An effort appears to have been made in Dec. 1828 to put this department in operation, for, according to the Minutes of the Trustees, "an appropriation not exceeding \$400 was made to rent rooms and furnish them in the central part of the city to accommodate the Professors of Geology and Mineralogy,¹ of History and of Moral Philosophy and the professors of the other departments not connected with the Medical Faculty, and the professors in said departments were required to proceed to the discharge of the duties of their professorships."² The results of this essay were, however, extremely meagre, and it was not until 1830 that any real advance was made. In that year a joint memorial was presented to the Legislature by the Trustees of the University of Maryland and the Trustees of the Baltimore College, asking that the two might be united, the latter to surrender its charter and turn over its property to the Trustees of the University. The college which it was thus proposed to absorb originated from Mr. James Priestley's Academy on "St. Paul's Lane"; it was chartered in 1803, and was organized in 1804 by Bishop Carroll and others with the aid (of course) of a lottery. In 1811 it was moved to new quarters on Mulberry street, where it had a brief career. In 1821 it was reopened, but again languished.³ In compliance with the joint memorial the Legislature passed a bill turning over the property and franchises of the college, conditional upon the payment of a debt of \$7000 which rested upon it. This condition was complied with by the Trustees, and due preparations having been made, the department of Arts and Sciences was opened with a faculty of eleven professors in the fall of the same year, by a public address delivered by Mr. John P. Kennedy, Professor of History. In the course of this address Mr. Kennedy made an admission which foreshadowed the failure of the effort. He said "there is no hope of an adequate reward" (for the professors); "the Faculty do not expect that."⁴ Now, teachers

¹ J. T. Ducatel was professor of mineralogy and geology.

² Minutes of Trustees.

³ Joint Memorial, 1830.

⁴ Mr. Kennedy's printed address.

cannot work without pay, and generally need it pressingly on account of their poverty. Their enthusiasm may cause them to persevere for a time, but some compensation is necessary to secure permanent effort. So the venture had a brief career,¹ and in 1851 it was again "reorganized," to pass through another short phase of its existence. In 1854, at the solicitation of the Faculty and in order to advance the college to the "highest grade," the Regents permitted a mortgage of \$5000 to be placed on the property. This amount was accordingly raised and used to erect a third story and otherwise improve the building. In 1876 a committee reports that all teaching has been suspended and the building is partly unoccupied. In 1878 an act was procured by the Legislature authorizing the sale of the property and the application of the proceeds to the general uses of the University. In 1883, on the opening of Cathedral street, it became necessary to remove the building, which had long ceased to be used for purposes of instruction except the law lectures. The net amount received by the Regents from damages and from the sale of side lots, after paying off the mortgage of \$5000, was \$21,000. Of this amount the Medical Faculty received \$13,200, to be used in "paying off mortgage and other outstanding debts," and the remainder went to the Faculty of Law. It is not likely that there will ever be another attempt to revive this department.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, jurist, son of a planter, was born in Calvert Co., Md., March 17th, 1777. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1795, read law in Annapolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. Was elected to the House of Delegates from his native county in the same year, being the youngest member of that body. Moved to Frederick city in 1801; in 1806 married a sister of Francis Scott Key. Was a member of the State Senate in 1816. Removed to Baltimore in 1823 and became the head of the bar of that city. From 1826 to 1839 was Provost of the University of Maryland. In 1827 was appointed Attorney-General of the state and in 1831 Attorney-General of the United States (under Andrew Jackson). Became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 15th, 1836, succeeding John Marshall. Received LL. D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1859. Died in Washington, October 12, 1864 (see *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*).

¹ We read of it in 1836-7, Mr. John Prentiss being the Principal (Minutes of Trustees), and in Dec. 1840 the Dean (Rev. John G. Morris) reports about fifty students in the collegiate department and the number gradually increasing (Minutes of Regents). In 1852 it had thirty-six scholars and two active professors (*Id.*). It seems to have had its greatest success just after the late war, 1865-7.

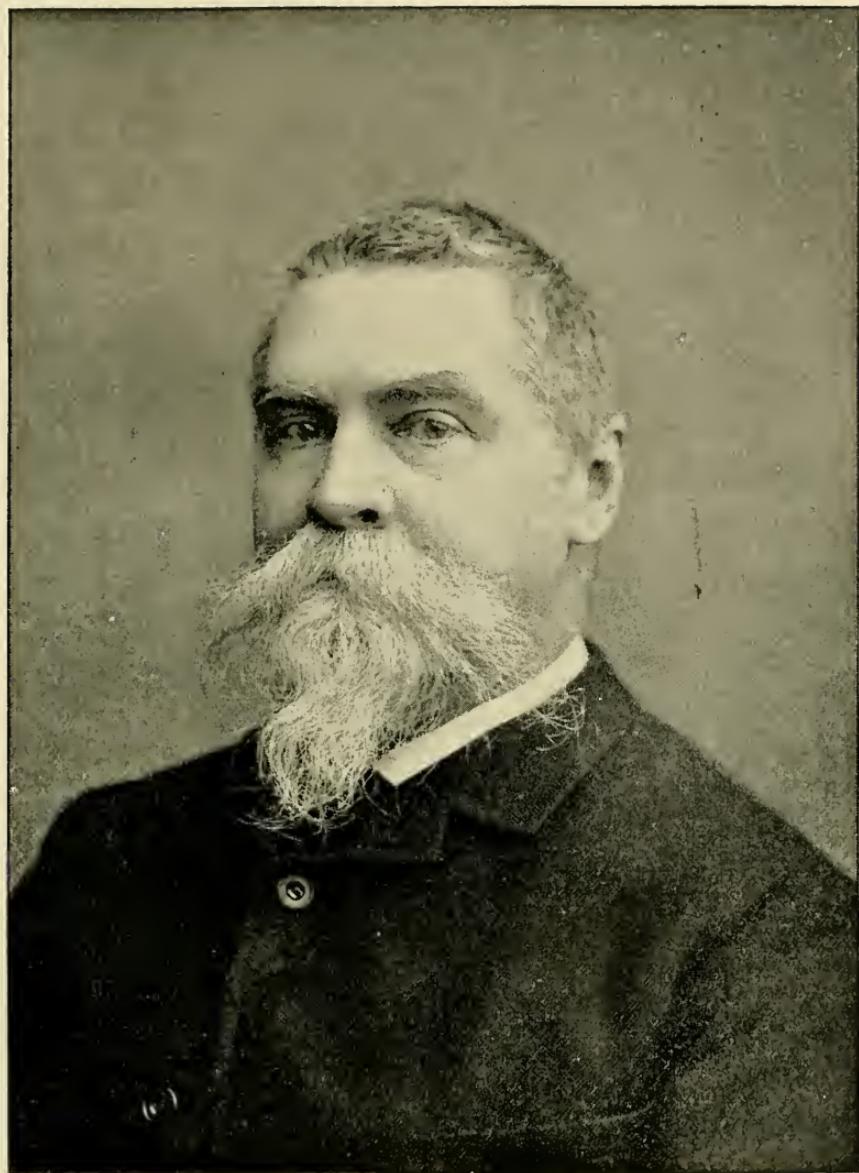
FOURTH PERIOD.

*RESTORATION OF REGENTS TO CLOSE OF CIVIL WAR,
1839-1865.*

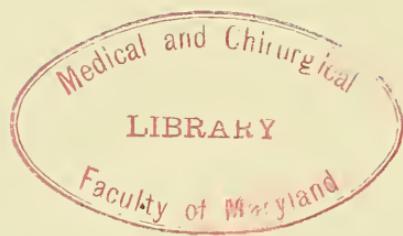
THE Faculty being once more in possession of their property and rights, set to work with energy to repair the shattered fortunes of the institution. They found it in a very different condition from that in which it was when taken possession of by the officers of the state. One of their first acts was to issue a circular announcing their restoration and urging the friends and alumni of the school to unite with them to help build it up again. A marked and immediate improvement in the size of the classes attests the success of their efforts. The following figures represent the numbers in attendance and the graduates from 1838 to 1841: 1838-39 (Regents' class), 24 students, 7 graduates; 1839-40, 60 students, 14 graduates; 1840-41, 91 students, 30 graduates.¹

At the time of the restoration the Faculty were in arrears to Dr. McDowell for two installments of his annuity, viz. for 1837 and 1838, and he was pressing them for payment, having obtained judgment on their bond in the Baltimore County Court in Sept. 1838. The Faculty induced the Regents to pay this indebtedness out of the funds of the University, on the ground that two of those who had signed the bond (Messrs. Potter and Hall) had claims against the institution greater than their share of the bond. At the same time the Regents paid the counsel fees incurred in the recent suit and appropriated \$2140 for needed repairs on the College and Infirmary buildings. In order to meet these expenses certain of the stocks which had been received from the Trustees were disposed of. The increasing receipts of the medical department soon came to the aid of the Regents, but the condition of the Infirmary continued for several years a source of much anxiety. In April, 1840, the Board of Regents were forced to adopt the temporary expedient of issuing certificates of indebtedness to their creditors, "as no funds were available and they were unwilling to mortgage or sell the property

¹ Matriculation List, MS. Records of University.



FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
*Professor of Physiology and Clinical
Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.*



of the University." The janitor was notified to cease acting as there were no means of paying his salary. On motion of Professor Aikin a committee was appointed to solicit aid from the citizens for the University.¹ At a meeting held by the Regents, Nov. 4th, 1842, there was some talk of mortgaging the property of the University in order to pay the increasing debt of the Infirmary, which amounted at this time to \$3340, with but \$448 in the hospital treasury. This debt had accumulated within two years, for there was none at the restoration, and yet it represented only "ordinary" expenses. The board passed a vote of censure upon the managers for this evidence of gross mismanagement, and authorized a ground rent to be created for the purpose of meeting these new obligations. The embarrassment was further increased by the failure of the state to pay any interest on its stock this year (1842).² But, on the other hand, the Faculty were much cheered up by the passage of a resolution by the Legislature, the following winter, releasing them from further payments of interest upon the \$30,000 loan made by the state in 1821; they record their appreciation of this "generous act" in the catalogues of this period. By this time, however, they had repaid nearly the entire amount of the loan in interest, which amounted to \$1500 annually.

During the session of 1839-40 the duties of the chair of Surgery were discharged jointly by Professors Hall and William N. Baker.

On the 27th of March, 1840, "ordinances" were adopted by the Board of Regents for the government of the University. Previous to that the proceedings of the board, strange as it may seem, appear to have been carried on without any other rules than those which the judgment of its members at the time imposed. Frequent attempts were made to secure action on this important matter, and it is curious to note in the minutes of the board the evident indisposition to deal with it. The first committee on a code of laws, of which mention is made in the Regents' minutes, was appointed May 29th, 1815. March 1818, this committee having failed to report, a new committee was appointed. Again, in March 1821, it was found necessary to appoint a third committee, which finally, on October 29th, 1821, presented a report, but no action was taken upon it. During the government of the Trustees affairs were conducted in a more orderly manner. One of the first acts of the Regents, on the restitution in 1839,

¹ Regents' Minute Book.

² Regents' Minute Book.

was the appointment of a committee to prepare ordinances. On the 3d of January, 1840, their report was presented and "discussed" and a substitute was offered; both report and substitute were "laid on the table." They were taken up March 12th of the same year and referred to another committee. After being discussed March 20th and 27th, the amended rules were at last adopted on the latter date with but one dissenting vote. After all this "to do" over them they seem to have been almost a dead letter and the meetings of the board were held very irregularly, sometimes after intervals of several years.

Early in the fall of 1840, before his departure for the West, Professor Smith delivered a course of lectures on surgery.¹ Before the close of the following session he resigned his chair in Transylvania University and was then re-elected to the full professorship of Surgery here.

The year 1841 was notable for the death of the two Professors Baker. Their places were supplied by Professor Samuel Chew, in the chair of Materia Medica, and Dr. Alexander C. Robinson as Lecturer on Anatomy.

WILLIAM NELSON BAKER, the oldest son of Prof. Samuel Baker, was born in Baltimore, January 17th, 1811. He graduated in the Academic Department of Yale College in 1830. He attended lectures in the University of Maryland during the two following years, obtaining his degree in 1832. He evinced great aptitude for anatomy, the study of which he prosecuted with Dr. Turnbull. On graduating he became associated in practice with his father. When Dr. A. L. Warner was called to a professorship in the University of Virginia in 1834 he took charge of the Anatomical Rooms which had been occupied for four years by that gentleman, in the rear of the college building, and during the two succeeding years, if not longer, lectured to a large class. In 1838 he became Professor of Anatomy in the Regents' Faculty. He also shared with Prof. Hall in the duties of the Surgical Department. He died February 16th, 1841, having just attained the age of 30. He is represented as having been a man of great personal beauty and attractiveness, talented, and with every promise of the most brilliant future as a lecturer, anatomist and surgeon.

SAMUEL G. BAKER, a younger son of Prof. Samuel Baker, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 2d, 1814. He took his literary degree at Yale College, 1832, and his medical degree at the University of Maryland, 1835. In 1837 he succeeded to his father's old chair in the University. He was the youngest professor the University has ever had, being at the time of his election but

¹ Prof. Wm. N. Baker also delivered a course on the same subject later in this session.

22. He delivered the introductory the following November. His death occurred Aug. 1st, 1841. Like his brother he was handsome, talented and popular, and these qualities made both much sought after in social circles. Habits of dissipation were thus contracted which early cut short their promising careers. The fatal example of the elder failed to prove a warning to the younger and but a few months intervened between their untimely deaths.

In 1842 it became necessary to fill the chair of Anatomy. Professor Smith urged the candidacy of Dr. Robinson, whilst others thought he lacked the necessary experience for the important position.¹ In this dilemma the name of Dr. Joseph Roby, of Boston, who already held professorial honors in New England, was presented with very high recommendations. The Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dr. Miltenberger, was commissioned to proceed to the North to hear Dr. Roby lecture, who on his return presented so favorable a report that Dr. R. was duly elected and installed in the chair. He more than sustained the high reputation which his predecessors had conferred upon it and proved a most popular and successful lecturer.

The year 1843 will be ever memorable for the death of the venerable Professor Potter, which occurred on the 2d of January, in his 73d (?) year. He continued in the discharge of his professorial duties up to the period of his brief illness, literally a relic of the past, for he had long survived the stage of intellectual acquisitiveness and aspiration and had no sympathy with the revolution in diagnosis and pathology that had been steadily progressing for a score of years.

NATHANIEL POTTER, the son of Dr. Zabdiel Potter, was born at Easton, Talbot Co., (Eastern Shore of) Md., in 1770. His ancestors were from Rhode Island. He was the intimate friend and for several years the favorite pupil of the great Rush. He was educated at a college in New Jersey. He obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796 and began practice in Baltimore the next year. From 1807 to 1843 he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland. Although subject to gouty attacks, his death was sudden, occurring during a fit of coughing, January 2d, 1843.² Dr. Potter was in many respects a remarkable man, and it is a strange freak of fortune that no memoir of him has ever appeared. Even the exact date of his birth has passed into oblivion. When we recall his learning, his courage, his skill, his eminent reputation as a teacher,

¹ MS. Records of University.

² It is said that he died with words of prayer on his lips (*Patriot*, Jan. 11, 1843). The burial permit states that he died from "strangulation." Miss Potter says that he had been subject to the gout.

and his steadfastness in adversity, we can give him no secondary place in the history of the medical profession of Baltimore and in the annals of this institution. His fame was at least national and his opinions were everywhere received with deference. His students looked upon him as an infallible authority. The late Dr. John R. Ward told the writer that the man who could secure and publish those sere and faded lectures, which he continued to deliver with commentaries until death stopped him, would make a fortune. Beliefs with him were rules of faith. He acted upon his convictions without wavering or misgiving. His earnestness was vital, his faith in the resources of medicine was implicit. Is it any wonder that such a man, in the days when the natural history of disease was not thought of, leaned upon his lancet and calomel as the staff of professional life? Yet there is proof that he taught that small doses of calomel were better than large ones.¹ He shared in that wonderful skill in diagnosis which, without other aid than eye and touch, enabled our forefathers to reach almost unerring conclusions, and which fill us even now with astonishment. His prognoses are still spoken of by the older citizens as prophetic. He displayed his courage by making himself the subject of experiments with the secretions from yellow fever patients,² thus establishing the non-contagious character of that disease, and later by his firmness in dealing with the Trustees. His steadfastness was shown by his unwavering attachment to the University throughout his long connection with it. He loved it with the most passionate devotion. Threats, ridicule, indifference, adversity, poverty—nothing—could shake his allegiance. He was the pillar that, Atlas-like, bore it safely along amidst the perils that threatened every moment to engulf it in ruins. He gave his best energies, his means and his choicest years to its service. When thwarted in his plans the "Father" of the University wavered for a while in his attachment, but Potter's affection was always true as the needle to the pole. When oppression became unbearable and the dark days of the suit came and all despaired, he was determined and hopeful. Who does not rejoice that he was permitted to live to see the fruition of his hopes and efforts? and who does not sympathise with him when, old and poor and friendless, he still lingered on the stage of life, like some massive but inert ruin? His latter days were clouded by adverse pecuniary circumstances which embittered his existence. He became irritable and peevish and disposed to brood over his unrequited labors. He felt keenly the decline of his fortunes and readily took offense at any allusion to the subject. When at last the thread of life was cut in twain, the charity of his friends had to be invoked to secure for him a final resting place in Greenmount Cemetery, where, unmarked by any stone or device, his remains still lie. In person Dr. Potter was of

¹ *Thesis* of M. Rowan, of Va., on "Hepatitis," Baltimore, 1815.

² He tied a piece of muslin dipped in perspiration of a patient dying with yellow fever around his head (1797) and kept it on all night, breathing the fetid odor. He inoculated himself (1798) with the perspiration of a yellow fever patient in the last stages of that disease. He also inoculated himself with pus from such patients. (*Potter's Memoir on Contagion.*)

medium height, of full figure and ruddy complexion. He was fond of cards and given to swearing. He varied the tedium of his lectures by anecdotes which often brought down the house. Some of these taxed even the credulity of the students, who would express their skepticism by ahems, ohos, by whistling and in other ways. To these he would reply by saying, "I'm d—d, gentlemen, if it ain't so." In his last years he was compelled to give up his house on Lexington street and take a smaller one on St. Paul street, and when he died he left his family in very straitened circumstances. He was twice married. One daughter still survives him, a very old lady, happily well provided for by some friend who left her a bequest at her death. Dr. Potter was a liberal contributor to medical literature. Besides his thesis on *Arsenic*, 1796 and 1805, he edited a quarterly journal, 1811, wrote a work on *Contagion*, 1818, and on the *Locusta Septentrionalis*, 1839, edited *Armstrong on Fevers*, 1821, and *Gregory's Practice*, two editions, 1826 and 1829, published a sketch of the University, 1838 (often referred to in this work), was a coeditor of the *Md. Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1839-43, and contributed many articles to the periodicals, 1802-1843.¹

Prof. Roby was called upon to finish the course on Practice, which he did with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his colleagues and pupils. The following spring the chair was filled by the election of Dr. Richard S. Steuart.

The impeachment of Prof. Hall took place this year (1843). For several years past there had been complaints on the part of the students of the inadequacy of his lectures. His pecuniary embarrassments were also said to be very great, and so distracting as to prevent that attention to his professorial duties which their satisfactory discharge required. In May the members of the Faculty² addressed a letter to him requesting his resignation and assigning as the ground for the request their loss of confidence in him. They also took away from him the department of hygiene, to which, as was alleged, he had devoted undue attention during the course, to the neglect of the more important departments of his chair.³

Hall protested against the latter indignity, claiming that it was a violation of the charter. In reply to the letter he returned a spirited answer. He upbraided his colleagues with ingratitude, told them that he held such letters in contempt and had refused himself on previous occasions to sign them, and that such a precedent could

¹ The sources from which this notice is drawn are too numerous to quote. They are partly from Miss Mary A. Potter.

² Aikin, Smith, Chew, Roby and Steuart.

³ Hall's Impeachment. Pamphlet.

only become a source of discord and a vehicle of insult and injustice, under dictates of personal dislike or for trifling causes. He said that he could prove by documents that he had spent more than \$28,000 on the University and he claimed vested rights in it.¹

The charges against him were drawn up by three members of the Faculty and presented to the Regents. They were as follows:

- “ 1. Refusing to comply with the regulations of the Faculty.
2. Incompetency.
3. Loss of the confidence and respect of the profession.”

The first charge relates to a regulation of the Faculty requiring that all the receipts from students' fees, etc., should be turned over to the treasurer, who, after deducting the amount necessary to pay the McDowell annuity (now several years in arrears) and meet the other expenses of the institution, should turn over the balance remaining, if there were any, in due proportion to the several professors.

The Regents returned a reply stating that the charter only provides for the vacation of a chair upon a formal impeachment and with the assent of *three-fourths of the whole number of Regents*. That the grounds of impeachment, which were not stated in the charter, must be determined by the Board. The charges were referred by the Board to a committee of three of their members, Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, chairman, George W. Dobbin and Charles F. Mayer, with instructions to examine witnesses, take their sworn testimony, and present the same to the Board without comment.

The trial excited great interest in the profession of Baltimore. Professor Hall courted it. A large number of physicians, 43 according to Hall,² testified before the committee, and their evidence shows that much personal feeling was aroused. Dr. John Buckler and others of his former students gave the accused credit for “original views” on puerperal fever, eclampsia, placenta prævia and non-support of the perinæum, which were subsequently the current and accepted views of the profession on those subjects, but were then at variance with the opinions of the day.³

The testimony was taken and returned to the Board, whereupon the vote of those present being taken resulted in 14 to 2 in favor of the first and second charges and 13 to 3 in favor of the third charge.

¹ Prof. Hall's letter, MS. Records of Univ.

² His letter, MS. Records.

³ Hall's Impeachment. Pamphlet.

This not being the requisite three-fourths of the entire Board required by the charter, the result was favorable to the defendant.¹

Prof. Hall looked upon Prof. Smith as the chief instigator of his impeachment and his feelings were so wrought up that a personal encounter resulted. This occurred at the Infirmary, where the two happened to meet. Prof. Hall drew a cane and leveled a blow at his adversary, who, seizing the handle, drew out the sword which it contained. The latter then had his assailant at his mercy, but magnanimously refrained from making use of his advantage. During the session of 1845 and 1846 Dr. Wm. H. Stokes, who had just returned from abroad, was engaged by the Faculty to deliver the lectures on Prof. Hall's branches, so that two courses were going on that session at the same time. Prof. Hall's death in 1847 put an end to these dissensions and gave the Faculty an opportunity to select a more congenial colleague in Professor Richard H. Thomas.²

WILLIAM H. STOKES was born in Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, 1812, took A. B. at Yale 1831, and M. D. at the University 1834. Resident Physician Maryland Hospital for Insane 1834-35, surgeon U. S. A. 1837-40. After a visit to Europe was made Lecturer on Obstetrics in the University 1843-44, Professor in Washington University 1846-50. Visiting Physician to Mt. Hope Retreat since 1842, but retired from active duty since 1887.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL was a son of Dr. Jacob Hall, who served as surgeon in the Revolution and died in Harford Co., Md., in 1812. He was born in the same county in 1785, obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, settled in Baltimore in 1811, during the war of 1812 was surgeon in the militia, rendered important service during the political riots in Baltimore in that year,³ was appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Maryland in 1812, and was full professor of the same branch from 1813 to 1847. He delivered the annual oration before the Medical and

¹ The Regents' Minutes, after announcing the result of the vote, are singularly silent regarding this impeachment. Judge Dobbin, to whom I wrote, is unable to supply any information. Prof. Aikin told the writer that the defendant was cleared by one vote, his brother's, who was a member of the Board. There were some twenty-odd members in the Board belonging to the several faculties. Prof. A. seemed to have changed his mind regarding the case, for although his name was attached to the charges, he told the writer that the trial ought never to have taken place and he thought Prof. H. had been treated with great injustice.

² Among others who were candidates for the position were Drs. C. C. Cox, of Easton, Md., and G. C. M. Roberts, of Baltimore. The title of the chair was Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

³ According to Schärf's *Chronicles*, 1874, he rescued from death a number of citizens whose lives were at the mercy of the infuriated mob.

Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1815. He died September 14, 1847, after a protracted illness. Few men have been better known in the profession in Baltimore than Professor Hall. In the affairs of the University, during his long connection with it, his activity was incessant. He was Secretary of the Board of Regents; twice he held the office of Dean; he was usually selected to go to Annapolis to look after the interests of the University in the Legislature, and he represented the Faculty in their pecuniary transactions with the Trustees. In figure he was stout and tall; he had a florid complexion and was very handsome. He had very courteous and attractive manners. Either from bad management or extravagance, or both, he was almost always embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and it is said that he had been known to visit his patients with a constable seated in his carriage beside him. An anecdote illustrating at once his charming manners, the pressure to which he was subjected and the coolness with which he accepted the situation, is related and is worth preserving. The writer has received it through several sources and there is no doubt as to its authenticity. A gentleman who had loaned him a considerable sum of money went to his house one evening with the declared purpose of not leaving it until he had received payment of the amount due him. He was received with the utmost affability by his fascinating host, who knew the object of his visit. He was feasted and entertained and so completely charmed that he not only did not insist upon the liquidation of the debt, but actually loaned his host an additional sum equal to the amount already due him. Professor Hall made a number of contributions to medical literature (see Quinan's *Annals* for a list), including a translation from the French (1814) of Baron Larrey's *Memoirs of Military Surgery*. He displayed ability as a surgeon and performed some difficult and unusual operations. Toward the close of his life he largely lost the respect and confidence of his colleagues and of the profession, and was impeached by the former in 1843 for neglect of his professorial duties and incompetence. He defended himself with vigor, and notwithstanding repeated attempts to dislodge him retained his chair up to the time of his death in 1847.¹

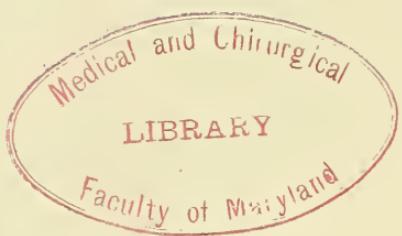
Dr. Richard S. Steuart never lectured. He tendered his resignation October 30th, in consequence of a difference of opinion regarding the case of Prof. Hall.² It was accepted, and Prof. Roby delivered the lectures upon Principles and Practice of Medicine again the following session.

¹ Among the manuscript records of the University there is a bill and receipt for lodging, etc., of Prof. H. while on a visit to the Legislature, at Annapolis, December 14, 1812. It is made out in £, s. and d. It was one of the vouchers of items of expense handed in to the Committee of Finance of the University, October 8, 1840. Another bill, dated at Annapolis, January, 1814, includes "barber and toddy."

² His letter of resignation, MS. Records of University.



ALAN PENNIMAN SMITH, M. D.
Professor of Operative Surgery.



RICHARD SPRIGG STEUART was of Scotch descent and both his father and grandfather were physicians. He was born in Baltimore in 1797, was educated at St. Mary's College, served as aide-de-camp in the battle of North Point, 1814, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Donaldson, and graduated at the University in 1822; was Professor of Practice in the same 1843, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland 1848-51, Vice-President of American Medical Association 1849, Superintendent of Maryland Hospital for the Insane 1828-42 and 1869-76, and founder of Spring Grove Asylum. Died 1876, aged 78. He was an enlightened physician, a public-spirited citizen and a courteous gentleman. He early adopted advanced views in regard to the insane, to whose relief he devoted his life and means. (See Quinan's *Medical Annals*, and *Baltimore, Past and Present*, 1871.)

Early in 1844 Professor Elisha Bartlett, of Massachusetts, was elected to the chair of Practice and accepted. He had held chairs in several of the leading schools of the United States and had just resigned a position in Transylvania University, where he succeeded Professor Smith, to accept the appointment in Baltimore. He was a writer and lecturer of most distinguished ability, and his early loss by the University would have been very deeply felt had it not been that his mantle fell on such an able successor.

A notable event of this year was the institution at the University of a course of lectures on Pharmacy under the auspices of the Maryland College of Pharmacy. On the 20th of April a communication was received from a committee of the College,¹ proposing to deliver a course of at least sixteen lectures in one of the lecture-rooms of the University, provided permission were given the College to occupy a small room for their meetings and for the arrangement of their cabinet of specimens. The fee for the course was to be five dollars. On the 24th the Faculty were notified by their Dean that the arrangement had been consummated and that the College had instituted a chair of Practical Pharmacy.² The lectures of this course were delivered by Dr. David Stewart, an eminent pharmacist of Baltimore. Twenty lectures were given, two each week. At first they were held at night, then in the afternoon. The results were not encouraging, and at the close of the second session Prof. Stewart thought of resigning. No tickets had been purchased by the medical students, and only some twenty to thirty by druggists, of whom the maximum attendance was twelve to fifteen.³ These lectures con-

¹ Messrs. Reese, Grahame and Stewart.

² MS. Records of University.

³ Prof. Stewart's communication and MS. Records of University.

tinued to be advertised in the annual catalogues of the University until 1847; they then appear to have been discontinued.¹

During the winter of 1845 and 1846 Professor Bartlett remained in Europe and Dr. William Power was appointed to deliver the lectures in his place. This he did with such satisfaction that, on the resignation of Professor Bartlett the following spring, he received the full professorship.

ELISHA BARTLETT was born in Rhode Island in 1804. He received his degree in medicine from Brown University, R. I., and subsequently held professorships in various branches in a number of schools in the North and West and frequently visited Europe. He was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in this University from 1844 to 1846. He died in Rhode Island in 1855. He was the author of numerous works and articles upon medical subjects, but his best known productions are his treatises on *Fevers* (1842-1846, 4 editions), *Philosophy of Medical Science* (1844), and *Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine* (1848). He was an able writer and teacher and his works are regarded as among the best productions of the American profession. Professor Power said of his *Philosophy of Medical Science*, that it was the most remarkable original work that had emanated from the medical press of America. Professor L. P. Yandell said, that for grace of manner and philosophical breadth of view the three works above mentioned would not suffer by comparison with any medical works in our language. Dr. O. W. Holmes says the treatise on *Medical Philosophy* is as remarkable for elegance of style as for liberal and genial spirit and philosophic breadth of view; and of the treatise on *Fevers* he says, that it is invaluable to the American student and practitioner. (See memoir in *Amer. Medical Biography* written by Prof. S. H. Dickson.)

The other changes occurring from this time to the period of the Civil War are as follows: Prof. Power was compelled by ill health to resign in 1852. He was succeeded by Prof. Samuel Chew, and Dr.

¹ The Maryland College of Pharmacy was incorporated Jan. 27th, 1841. (The Philadelphia College was established 1821, the New York College 1829. *Wormley.*) Prof. Wm. Fisher had formed a plan for one in the spring of 1839, when he was stricken down with hemiplegia (*Md. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Oct. 1839). Dr. Thomas Buckler in the same year urged the importance of its establishment (*Ibid.*). At the annual convention of the Med. and Chir. Faculty, held June 1st-3d, 1840, a committee was appointed to plan conjointly with a number of pharmacists an organization and report at the next meeting (*Ibid.* Oct. 1840). After 1847 we hear nothing more of the lectures until 1857, when they were revived and have been given without further break up to the present time. From 1858 to 1861 the College occupied the hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, No. 47 N. Calvert street, and during this period issued a quarterly Journal and Transactions. The College now has a fine building on Aisquith street and a flourishing school.

George W. Miltenberger was promoted from the Demonstratorship to the chair of Materia Medica. Prof. Thomas resigned in 1858 and Prof. Miltenberger was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics, the chair of Materia Medica being filled by the election of Dr. Charles Frick. In 1859 Prof. Roby's failing health prevented him from lecturing and Prof. Smith assumed the duties of the anatomical department during the succeeding session. In 1860 Prof. Roby resigned and was made emeritus professor, and Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of the U. S. A., was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology. In this appointment "the Faculty felt assured" that the new incumbent "would fully sustain the previous reputation of the school. Dr. Hammond is well known as a contributor to various medical journals and has acquired a high position, both in this country and in Europe, by his anatomical and physiological investigations."¹

In the same year and after only a brief interval occurred the death of two of the members of the Faculty. These were Prof. Frick and Dr. Berwick B. Smith, Demonstrator of Anatomy. Prof. Frick's death was due to diphtheria contracted from a patient upon whom he had performed tracheotomy. Dr. Smith was a son of Prof. Smith and was a rising surgeon. The loss of these talented young men was deeply felt, and their merits and ability were fully accorded at a crowded meeting of the profession held March 29th, 1860. Prof. Frick had won his position by his merit alone; he was an indefatigable student, and not a student of books only. His chemical analyses and his original work in urinary pathology are a monument to his industry and his genius. He bid fair to attain an international reputation.

The vacancy in the chair of Materia Medica was filled by the appointment of Dr. Edward Warren, of North Carolina.

ASHTON ALEXANDER, physician, was born about 1772, near Arlington, Alexandria County, Virginia. His father commanded a company of cavalry at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The town of Alexandria was named after his ancestors, who owned large tracts of land in its vicinity. He studied medicine under Dr. Philip Thomas, of Fredericktown, Md., and graduated (M. D.) at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795, the subject of his thesis being "The Influence of one Disease on the Cure of Another." While in Philadelphia he was an inmate of the family of Dr. Rush. He first settled in North Carolina, but in 1796 moved to Baltimore. He was one of the charter

¹Catalogue of 1860. The subsequent brilliant career of Prof. H. has fully justified this high opinion of the Faculty.

members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and its first secretary. He was twice married, first in 1799 to a daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Thomas, and again in 1855 to Miss Merryman (his first wife having died). He was Provost of the University of Maryland from 1837 to 1850. He died in Baltimore, February 1855, of pneumonia, in his 83d year. Dr. Alexander was a man of fine presence and of dignified and courtly manners. He was a successful and popular physician and prospered financially. (See memoir by Dr. Monmonier, *Trans. of Med. and Chir. Fac. of Md.*, 1856.)

WILLIAM POWER was born in Baltimore in 1813. Took his A. B. degree at Yale in 1832. Commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Buckler, of Baltimore, in 1833 and matriculated at the University the same year. In 1834 was a student at the Almshouse. Took M. D. 1835. He then went to Paris, where he studied under Louis, Chomel, Andral, Rostan, Grisolle, Barth and Ricord. On his return (1840) he became Resident Physician at the Almshouse and after nine months Visiting Physician. In 1841-2 he delivered two courses of lectures at the Baltimore Infirmary under the auspices of the Faculty, on Physical Exploration of the Chest, which were well attended. His health now gave way, and in 1843 he abandoned teaching and lecturing and went to Cuba. In 1844, his health being improved, he resumed teaching and in 1845 he was appointed lecturer upon the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University, and in 1846, on the resignation of Prof. Bartlett, he succeeded to the full professorship of the chair. He married in 1847. During the winter of 1851-2 he was unable to perform his professorial duties. In Jan. 1852 he reluctantly resigned his chair, and on the 15th of August following he died, in Baltimore, from the disease with which he had so long been suffering—consumption—in his 39th year. Prof. Power's life was one of earnest study and noble ambition—a blessing to those who partook of his gifts or dwelt within his shadow. He had unbounded influence over his students and communicated to them his own enthusiasm. Whereas, before his appointment, it was difficult to secure resident students at the Infirmary, after his coming a year in advance was needed to obtain a position there. In his teaching he did not aim at originality but truth. He was quick to confess error. He was an industrious student, a faithful, thorough and earnest teacher, clear, copious and convincing. Although subject to hæmoptysis and habitual dyspnœa, he yet met all the requirements of a useful life. He was the first to teach, in this his native city, clearly and impressively the glorious discoveries of Lænnec, and to imbue the students of that day, now the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, with his own enthusiastic love of modern science. The University has never lost the effect of his thorough and systematic teaching, his example of earnest study, his noble enthusiasm. His strength was in his teaching, and especially his clinical teaching. He was not a large contributor to medical literature. A list of his writings is given in Quinan's *Annals*. (The above is taken mainly from an *Obituary Notice*, *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, April 1853, signed A. S. (Alfred Stillé?); and from an *Introductory Lecture* by Prof. Wm. T. Howard, 1867.) The following letter was addressed by Prof. Power to the Faculty upon

the occasion of his resignation in 1852, and its sentiments are so pure, lofty and disinterested, that I am glad to be able to enrich the pages of this work with it :

“ BALTIMORE, Jan. 5th, 1852.

Gentlemen:

The continued impairment of my health and strength makes it doubtful whether even next winter I shall be able to fulfill the duties of my chair. I therefore hereby tender you my resignation of the professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland. This step, after due deliberation, is taken through a sense of duty to you and to the interests of the school, but I confess with some natural sorrow and reluctance on my own part. My connection with the University formed the realization of professional hopes and plans long cherished. To feel secured in a position where I could pursue the profession as an ennobling science, not as a necessary trade, where there was a constant stimulus given to self-culture and improvement, to constant fresh study and daily progress in the search after truth, to be entrusted with the responsible and noble mission of interpreting and disseminating this truth; finally, to have the conviction from the friendly and cheering intercourse of colleagues and the respectful demeanour of the class that I had the approbation and confidence of both, and that my efforts to be useful and give satisfaction were not in vain, all this made my situation dear to me. My chair was the ruling interest of my professional life, that in which all my pleasures, hopes and ambition centered, and the determination to resign it involves the virtual and formal adieu to all lingering hope of future usefulness. My whole connection with the school has been to me of the most agreeable character. Nothing has ever occurred to mar for a moment the good understanding between myself and my present colleagues. We have laboured pleasantly and amicably together. We have had the satisfaction of seeing the school, year by year, increasing in prosperity, her embarrassed finances improved and now placed in the best condition. We have witnessed her facilities for teaching much increased, by the enlargement of the Infirmary and large purchases of materials for demonstrative instruction, the classes steadily growing in numbers, better taught, pleased and satisfied with the opportunities they enjoyed and the tuition they received, and leaving us to give a good report of their alma mater. The whole course of the University has been upward and onward, and with continued harmony and activity on the part of the Faculty there is every reason to anticipate a still more brilliant future. I do most sincerely trust that in appointing my successor your choice may fall upon one who, with more acquirement and talent to fit him for the place, may at least possess equal zeal and devotion to the progress and interests of the school. Though no longer directly connected with it, still so long as life continues I cannot but feel the deepest interest in its policy and progress. In conclusion, allow me to tender to each of you my thanks for many acts of friendship and courtesy during our past intercourse, and to assure you of my sincere wishes and earnest prayers for your individual success, happiness and usefulness.

WM. POWER,
57 St. Paul street.

To the Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland.”

RICHARD HENRY THOMAS was a native of Anne Arundel County, Md., and was born June 20th, 1805. He was the son of John Chew and Mary Snowden Thomas. His father served for several years in both houses of Congress. He received both his academic and medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in medicine in 1828. He then settled in Baltimore, where he subsequently acquired a large practice. In 1831 he was associated with others in the Baltimore Medical Institute, in which he delivered lectures and held examinations on obstetrics. Upon the death of Professor Hall in 1847 he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence in this University and held it until his resignation in 1858. He died January 15th, 1860. Professor Thomas was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and in that capacity traveled extensively in Europe and America. He lectured without notes. He was of a spare figure and had a clerical air. He was thrice married, and two of his sons have succeeded him in the medical profession. A list of the articles which he wrote is contained in Quinan's *Annals*. "As an accoucheur he was always prompt, full of resources and of great dexterity as a manipulator. His goodness of heart was shown in his devotion to the poor and his cordial co-operation in all benevolent enterprises. Few men in any calling have been more respected for sound attainments or more beloved for gentleness of manner and integrity of life" (Dr. C. C. Cox, *Transactions of American Medical Association*).

JOSEPH ROBY was born in Wiscasset, Maine, in 1807. He graduated at Brown University in 1828 and was an A. M. of the same institution. Obtained M. D. at Harvard Medical College in 1831 and then settled in Boston. From 1837 to 1843 he held the chair of Anatomy and Surgery at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and from 1840 to 1849 the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica or Pathological Anatomy at Dartmouth College. In April, 1842, he was called to the chair of Anatomy (which included Physiology) in the University of Maryland, and continued in it until his resignation on account of bad health in March, 1860. He married in 1842. On the death of Professor Potter early in January, 1843, he finished the course on Practice of Medicine, and he also lectured upon the same branch during the session of 1843-4, there being a vacancy in this chair through the resignation of Dr. Richard S. Steuart. There was much enthusiasm over these lectures and also over his introductory, which were exceedingly popular and always attended by crowds of citizens. He also lectured upon non-medical subjects. For several years after coming to Baltimore he returned North early every spring in order to lecture there. During the last two years of his life he was unable to lecture, and Professor Smith performed the duties of his chair for him, turning over to him, however, the entire proceeds accruing to it. Finding that he was incapacitated for further work he resigned his chair early in 1860 and was made Emeritus Professor. He died in Baltimore, June 3, 1860, of pulmonary consumption, aged 53. According to his often-expressed wish his body was taken to Boston, and in the presence of a very few friends and connections committed to the spot he had selected at Mt. Auburn. Prof. Roby was

small and sparely built. He wore glasses and had a thin and weak voice. His face has been compared by Prof. Bartholow to that of Voltaire. He was very skeptical of drugs and was not adapted for the rôle of a practicing physician, a fact which he himself early recognized. He was at the University attending to the duties of his chair from 9 to 3 o'clock daily. He was exceedingly particular about his dissections, insisting that the linen should be perfectly clean and white; he noticed the least nick—you could conceal nothing from his sharp eye.¹ He eschewed technical terms and taught with singular clearness. He had remarkable aptitude for discovering the salient points of his subject. He had no intimate friend in Baltimore; he was a man of few friendships.

From one who was a fellow-student and colleague, an intimate friend and for over twenty years a constant correspondent—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—we obtain some further particulars about him in the following extracts: “He was born with a delicate, nervous and melancholy temperament, which betrayed itself in his slight spare figure, his grave cast of features and his shadowy complexion, to which a striking effect was added by exquisitely arched, sharply pencilled eyebrows such as it would be hard to match on any living face among us. He was shy by nature; he was solitary by habit. He talked too plainly from his convictions to be always harmless. He saw too keenly into the minds and hearts of others to be always as charitable as those whose good nature is in proportion to the defect of their vision. He was a man dangerous to any persons of false pretensions who came in his way, making no claims for himself which could be disputed, and not very tolerant of such in others. His great excellence as a lecturer was immediately recognized. In the department which he taught in the University of Maryland he was acknowledged to rank among the first in the country. His character is most truly revealed in his copious letters. If his correspondence could be published, full as it is of personal revelations and confidences not adapted for the general eye, it would be enough to give him literary reputation. As it is, he has lived without seeking fame and died without leaving any public permanent record of himself. He was not only a man of superior intellect, but a fast and faithful friend, always ready with counsel and aid, not afraid to speak the truth, one who could be an intimate, yet with a tact and delicacy which prevented his intimacy from becoming oppressive; a rare nature, in a word, which a delicate organization unfitted in a measure for the complete and cheerful exercise of all its varied powers, but which leaves a precious memory in a few loving hearts.” (Extracts from obituary notice in Boston *Daily Advertiser*, June 7th, 1860, and from letter to author.)

CHARLES FRICK was born in Baltimore in 1823. He was a nephew of Dr. George Frick, the oculist. At the age of 16, after a course at college, he obtained a position as assistant civil engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Some years were spent in this employment. He then entered, as a student of medicine, the office of Dr. John Buckler. He matriculated at the University of Maryland in 1843 and obtained his degree in medicine there-

¹ Dr. Alan P. Smith, his prosector.

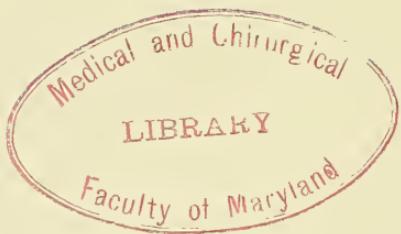
from in 1845. From 1844 to 1846 he was a student at the Almshouse. In 1847 he joined with Drs. Theobald, Johnston and Stewart in founding the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school for medical students. In 1849 he was appointed physician to the Maryland Penitentiary, and in 1855 to the Union Protestant Infirmary. He married, in 1854, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Sargent, a well-known Methodist divine. On the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1856, he was made Professor of Materia Medica. In the spring of 1857 he took a short trip to Europe, visiting the hospitals of Paris and London. In 1858 a vacancy occurred in the Faculty of the University by the resignation of Professor Thomas, and at once "all eyes were turned towards Dr. Frick as the man above all others in the medical profession in Baltimore whose entire fitness for the chair was pre-eminent and undeniable." The appointment was conferred upon him and he opened the ensuing session "with a discourse of great elegance. He stamped a powerful and individual impress upon the course which followed and conducted his clinical teaching in so strikingly original and instructive a manner as to fill his friends with pride and admiration."¹ He completed his second course of lectures and began his attendance upon the Infirmary. He now had under his charge a case of diphtheria upon whom it became necessary for him to perform tracheotomy. He contracted the disease and after a brief illness of only five days succumbed to it, at noon, March 25th, 1860, a martyr to his profession. "He died as he had lived, all patience, all courage, all endurance."¹

Prof. Frick had few equals as a lecturer. He had a wonderful command of plain Saxon English, and his lectures were marked by originality, suggestiveness and practical utility. Not only students, but many physicians of the city attended them. He was an industrious student, a laborious investigator. In disposition he was cheerful, genial, frank, straightforward, modest and unassuming. His funeral drew out the whole profession of the city, every medical student and a large number of his patients, to join in the procession to the grave. His contributions were published chiefly in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and they were numerous and of the highest merit. He always refused compensation for his articles. He also published in 1850 a *Manual on the Diagnosis and Pathology of Renal Diseases*. His productions were principally upon affections of the kidneys and urine and remittent fever. He made exhaustive analyses of the blood and urine. "Prof. Frick was one of the first in this country to investigate the chemical changes produced in the blood by disease" (O. W. Holmes, *Trans. Am. Med. Assoc.* 1848). "Important contributions relating to the differential characters of remittent fever and its clinical history were made by him in 1846; our present knowledge of this disease rests mainly on the facts contained in these contributions and those of Stewardson, Swett, Anderson, Stillé, and Bolling" (Flint, *International Congress*, 1876). Prof. L. P. Yandell mentions Frick's work on Renal Diseases as among the ablest of the contributions made to our literature by the American profession (*Proceedings of same*). (See addresses at memorial meeting, March 29th, 1860, by Drs. Johnston, Donaldson, Steiner and Cox.)

¹ Prof. C. Johnston, *Proceedings of Meeting*, 1860.



*LOUIS McLANE TIFFANY, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Surgery.*



WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND, the son of Dr. J. W. Hammond and his wife Sarah (Pinckney), was born at Annapolis, August 28th, 1828. He obtained his medical degree at the University of New York, 1848. In 1849 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. In 1860 he succeeded Prof. Roby in the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland, and lectured upon these branches during the session of 1860-61. He introduced into the curriculum here the study of histology. Through his efforts several microscopes were placed in the museum, and in connection therewith one of the largest microscopical collections in the country was always at the command of the students. In this innovation—the teaching of minute anatomy—it is believed that the University of Maryland can claim priority among American schools (*Catalogue of 1861*). He delivered the valedictory address at the Commencement, March 2d, 1861. He resigned from the University shortly after and re-entered the army. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon-General. He now reorganized the hospital system of the army upon an effective basis, and to him is due the honor of originating the Army Medical Museum and Medical Library at Washington. Dismissed from the service in 1864, he settled in New York, where he held the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the University of New York, successively. He also lectured in the Summer School of the University of Vermont. In 1879 he was restored to the army with the rank of Surgeon-General (Retired List). In 1881 he withdrew from the University of New York and joined with a number of eminent teachers in that city in founding the Post-Graduate Medical School. Finally he abandoned teaching in 1888, by resigning from this also. He has recently erected a Sanitarium for the treatment of patients affected with nervous diseases and victims of the opium and chloral habits, in Washington City, where he will henceforth reside. Dr. Hammond is a member of a number of American and foreign societies, an ex-President of the American Neurological Association, and has been a prolific writer. His best known and most elaborate work is "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System," first issued in 1871, which went through seven editions in ten years and has been republished in several foreign languages. He has also been successful in the field of fiction.

EDWARD WARREN, the son of Dr. William C. Warren, was born in Tyrrell Co., N. C., in 1828. He received his literary education at the University of Virginia and obtained the degree of M. D. at the same institution in 1850, and a year later also at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then began practice at Edenton, in his native state. He spent the year 1854-5 in Paris, attending the hospitals there. He returned to Edenton in the latter year and resumed practice as the partner of his father. In 1856 he gained the Fisk Fund Prize, of the Rhode Island Medical Society, for an essay on "The Influence of Pregnancy on the Development of Tubercular Phthisis." About this time he edited the *Medical Journal of North Carolina*. In 1860, a vacancy having occurred in the Faculty of the University of Maryland through the death of Professor Charles Frick, he applied for and obtained the chair of

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In January, 1861, he founded a medical journal in Baltimore, called the *Baltimore Journal of Medicine*. This was a bi-monthly and three numbers of it appeared. By that time the war had begun, and Dr. Warren went South.¹ Between 1861 and 1865 he held medical offices under the State of North Carolina and the Confederate States, viz. Surgeon-General of the former and Medical Inspector of the Army of Northern Virginia in the latter. In 1863 he published at Richmond a 12mo entitled "Epitome of Practical Surgery for Field and Hospital." After the close of the war he returned to Baltimore and demanded the restoration of his chair at the University. This was refused on the grounds that he had voluntarily abandoned it and though repeatedly notified to return he had declined to do so, and that his continued absence and the interests of the school had rendered it necessary to fill so important a chair, to which, though the circumstances had warranted earlier action, the Faculty had yet postponed making a permanent appointment until the session of 1863-4.² Although Dr. Warren indulged in some threats he did not put them into execution, but vented his spleen by founding a rival college. In furtherance of his design he had the address to obtain liberal aid from the city and state, and large classes were at once secured by a beneficiary system admitting disabled soldiers from the South at merely nominal rates. By these means he reorganized the Washington University, a former rival of this University, but suspended since 1851. This institution was for some time now popularly known as "Warren's School." From 1868 to 1870 he edited a semi-monthly medical journal called the *Medical Bulletin*. In 1871, owing to differences of opinion as to the management of the affairs of his college, Dr. Warren withdrew from it and joined with Drs. Byrd, Opie and others in founding another school, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which, as in the former, he held the chair of Surgery. In 1873 he sought and obtained an appointment in the Egyptian service and set out for Cairo. He remained in that country until 1875, holding the rank of Surgeon-in-Chief of the War Department. In that year he suffered so much from ophthalmia that he was compelled to seek a furlough. He did not return to Egypt, but settled in Paris, where he still resides and practices as a "licentiate of the University of France." Dr. Warren has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina; he is also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and has other orders. He claims the honor of having recommended and used morphia hypodermatically in the winter of 1850-51, several years prior to its use by any one else. In 1872 he invented a splint for fracture of the clavicle. In 1885 he published, under the form of a series of letters to Dr. John Morris, of Baltimore, an interesting autobiography, entitled "A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents." Dr. Warren is a fluent speaker and graceful writer. His readiness at repartee was illustrated forcibly in the famous Wharton trial, 1871-2.

¹ "I left Baltimore occupying a conspicuous position, in the possession of independent means, the idol of an enthusiastic class, the pet of an admiring community and with everything in life wearing the freshness and glamour of a May morning" (*A Doctor's Experiences in Three Continents*).

² Prof. McSherry was only Lecturer on Materia Medica prior to this period.

On his cross-examination by the Attorney-General of Maryland a spicy conversation took place between the two, when the former lost his temper and said, " You doctors have the advantage of us lawyers. You bury your mistakes six feet under the earth." " Yes," quietly replied the doctor, " and you lawyers hang your mistakes in the air."

An enumeration of the changes in the faculties, however, is not a history of the University any more than a list of kings is a history of a country. It is necessary, therefore, to retrace our steps and enter more minutely into the events of this period.

The University has a connection with the founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery¹ of which few are now aware. This institution was chartered in 1839, and the founders first made application to the authorities of the University for admission as a separate department thereof. This being refused, they established an independent dental school, the first, it is claimed, in the world. It cannot but be regretted that their offer was not accepted, as with the facilities at hand a dental department could have been readily engrafted upon the medical and a higher standard of requirements enforced. Dentistry should be regarded as merely a specialty of medicine, standing upon the same footing as ophthalmology, dermatology, neurology, etc. As practiced hitherto, it has amounted to little more than a mechanical trade. At the time referred to, however, it must be remembered that the University was in an unsettled condition or else just emerging from it. The almost phenomenal success of the recently established dental department shows what might have been done in this direction.²

In 1840, in order "to increase the opportunities of the students in acquiring a knowledge of their profession," the term of lectures was increased to six months, although only the last four were "obligatory." According to the catalogue of the following year

¹ As indeed it has with many important personages and events in Maryland since the beginning of the century.

² The writer is unable to give his authority for the above statement, not having made a note of it or else having lost the reference, but his impressions are very strong that it occurs in some of the writings of Dr. Chapin A. Harris. The first Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery were: Horace H. Hayden, M. D., Prof. Dental Physiology and Pathology; H. Willis Baxley, M. D., Prof. Anatomy and Physiology; Thomas E. Bond, Jr., M. D., Prof. Special Pathology and Therapeutics. Dr. Chapin A. Harris was very shortly after added to these. According to Professor Gorgas, Dr. Hayden delivered dental lectures in the University in 1837 and these were the first in America.

this advance "met with universal approbation," and the Faculty hoped to make it permanent. But as the other schools did not adopt it, they were compelled, in 1844, to return to the four months term. Still, realizing the inadequacy of this period to meet the demand for increased medical instruction and anxious to make the curriculum as complete as possible, they again lengthened the course in 1848 to four and a half months, at which it continued until again lengthened some years later.

The University seemed to be in advance of other schools at this time also in the teaching of hygiene and medical jurisprudence. The subject of hygiene first appears as an established part of the course upon the election of Prof. Dunglison in May, 1833, the title of whose chair then was "Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence."¹ He was the author of a standard work upon this subject written during his stay here. In July, 1837, by resolution of the Faculty it was added to the chair of Obstetrics (Prof. Hall), and it will be remembered that the Faculty took it from Prof. Hall, against his protest, in 1843, on the ground that he gave it undue prominence in his course, to the neglect of more important subjects. It was next attached to the chair of Materia Medica, and the course which Prof. Chew gave on it seems to have been quite a thorough one, to judge by the synopsis in the catalogues.² In 1863 we find particular attention given to the subject of Military Hygiene by the Professor of Institutes. Later still Prof. Donaldson had charge of this important but usually neglected branch, and at present it is an appendage of the chair of Practice (Prof. S. C. Chew). Medical Jurisprudence was taught by Prof. Dunglison, and later by Prof. Hall, whose synopsis in the catalogues of 1844-46 is quite as full as that of hygiene. It does not seem to have had as much attention, however, as the latter branch, and is not alluded to even in the last catalogue.

In 1844, "at the suggestion of H. Colburn, M. D.," a reading room was opened at the University, which was supplied with the principal American and English periodicals. The terms were \$2 for the session. As might have been foreseen the students had quite as much as they could do, in the short space of time of their attendance,

¹ Notice in Baltimore *American*.

² "The lectures on hygiene embrace the mode of action of physical agents on the body in health and disease, the prevention of their ill-effects, the effects of trades and occupations on health, of climate, the influence of sex, age, etc."

to hear the lectures and become familiar with their text-books, and the enterprise did not long survive.¹

The first mention of instruction being given in Diseases of Children is in the catalogue of 1845, in which they are said to have been "treated and explained" by Prof. Hall.²

The first instruction in auscultation and percussion, so far as we know, was given in 1841 by Professor Power (see his Biographical Sketch); but although sanctioned by the Faculty, the catalogues of that period make no allusion to it. Introduced by Lænnec in 1819, the new doctrine seems to have made slow progress in America. The first formal course of lectures delivered in this country was probably that of Prof. Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1829. Prof. Wm. Donaldson, of Baltimore, who died in 1835, is said to have possessed great skill in physical diagnosis.³ Prof. Potter never took any fancy to it, never practiced and consequently never taught it. The first official notice of its introduction into the curriculum at the University is in 1845. The following is Professor Bartlett's announcement in the catalogue of that year: "In order to facilitate the acquisition of the practical knowledge of the physical signs of disease—so essential to accurate and positive diagnosis—he will meet the members of his class in small clubs near the commencement of the term, and in this way endeavor to give to each of them individually such demonstrative instruction as may be necessary in order to enable them subsequently to prepare themselves for the profitable use of auscultation and percussion." The subject was taught even more thoroughly by his successor and is still elucidated by diagnosticians of the highest skill.

The first mention of operative surgery as a branch apart from general surgery is made in 1845, "a full and complete series of lectures" being given by Dr. Miltenberger.⁴

It appears always (until quite recently) to have been the rule at the University that a successful candidate for graduation shall have received simply a majority of the votes of the Faculty. According to the regulations announced at this time a failure to do even this did not

¹ Catalogues.

² But Prof. Hall's title in the Regents' Minute Book in 1813, and again in a published announcement in 1820, is "Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children."

³ Biography in *Md. Med. and Surgl. Journal*, 1840, Vol. I.

⁴ Cat. of 1845.

necessarily take away all hope. If the Faculty were equally divided the candidate was entitled to a fresh examination, or if he preferred he might withdraw his thesis and not be considered as rejected. Should the Faculty again be equally divided on the second examination, he could claim the same privileges.¹

Previous to 1845 the fees had been \$20 for each ticket or \$120 for the full course. In that year they were reduced to \$15 and \$90 respectively. The matriculation and graduation fees continued, however, as before, at \$5 and \$20. There was also a fee of \$5 for clinical instruction, and another of \$10 for practical anatomy (which was not yet obligatory). These rates prevailed until 1866, when upon the institution of an independent chair of Physiology they were raised to \$105. In 1867, on the founding of a chair of Diseases of Women and Children, there was another rise to \$120, which figure still prevails.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred for the last time, in 1848, on Rev. Wm. O. Lumsden, of Maryland,² who the next year received the degree of Doctor.

About this period there was much discussion as to the necessity of reform in medical teaching. The establishment of a National Association gave it a fresh impulse and great pressure was brought to bear on the schools, which, however, produced but little fruit. The Faculty made the effort to lengthen the sessions to six months, as stated above, and declared that the University had always been the advocate of improvement and advancement. "Believing that thorough professional training should be extended over a somewhat protracted period," they were "prepared to meet most cordially the recommendations of the National Medical Association upon this point. They therefore advise their pupils to devote at least three years to preparatory study and to attend three courses of lectures." They also gave very hearty encouragement to the two preparatory medical schools which were then in operation in Baltimore.³

The Faculty must surely have felt some pangs of conscience when

¹ Catalogue.

² This degree has rarely been conferred in this country, probably because of the ease with which the higher degree was obtained. At the University of Pennsylvania it was given last in 1791 (N. S. Davis, *Trans. Int. Med. Congress*, 1876). See p. 48.

³ These were the Md. Med. Institute, under Dr. J. R. W. Dunbar, and the Balto. Med. Institute, under Drs. Frick, Theobald, Johnston and Stewart.

they opposed the regulation adopted by the Trustees in 1833 making dissection compulsory. Nevertheless, this indispensable step was not taken by them, after their restoration to power, until 1848, and then not without "much reflection," such was the slow development of improvement in medical education which characterized the period prior to the war of 1861.¹ At the same time (1848) gas was introduced into the dissecting rooms,² which enabled the students to spend their evenings there without being compelled, as before, to lose a certain number of lectures. The facilities for dissection at the University at this period appear to have been unsurpassed. The indulgent sentiment of the community with regard to it is repeatedly referred to and was in striking contrast to that of 1789 and 1807. Baltimore is spoken of as "the Paris of America," "the surplus even supplying other cities."³ All along through the catalogues, from 1840 to the present time, the great abundance of dissecting material is constantly claimed among the advantages offered by this city. It is asserted that no Northern city has such a supply, though "possibly one or two at the extreme South." The source of this supply has been the Potter's Field, although at times it is to be feared the private burial grounds have not been respected, and a late sad instance of burking (1886), for which the principal culprit paid the penalty of his life on the gallows, reminds us of the possibility of the practical study of anatomy being an incitement to the commission of the most shocking crimes. The authorities of the University have recognized this fact and have made repeated efforts to secure the passage of an anatomy law by the Legislature, but so far without success, and it is still a reproach to Maryland that the study of so necessary a branch of science, and one so conducive to the health and life of mankind, has to be pursued under methods that, whilst tolerated by public sentiment, are violations of the law, liable to severe punishment if discovered.

Simultaneously with the requirement as to dissection was inaugurated another movement nearly allied to it in character. This was

¹The University of Maryland was the first or second to make dissection compulsory. Prior to 1849 only one other school, the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, enforced it, and in 1850 only three of the sixteen schools from Maine to Maryland made it imperative (*Catalogue* of 1850). See p. 99.

²This was done at very great expense, expense which had deterred the Faculty from doing it earlier.

³Catalogues.

the establishment of a course of lectures and demonstrations in "Pathological Anatomy" under Dr. Miltenberger. The subject had received a great impulse about that time, which was heightened by the appearance of Sir James Paget's great work. In referring to this course, which was obligatory, the Faculty say: "In the present condition of medical science something more is required of the educated physician than a vague impression that 'pain, heat, redness and swelling' constitute inflammation; that tubercle is a 'round' and cancer a 'hard' mass: he must know how to distinguish by their special characteristics the great elementary forms of disease." Those who listened to Dr. Miltenberger's lectures at that time declare them to have been a revelation in a department hitherto almost unknown in Baltimore, so fully, intelligently and eloquently did he handle the subject.¹

In the same year a rule requiring students to attend two sessions of clinical instruction was adopted.

Some idea is given us as to the teaching at this time in the two principal chairs, Practice and Surgery. The chief of the former department (Power), besides giving daily didactic lectures, attended the Infirmary daily and dwelt largely upon physical diagnosis, particularly in diseases of the chest. Among other advantages which the institution afforded was "the opportunity to compare the phenomena of typhoid and typhus fever and to test their resemblances and differences."² The following language appears about this time and shows an immense revolution since the death of Professor Potter: "Modern medicine differs from that which has preceded it mainly in this, that while it esteems at their full value the powers of art, it also regards and wisely regards the powers of nature, teaching the true wisdom of watching patiently, observing carefully, acting cautiously, so that the operations of nature being clearly understood, the ministrations of art may be judiciously, efficiently and beneficially applied."³

Prof. Smith also lectured and attended the Infirmary daily. His

¹ Histology became "rampant" after 1851 (Flint, *Trans. Int. Med. Congress*, 1876).

² It was about this time, or a little later, that Sir William Jenner, in London, placed the distinct nature of these diseases on an enduring basis.

³ Catalogue, 1849. "A favorite expression of Prof. Potter to his class was: If nature should come in at the door she must be thrown out of the window" (Prof. F. Donaldson).



ISAAC EDMONDSON ATKINSON, M. D.

*Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Clinical Medicine and Dermatology.*



100-1000

visits were paid at an early hour in the morning and those students who wished to follow him were compelled to be early risers. Those who had the good fortune to attend his lectures will realize the perfect truth of the following description:¹ "Surgery is taught as a reality, not as an abstraction. Having been engaged actively in the practice of surgery for nearly thirty years, the Professor has had large experience in the treatment of surgical diseases and has had occasion to perform repeatedly all the important operations. His instruction is therefore of necessity in great degree personal—the result of what he has seen and done and not merely of what he has read—a statement of facts and not merely of opinions. Having accumulated a large collection of preparations, casts, drawings, surgical instruments and apparatus, he is prepared to illustrate his course in the fullest manner and to exhibit to his class the application of all modern improvements in the surgical art."

About this time occurs the first intimation of the actual delivery of lectures on the Diseases of Women, by Professor Thomas.² This branch, which has since been the field of so many triumphs of American surgeons, was then in its infancy and received but little attention, and that only as a subordinate part of the obstetrical course.

In 1851 Mr. Campbell Morfit made an offer to establish at his own expense, in connection with the Medical Department of the University, a "School of Applied Chemistry." The plan of the proposed building accompanied the offer and indicates great liberality and public spirit on the part of the proposer. It was to be built on the college grounds and was to cost about \$10,000. The Faculty appreciated the offer but felt compelled to decline it, on the ground that the character of the teaching did not come properly within the scope of a medical college. As an evidence of their appreciation they conferred upon Mr. Morfit the honorary degree of M. D.³

In 1852 the custom of devoting the first week of the session to introductory lectures, which had been in vogue from the earliest period of the University, was abandoned.⁴

¹ Catalogue, 1849.

² But, as already stated, Prof. Hall's title in 1813 and 1820 was "Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children."

³ Professor Morfit has since become a renowned chemist and is the author of several standard works. For many years he has resided in London, being engaged in chemical analysis, especially in connection with foods.

⁴ At present and for some years past there has been no formal opening of the course, an unwise custom, in the author's opinion.

The following occurs in a report on the condition of the various departments of the University, made to the Regents, April 5th, 1852, by a committee of which Mr. George W. Dobbin (the chairman of the present Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University) was the chairman: "At no previous period in its history has the medical department presented better founded claims to patronage than at present, and in point of scientific attainments, talents and faithfulness in the discharge of its functions, and extensive and well-arranged means of illustration, it is not inferior to any college in the country." The College and Infirmary building were reported in good repair.¹

About this time an important addition was made to the Infirmary, by which private rooms were provided to meet an urgent need, and the clinical amphitheatre on the corner of Greene and Lombard streets was erected. The institution now had a capacity of 150 beds and was the largest hospital in the city. There were eight resident students and also a resident physician.²

In 1854 a lectureship on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy was founded and placed under the charge of Dr. Christopher Johnston, "an accomplished physiologist and microscopist, who has spent several years abroad, where he enjoyed extraordinary facilities for becoming perfectly familiar with the discoveries and doctrines of modern physiology; possessing, moreover, a great natural aptitude for the acquirement and communication of knowledge which in the present progressive condition of medical science it becomes every educated physician to know."³ These lectures were delivered twice a week and after the first course became obligatory.

¹ Regents' Minute Book. Such praise from so high and impartial a source is much to be prized.

² Dr. James Morison, of Mass., was the first resident physician, being appointed in 1846. Before that the senior student had charge. An assistant physician or "Clinical Reporter" was first appointed in 1860. As has been already mentioned, the Gray legacy was used in making the improvements above referred to. The Regents' Minute Book, April 5th, 1852, contains an interesting opinion of Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe upon the question of using this legacy for this purpose. The lot on the S. W. corner of Greene and Lombard streets (78 ft. front, 169 ft. 5 in. deep), adjoining the Infirmary lot, was owned by the Regents in fee-simple, having been purchased by the Trustees in 1833. In granting the use of the Gray legacy for this purpose the Regents wisely provided legal restrictions by which the property cannot be diverted from the purposes of the legacy.

³ Catalogue of 1855.

In 1861 this department was under the charge of Prof. Hammond and microscopes were provided in the museum, together with "one of the largest microscopic collections in the country, containing specimens of all the tissues and structures entering into the composition of the body," at all times accessible to the students. The Faculty prided themselves on being "the first to introduce into the country this method of studying histology."

The period of the war was one which bore hard upon the University, because its patronage was so largely from the South, access to which was now cut off. The following figures show the size of the classes from 1860 to 1865: 1860-61, 150 students, 63 graduates; 1861-2, 114 students, graduates 52; 1862-3, 103 students, 37 graduates; 1863-4, 130 students, 56 graduates; 1864-5, 163 students, 58 graduates. This falling off was not, however, as great as might have been expected.¹ Particular attention was given during these years to Military Surgery and Hygiene.

The following changes took place in the Faculty: In 1862, Prof. Warren having gone South, the exigencies of the course required that his chair should be filled, which was done by the appointment as Lecturer of Dr. Richard McSherry. In 1863, on the death of Prof. Chew, Dr. McSherry was elected to the chair of Practice (and Hygiene), and Dr. Samuel C. Chew to that of Materia Medica. Dr. Christopher Johnston was elected Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology, which departments Prof. Smith had filled temporarily since the withdrawal of Prof. Hammond in 1861. Thus at the close of the war all the chairs were again filled.²

SAMUEL CHEW was born in Calvert County, Maryland, April 29th, 1806. His early education was received at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County. In 1822 he entered Princeton College, where in 1825 he received the degree of A. B. and in 1828 that of A. M. On leaving Princeton he began the study of medicine in Baltimore under the direction of Dr. William Donaldson, a cultivated gentleman and skillful physician. After attending three courses of lectures in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that institution in 1829. He then entered upon the practice of medicine in his native county, but after five years spent there he removed to the more extensive field offered to professional ambition in Baltimore, where he established himself in 1834. From about 1835 to 1841

¹ Of the 103 students in attendance in 1862-3, 89 were from Maryland, 4 from Va., 3 from Penna., 2 each from N. Y. and Delaware, 1 each from Fla., N. C. and La. (*Catalogue*).

² *En passant* may be mentioned the fact that during this period the catalogues state that physiology was taught by experiment as well as orally.

he was Librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. In 1840, in conjunction with Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, he established in Baltimore an Eye and Ear Institute, in which he had charge of the department relating to the eye. In August, 1841, on the death of Professor Samuel G. Baker, he was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the University of Maryland, a position which he filled until 1852, when he was transferred to the chair of *Principles and Practice of Medicine*. He continued the incumbent of the latter chair until his death in Dec. 1863. Dr. Chew was a man of scholarly attainments and classical tastes. His writings show that he was familiar with the ancient authors, from whom he frequently quotes. He was dignified and reserved in manner, but genial with his friends. His life was upright, his sentiments pure and lofty. He was a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature and delivered numerous lectures and addresses, all of which were published. One of the best known of the latter was an oration delivered before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1858, on the occasion of the occupation of the new hall on Calvert street near Saratoga. His latest published work, and the most extensive, was a volume of "*Lectures on Medical Education*," intended chiefly for students. This was left unfinished at his death but was completed by his son. The last words which he is said to have written in it were "*Sic itur ad astra.*"

FIFTH PERIOD.

FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO THE PRESENT, 1865-1890.

ON the conclusion of the war numerous and rapid changes occurred. As soon as intercourse between the sections was re-established many physicians flocked to Baltimore, especially from the South. Some of these had been men of eminence in their respective localities and they at once took high positions here. Specialties at this time first began to attract attention. There were several young physicians who had been abroad or had cultivated talents in certain directions at home, who began now to be recognized as possessing superior qualifications in special departments. These gentlemen were invited to take positions as Adjuncts in the Faculty, and they also organized a Summer Course of Lectures and a Special Dispensary.¹

In 1866 Physiology, Hygiene and General Pathology were united in one chair, which was assigned to Professor Frank Donaldson. At this time Dr. W. Chew VanBibber delivered the first clinics on Diseases of Children, and in connection therewith took the first steps, it is believed, in the inauguration of an out-patient department. He also held clinics on Venereal Diseases.

In 1867 Dr. William T. Howard was elected to a new chair of Diseases of Women and Children. Professor Howard has stated that this was the first distinct recognition of these departments as independent branches by any Faculty in this country.

In 1868-9 the first clinics on Diseases of the Eye were given by

¹ Their first course began March 15th, 1866 and lasted until July first. The Faculty were: James H. Butler, Operative Surgery; Alan P. Smith, Orthopaedic Surgery, Dislocations and Fractures; F. E. Chatard, Jr., Diseases of Women and Children; W. C. VanBibber, Venereal Diseases; J. H. Straith, Surgical Pathology; M. J. DeRosset, Physiological and Pathological Chemistry; W. T. Howard, Auscultation and Percussion; E. G. Loring, Ophthalmology; W. G. Harrison, Normal and Morbid Histology. This was an able combination and ought to have added greatly to the strength of the Faculty and the resources of the University. The next session S. L. Frank was added on Diseases of the Ear. There was a "summer course" in the Infirmary by four of the Faculty in 1860.

Dr. Russell Murdoch, and Dr. DeRosset lectured on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Kidney and its Secretion," with the exhibition of urinary tests and the use of the microscope.

There were at this time three clinics every week on Surgery, two by Professor Smith and one by Professor Johnston. Pathology was practically taught in a weekly lecture by Professor Donaldson, who exhibited a great number and variety of interesting specimens obtained from Bayview and other hospitals.

The summer course as planned by the Adjunct Faculty did not succeed as was hoped and as from the eminence and attainments of the gentlemen having charge of it it deserved. It was said that the arrangements made by the Faculty of the University were not entirely satisfactory to the Adjuncts and that there was not that co-operation which might have been expected. At any rate the course only lasted one or two summers and then ceased.

In 1868 a preliminary course of two weeks was instituted, making with the regular course a session of five months.

In 1869 Prof. Smith was transferred to a chair of "Clinical Surgery and Surgery of the Skeleton," and Prof. Christopher Johnston was made Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Drs. J. J. Chisolm and Francis T. Miles, two prominent physicians from South Carolina who had recently settled in Baltimore, were now added to the Faculty, the former as Professor of Operative Surgery and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, the latter as Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System. The following announcements were made in the catalogue of this year: "To enable the students to reap the fullest advantage from clinical teaching and to supply abundant material the Faculty have organized a General Dispensary." "Habitual and prolonged absence from lectures will always be regarded as an obstacle to obtaining a degree." The fees were now increased to \$125.

The same year the School of Law was resuscitated through the agency of Messrs. George W. Dobbin and John H. B. Latrobe, the surviving members of that Faculty, who elected as their colleagues Messrs. George William Brown, Bernard Carter, H. Clay Dallam and John P. Poe. The first course of lectures was begun February 1st, 1870, in the Mulberry street building, by Professors Robert N. Martin and John A. Inglis. The school continued to be conducted at this place until the opening of Cathedral street necessitated different arrange-

ments. By the sale of the Mulberry street property to the city a sufficient sum of money was raised for the erection of a building at the southeast corner of the college lot on Lombard street, which was formally opened February 28th, 1884. It is a plain but substantial brick structure, containing a lecture-room and library. The present Law Faculty consists of seven professors and assistant professors, viz : Messrs. John P. Poe, Richard M. Venable, Thomas W. Hall, Edgar H. Gans and Wm. T. Brantley, and Judges Charles E. Phelps and Henry D. Harlan. The course is designed to extend through three years of eight months each, but the present arrangements allow of graduation in a shorter period for those who can pass the examinations, which are held semi-annually. During the session of 1889-90 there were 99 students in attendance, of whom 28 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.¹ The total number of graduates in this department from 1869 to 1890, inclusive, is 448. Two prizes are conferred annually of \$100 each upon the students attaining the highest grade in examinations and submitting the best thesis, respectively. There are four general examinations held, and an average of 75 out of a possible 100 is required for graduation.

JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, author, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 25th, 1795. Graduated at Baltimore College 1812, fought at Bladensburg and North Point; admitted to the bar 1816. Member of the House of Delegates 1820-22. Member of Congress 1838-44. Member of House of Delegates and Speaker 1846. Provost of the University 1850-70. Secretary of Navy 1852. Visited Europe several times and was U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition 1867. Died in Newport, R. I., Aug. 18th, 1870. Received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University 1863. He was the author of the following novels : *Swallow Barn*, a story of rural life in Virginia (1832); *Horseshoe Robinson*, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy (1835), and *Rob of the Bowl*, a Legend of St. Inigoes (1838), describing the province of Maryland in the days of the second Lord Baltimore. He also wrote, at Thackeray's request, the fourth chapter of the second volume of *The Virginians*. A uniform edition of his entire works appeared in ten volumes in 1870 (see *Appleton's Cyclo-^apædia of American Biography*).

"A summer school of specialties," lasting ten weeks, was advertised to commence in March, 1870, under Professors Aikin, Johnston, Donaldson, Howard, Chisolm and Miles.

It was about this time that beneficiary students are first noticed in the catalogues. The Legislature had been induced in 1868 to make an appropriation of \$2500 a year for four years on condition that a

¹ There were 8 failures.

certain number of patients should be treated and a certain number of students educated free.¹ In accordance with this arrangement one student was entitled to be received from each senatorial district of the state upon the certificate of the state senator thereof, on payment of matriculation, practical anatomy and graduation fees only.

In 1870 the students' building, adjoining the Infirmary on Lombard street and capable of accommodating twenty-four students, was erected. Previous to this the resident students had had accommodations in the Infirmary building.

In 1873 Prof. Chisolm's chair was limited to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. Alan P. Smith was elected Professor of Operative Surgery. Announcements were now made that "poor women were attended at their homes by the Dispensary physician," and that "a skilled dentist" was in constant attendance at the Dispensary and instructed the students in drawing teeth."

In 1874 a five-months course was announced, and "an obstetrical department was about to be opened in a building adjoining the hospital." This was the large three-story wing on Greene street, erected and furnished with an appropriation of \$30,000 made by the Legislature, April 11th, 1874, conditional upon the free education of state students. Practical instruction was here instituted in obstetrics and in the management of the puerperal condition.²

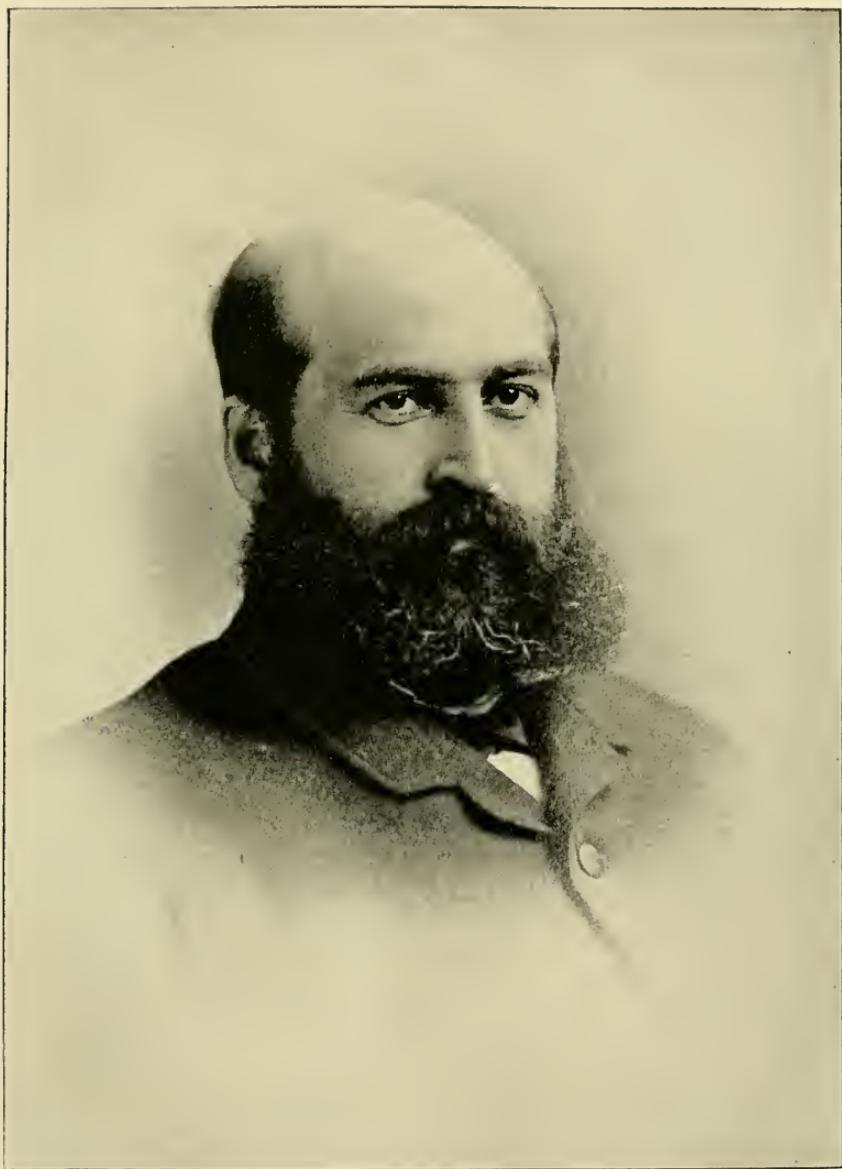
ALAN PENNINGTON SMITH, a younger son of Professor Nathan R. Smith, was born in Baltimore, Feb. 3, 1840. He received private tuition and then began the study of medicine under the direction of his father. He obtained his medical degree at the University of Maryland in 1861. In 1867 and 1868 he was Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the University. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Venereal Diseases, but withdrew before the commencement of the session. In 1873-4 he held the chair of Operative Surgery. Since that period he has withdrawn from teaching and devoted himself entirely to a very large practice. Dr. Smith is better known for his skill with the knife than facility in the use of the pen. Yet he has contributed several articles, one of the most valuable being a *Report of 52 Successful Cases of Lithotomy*, 1878. He is one of the Trustees and a Consulting Surgeon of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

About this time, for some reason, there was a great diminution in

¹ A similar appropriation was made to Washington University. Afterwards the beneficiary system was extended to the entire South.

² Dr. W. T. Arnold.

³ Prior to this such cases had been admitted to the female wards and to the private rooms.



J. EDWIN MICHAEL, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics.



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the size of the classes. In 1867 there were 188 students in attendance; the number rapidly decreased to 114 in 1869-70, then suddenly rose the next session to 172, again fell to 114 in 1872-3, to 108 in 1873-4, 111 in 1874-5, and 109 in 1875-6. After this there was a gradual increase to nearly 300.

The addition of the new wing greatly increased the clinical facilities of the University. It was now claimed that the Infirmary had double the capacity of any similar institution in Baltimore. The resident students particularly profited by this increase of advantages. In addition to the Lying-in Department, which has been already spoken of, a department for Diseases of Children was also established by the transfer of the inmates of St. Andrew's Home for Children to the Infirmary.

In 1876 a "beneficiary system" was formally announced, students who were admitted to this privilege obtaining the tickets of the professors for \$35, making the fees for the first course \$50, and for graduates \$70. A number of scholarships were also annually bestowed upon students unable to pay full rates, the cost of which was \$60 each. The adoption of these innovations was attributable to the sharp competition between the three medical schools then existing here for the patronage of students.¹

In 1877 the graduation fee was raised from \$20 to \$30. In the same year Professor N. R. Smith's name, which had been missing since 1870, again appeared in the catalogue as "Emeritus Professor of Surgery and President of the Faculty."

NATHAN RYNO SMITH² was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut, May 21st, 1797. He was the son of the distinguished surgeon, Nathan Smith, who founded the medical schools at Dartmouth and Yale. He entered Yale College in 1813 and received the degree of A. B. at that institution in 1817. He then spent about a year and a half as tutor in the family of Mr. Thomas Turner, of "Kinloch," Fauquier Co., Va.³ He here

¹ Washington University, after being suspended in 1851-52, had been revived in 1867 by Warren and others, who, in 1872, also founded the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The former proving the weaker had been merged with the latter in 1877.

² Ryno is the name of a hero in the *Poems of Ossian*, and it is said to have been given to Dr. Smith by his mother, with whom Ossian was a favorite author.

³This gentleman was a great-uncle of the writer of this sketch. He was deeply beloved and revered by a large circle of relations on account of his amiability and purity of character. Prof. S. seemed to have very agreeable recollections of his life at "Kinloch."

first imbibed that attachment for the South which was manifested through all his subsequent life. On returning from Virginia he began the study of medicine at Yale College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine there in 1823. He began practice in Burlington, Vermont, in 1824. The following year, with the aid of his father, who spent some weeks there for the purpose, he organized at Burlington the medical department of the University of Vermont, of which he was appointed the first professor of surgery and anatomy. The winter of 1825-26 he spent in Philadelphia, pursuing his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. While here he made the acquaintance of Dr. George McClellan, who, with others, was then laying the foundation of Jefferson Medical College. So impressed were M. and his colleagues with Dr. Smith that they invited the latter to join with them. Dr. Smith accepted the offer and did not return to New England. He held the chair in Philadelphia for two sessions. Among his pupils there were Samuel D. Gross and Washington L. Atlee. In 1827 a vacancy in the chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland occurred through the resignation of Granville Sharp Patterson; Dr. Smith was elected to fill it and soon assumed the leadership in the field of surgery in Baltimore. In 1830 he began the publication of the *Baltimore Monthly Journal*, a medical periodical, which survived for one year. In 1838 he was offered the chair of Practice of Medicine in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. This was during the suit of the Regents *vs.* Trustees, and the Regents' school to which he belonged was then at a very low ebb and its existence altogether problematical. He therefore accepted the offer and held the position for three sessions. During this period he journeyed West every fall, returning at the close of the session to Baltimore, which continued to be his home. In 1840 he resumed his surgical duties in the University with the title of Lecturer, and in the following year resigned his Western chair and assumed the full professorship again in Baltimore. In 1867 he made his only visit to Europe. He visited many of the European hospitals and received distinguished attentions from the leading surgeons of Great Britain and the Continent. On his return in October of the same year he received a grand ovation from the profession of Baltimore. Painful disease and the infirmities of age began now to oppress him and he was compelled to devote less attention to his professional work, but he did not withdraw entirely from practice until the last few months before his death. He was not idle during this period of weakness and suffering. He attended to office practice. He wrote part of a work on surgery, which, however, he never completed. He reviewed with pleasure his favorite classics. Religion occupied much of his thoughts and he found comfort and support in its hope and promises. His connection with the University after 1869, when he had resigned his chair, had been a merely nominal one. He was first President of the Faculty and Professor of the Skeleton and Clinical Surgery. In 1870 he resigned this office and thenceforth his position was only an emeritus one. His death occurred July 3d, 1877. Prof. S. C. Chew has drawn a truthful and eloquent portraiture of Prof. Smith, from which I shall take the following extracts. He says: "He was a clear and perspicuous teacher, a beneficent

and successful surgeon and physician, a most kind and considerate friend. Who can ever forget the courteous deference which he always showed for the opinions even of his juniors, his readiness to aid them in bearing their burdens, or that rare diagnostic skill with which he seemed to reach his conclusions almost by intuition? The qualities by which he won his professional position were great acuteness and perception, an extraordinary power of adaptation to circumstances as they might arise, promptness of action which sees what is needed to be done and straightway does it, and above all indomitable, untiring industry." "He had industry enough to succeed without talents and talents enough to succeed without industry." "And yet with his great gifts there was about him a remarkable simplicity of character and a transparent ingenuousness which was as incapable of affectation as of falsehood." "In your mind's eye you can see him in the amphitheatre, in the attitude of dignity and command which always belonged to him.¹ As he illustrates and enforces his teaching he points to the diagrams on the wall, and his wand must always be at hand, for like the magician's divining rod it seems to have some mystic connection with the exercise of his powers. Or again he is going his early morning rounds through the hospital wards, setting in clear light the leading points in the cases before him; mingling his words of instruction to the students with those of kindness and encouragement to the sick, and often of gentle humor if the patient chances to be a child." "He has left behind him the record of a great surgeon, a brave and true citizen, a magnanimous gentleman. Full of years and full of honors he rests from a life of arduous and faithful toil. Peace to his ashes: and as the welfare of our alma mater and the interests of her classes were dear to him, so in her halls and in the hearts of all her alumni may his name and his memory be fragrant and fresh forever."

(Address commemorative of Nathan Ryno Smith, M. D., LL. D. By S. C. Chew, M. D., Baltimore, 1878.)

Prof. Smith received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton College, 1852. He was an honorary member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and he was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1870 to 1872. He was an industrious contributor to medical literature. His most important works were: *Memoirs, Medical and Surgical, of Dr. Nathan Smith, with additions by the Author*, 8vo, 1831; *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*, with colored plates, 1st ed. 1830, 2d 1835, quarto; *Fractures of the Lower Extremity and Use of Suspensory Apparatus*, 1867, 8vo. He also wrote *Legends of the South*, by Somebody who desires to be considered Nobody, 1869, 12mo. Among his most important inventions were his anterior splint and his lithotome.

About this time there was a spring course under the charge of gentlemen two of whom have since become members of the Uni-

¹ And which had secured for him among his pupils the popular title of "Emperor."

versity Faculty. It was designed to supplement the regular course and was free to University students.¹

In 1878 it was stated that "about 1200 patients had been received and treated in the wards of the Infirmary during the year and 15,000 patients had been examined and prescribed for in the Dispensary department."²

In 1879 that part of the Infirmary on Lombard St. was thoroughly overhauled, additional private rooms were provided, and the Dispensary department was improved to adapt it better to the uses of the large patronage which it had secured from the poor and the numerous special departments into which it had developed. There were now two paid physicians in the institution receiving \$600 and \$100 per annum respectively.

In 1880 several changes were made in the Faculty. Prof. Donaldson resigned the chair of Physiology, retaining only his Clinical professorship. Prof. Miles was transferred to the chair of Physiology and Dr. J. Edwin Michael was promoted to the Anatomical chair. Dr. I. E. Atkinson was made Clinical Professor of Dermatology.

FRANK DONALDSON was born in Baltimore in 1823. He attended lectures at the University of Maryland, obtaining the degree of M. D. in 1846. From 1846 to 1848 he pursued his studies in the hospitals of Paris, and in the latter year settled in Baltimore. He held professional positions in the Baltimore General Dispensary, the Almshouse and the Marine Hospital. He was Professor of Materia Medica in the Maryland College of Pharmacy from 1863 to 1866. In 1866 he was elected Professor of Physiology and Hygiene and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest in the University. In 1880 he resigned his didactic chair and in 1888 his clinical chair. He is now Emeritus Clinical Professor. Professor Donaldson has paid great attention to diseases of the chest and throat and is an expert in physical diagnosis. He is an Hon. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1881-82. He is the author of many articles, the most important of which are those contributed to *Pepper's System of Medicine*. He is one of the Consulting Physicians to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In this year (1880) the Alumni Association was placed upon a permanent footing, which circumstance suggests some further allusion to the organization. The first attempt to organize the alumni appears to have been made in 1844, although the late Dr. E. J. Chaisty told the writer that he delivered an address on "The Merit

¹ Those in charge of it were Drs. Michael, Morison, McSherry, Ashby, Jay, Winslow and Coale.

² Catalogue.

and Dignity of the Medical Profession" before the alumni in 1842. The movement was particularly fostered by the classes of 1842 and 1843. Dr. Miltenberger (to whom the author is indebted for these facts) was chosen the first President, and delivered an address having for its subject the Latin motto: "Filius sim dignus, istâ dignâ parente."¹ Although this temporary organization did not survive longer than two or three sessions, we preserve a memorial of it in the motto, which has been adopted as the motto of our present Association. The next allusion to the subject is in 1848, when there were representatives from the "Alumni Association" to the American Medical Association, which met that year in Baltimore. In 1874 an impromptu association was formed on the stage of Ford's Opera House after the conclusion of the commencement exercises. Dr. Richard Steuart was chosen chairman and made some brief remarks. Meetings were held annually after that, usually on the evening of commencement day, at which an entertainment was provided at the expense of the Faculty. The addresses delivered on these occasions were by the venerable Dr. Robert E. Dorsey, of the class of 1819 (1875); Dr. R. S. Steuart (1876); Dr. W. Chew VanBibber (1877); Drs. S. C. Chew and J. C. Thomas (1878); and Dr. Frank Donaldson (1879). In 1880, under the presidency of Prof. Miltenberger, the necessity of further organization was decided on and adjourned meetings were held for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws. There was much enthusiasm at these meetings and they were made interesting by several circumstances: by addresses, collations, letters of distinguished alumni, by the institution of prizes, etc. Those who had the good fortune to be present will long remember the pleasure afforded by these meetings. The presidents since 1880 have been Drs. J. R. Ward, C. Johnston, James A. Steuart, D. I. McKew, Jas. Carey Thomas, Henry M. Wilson, Charles O'Donovan, F. Donaldson and N. S. Lincoln.² The Association has during this time had the pleasure of entertaining as its guests and annual orators Drs. Roberts Bartholow and Nathan S. Lincoln. Although the organization has accomplished little so far, it may be hoped that some good may result to the University from its existence. The question of endowments—general and of special departments—should ever be kept prominently before it, and the alumni should not be allowed to remain oblivious of their duty in these respects. Much

¹The writer has this and other addresses delivered since, upon similar occasions, in his keeping, the property of the present Association.

²Prof. C. Johnston was President 1882 and 1887.

may be done by an active and influential association, both through moral influences and substantial support, to stimulate, encourage and strengthen the efforts of those who for the time being direct and control the destinies of the institution.

In 1881 Professor Atkinson, in addition to his clinical chair, was made Professor of Pathology. Professor C. Johnston resigned the chair of Surgery and was made Emeritus Professor, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Professor Tiffany.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON was born in Baltimore, Sept. 27th, 1822. He was educated at St. Mary's College and then began the study of medicine under Dr. John Buckler. He received the degree of M. D. from the University in 1843. He was for a time at the Almshouse. In 1844 he visited Europe. Some years after he was associated with Drs. Theobald, Frick and Stewart in the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school of medicine. In 1855 and '56 he was a "Lecturer" at the University "on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy." He next held the chair of Anatomy in the Baltimore Dental College. In 1864 he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University; in 1869 he became Prof. of Surgery, as the successor of Prof. N. R. Smith, and in 1881 he resigned this chair and was appointed Professor Emeritus. Prof. Johnston early showed a taste for the more scientific parts of his profession. He devoted himself with ardor to the study of histology and pathology and became a skillful microscopist. His talents and acquirements as an artist have enabled him to illustrate his articles and lectures with drawings of his own execution. He was one of the founders of the Pathological and Clinical Societies, and besides holding similar positions in the local societies he was President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences for several years and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1876-7. Professor Johnston has been a frequent contributor to scientific and medical literature, and is the author of an article on plastic surgery and skin-grafting in *Ashhurst's Encyclopædia of Surgery* (1881). A list of his writings to date is given in the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers of the Royal Society of London*. He is a Consulting Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple's name, of the "Faculty of Arts and Sciences," appeared for the last time among the Regents in the catalogue of this year. Another relic of former times had also disappeared after 1878; this was Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D., of the Faculty of Theology. With the death of these gentlemen the departments which they represented were left without incumbents and therefore ceased what had long been a mere nominal existence. The department of Arts and Sciences had not been in active operation since shortly after the close of the war.

In 1881 the session was lengthened to five and a half months.

In 1882 the Dental Department was founded. It began with two

dental chairs, one of Principles of Dental Science, Dental Surgery and Mechanism, the other of Operative and Clinical Dentistry. Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., and James H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S., former members of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, were elected to fill these chairs respectively. Five other chairs belonging to this department are held by members of the Medical Faculty.¹ The first announcement recognizes dentistry as a specialty in medicine, and hence "dentists should acquire not only a dental training, but also should be educated as doctors in medicine." The buildings of the Dental Department consist of a two-story brick building erected on the Greene-street side of the University grounds in 1882, and enlarged by the addition of two wings in 1884, and by an additional extension of the north end along Cider Alley in 1889. This is known as the Dental Infirmary and Laboratory. Practice Hall has also been turned over to this department and is used for the delivery of the didactic lectures. The success of this department has been remarkable. During the first session there were 66 students and 34 graduates. During the session of 1889-90 there were 135 matriculates and 44 graduates. The total number of graduates to date is 318. The regular session is five months long, and there is a spring and summer session occupying the seven months between the regular sessions and devoted to practical instruction. A teacher's certificate, a diploma, or in lieu of these an examination in English is required of those who matriculate.² For graduation attendance upon two winter sessions is required together with clinical instruction.³ In accordance with a resolution adopted by the National Association of Dental Faculties in August, 1889, and by the American Dental Association at its recent meeting, after October 1, 1891, three annual sessions will be required before graduation.⁴

¹ There are also 21 demonstrators and a large number of "clinical instructors," consisting of eminent dentists throughout the country, who deliver clinical lectures at the College from time to time.

² Students are examined at the end of the junior year for admission to the senior class. A University Prize (gold medal) and thirteen other prizes are annually awarded.

³ For graduates in medicine only one regular session is required, with twelve months continuous clinical work.

⁴ Nearly every state now has a State Board of Dental Examiners, who control the dental practice throughout the country, and by the agency of these excellent organizations, which work together through a "National Association of State Dental Examination Boards," the operation of the new regulations is assured.

In 1883 Professor Aikin resigned and was appointed Professor Emeritus. He was succeeded by R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN was born in the state of New York in 1807. He was educated at the Rensselaer Institute on the Hudson, where he imbibed from his "preceptor in science" that love of scientific pursuits and that knowledge of experimental science to which he attributed his subsequent success. He does not appear to have ever attended medical lectures. He began his professional career, like the vast majority of medical men at that day, as a licentiate, receiving his license from the New York State Medical Society. Soon after commencing practice he received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Vermont Academy of Medicine. His career as a practitioner of medicine was very brief. A distaste for the drudgery of a country practice co-operating with his early predilections for natural science soon determined his choice—to abandon medicine and become a teacher of science. In this occupation he continued, laboriously engaged, for nearly half a century, finding it as congenial at the close as when he began. He became a resident of Maryland in 1832. He first became connected with the medical department of the University as the assistant of Prof. Ducatel in 1836. In October of the following year, while engaged in a geological survey of Southwestern Virginia, he was called to fill the chair of chemistry in the Regents' Faculty, a vacancy having occurred through the resignation of Prof. Ducatel. He held the position until 1883, when he resigned and became Emeritus Professor, with an annuity voted to him by the Faculty. His death was sudden. Having retired in his usual health on the evening of May 30, 1888, he was found dead in bed early on the following morning. Dr. Aikin was a man of very striking mien. He was six feet one inch in height and weighed over 200 pounds. He wore glasses and a wig, and his long flowing white beard gave him a very venerable appearance. He was neat in his dress and systematic and industrious in his habits. His knowledge of his profession was extensive and exact, and he particularly prided himself on the success of his experiments. An indistinctness of utterance impaired his efficiency as a lecturer. He was a strict Catholic and gave liberally to the charities of his church. He retained the position of "City Inspector of Gas and Illuminating Oils" to the time of his death and derived a considerable addition to his income from this source. In addition to his chair at the University he had held similar positions in several other institutions in Baltimore and adjacent cities. In 1843 he received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown College. Besides public lectures he wrote several articles in medical and scientific journals. One of the most valuable of his productions was a list of the plants of Maryland, published in the *Transactions of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature*. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was twice Dean of the Faculty, viz. from 1840-41 and from 1844 to 1855. (See *Md. Med. Journal*, August 11, 1888.)



*ROBERT DORSEY COALE, C.E., Ph.D.
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*

In 1886 Professor S. C. Chew was transferred to the chair of Practice, made vacant by the death of Professor McSherry, and Professor Atkinson was transferred from the chair of Pathology to that of Materia Medica.

RICHARD MCSHERRY, the son of a physician of the same name, was born in Martinsburg, Va., Nov. 21st, 1817. He obtained his academic education at Georgetown College and attended medical lectures in the Universities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. at the latter institution in 1841. During the first ten years of his professional life he held commissions in the medical corps of both the U. S. Army and Navy. He served in the Florida War under General Taylor and in the Mexican War under General Scott, and travelled very extensively, in various countries and climates, acquiring a large experience, both professional and general. Being a master of the Spanish language and enjoying peculiarly good opportunities during the occupation of Mexico for observing the habits and customs of the Mexican people, he wrote a book embodying his Mexican experience, entitled *Il Puchero, or a Mixed Dish from Mexico*, Phila., 1850. In 1851 he resigned his commission in the navy and entered upon practice in Baltimore. His practice grew slowly but steadily. In 1862 he was appointed lecturer on Materia Medica and the following year full professor of the same in the University of Maryland. He was transferred to the chair of Practice during the session of 1863-4 as the successor of Prof. Samuel Chew.¹ The latter he held until his death from phthisis pulmonalis, Oct. 7, 1885. During this period he published two works, one a volume of *Essays and Lectures on Various Subjects*, Balto., 1869, the other entitled *Health, and how to Promote it*, New York, 1st ed. 1879, 2^d ed. 1883. Dr. McSherry was the author also of a large number of lectures, monographs and articles in the medical journals. As a writer his style was simple but vigorous. He wrote good English, but was fond of apt classical quotations. His knowledge and reading were extensive and encyclopedic. His articles were practical in character and exhibited close observation and judicious thinking. As a teacher he was safe and inclined strongly to conservatism. His language was perspicuous and sententious. His mind was one ever open for the reception of new truths. His manners were quiet, unostentatious and grave. He had a genial disposition, which, combined with a transparent sincerity and the strictest conscientiousness, secured for him the affectionate regard and esteem of his associates and pupils. He was particularly polite and condescending to the young graduates. He was a strict Catholic, but his religion was never obtrusive. Among professional honors which Dr. McSherry has held are those of first president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, 1877-79, and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1883-4. (See memoir by Dr. John Morris, *Trans. Med. and Chir. Faculty of Md.*, 1886, and *Md. Med. Journal*, Oct. 1885.)

¹ Jan. 1, 1864 is the date of election of Professors McSherry, C. Johnston and S. C. Chew.

At this time a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a "Free Lying-in Hospital," which was consummated in the vicinity of the University the following year (May, 1887). This is under charge of the Professor and Demonstrator of Obstetrics and two resident physicians. It has 24 free beds and is in a flourishing condition, being assisted by an unconditional annual appropriation of \$2500 by the Legislature of the state. During the three years ending May 1st, 1890, there were 308 cases of confinement in the hospital besides about an equal number in the out-patient department.¹ From these sources the students of the graduating class are afforded ample opportunities to gain practical familiarity with this important branch before entering upon professional work.

In 1888 an improvement in the seating arrangements at the University was introduced which has added immensely to the comfort of the students. This was the introduction into the lecture rooms of patent folding-back chairs. Former students, who used to sit for hours together upon the hard benches and usually perched upon the backs of them, will envy their successors when they learn how much better the latter are being provided for in this respect.²

GEORGE WARNER MILTENBERGER was born in Baltimore, March 17th, 1819. He was educated at Boisseau Academy, Baltimore, and at the University of Virginia. He obtained the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in 1840 and was immediately elected Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1847 the duties of lecturer on Pathological Anatomy were added to those of Demonstrator. In the same year he became one of the attending surgeons to the Baltimore Infirmary, and in 1849 an attending physician to the Baltimore City and County Almshouse. In 1852 he succeeded Prof. Chew in the chair of *Materia Medica* (his title embracing also Pathological Anatomy), and in 1858 was called to fill the vacancy in the chair of Obstetrics occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Thomas. After an incumbency in this position of 32 years he has just retired (April, 1890), having completed his half-century of service as a member of the Faculty. Few of the profession have devoted themselves with more self-sacrifice to their vocation than Professor Miltenberger. Until within the past few years he had probably the largest practice of any physician who has ever lived in Baltimore. He enjoys the entire confidence of the profession in his department and is a fluent and agreeable lecturer. He was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1886-7, and occupied a similar office in the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, 1885-6. He is a consulting physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

¹ Report of Dr. L. E. Neale, *Maryland Med. Jl.*, July 26th, 1890.

² The Dean tells me that a prediction which was made at the time that these chairs would soon be broken to pieces by the students has not come true, but slight damage having been sustained so far.

SAMUEL CLAGETT CHEW, the son of Professor Samuel Chew, was born in Baltimore, July 26th, 1837. He was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, receiving his A. B. in 1856 and A. M. in 1859. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1858. On the death of his father and the promotion of Prof. McSherry (1864) he was called to the chair of Materia Medica in the University. He visited Europe in the interests of the University the same year. In 1886 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Prof. Chew inherits the literary tastes of his father and writes with much grace and elegance. On the death of his father he finished the work on medical education which the latter had left uncompleted. He is the author of a section in *Pepper's System of Medicine*. He was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1880-81. He is a consulting physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

WILLIAM T. HOWARD was born in Virginia, but early in life moved to North Carolina. He is now about 71 years old. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating there in 1844. For a time he was a student at the Baltimore Almshouse. He then settled in North Carolina, where he continued in practice until after the close of the war, when he moved to Baltimore. In 1866 he was appointed lecturer on Auscultation and Percussion in the Summer Faculty of the University, and the following year Professor of Diseases of Women and Children. In 1884 he was elected President of the American Gynecological Association, and in 1886-7 held a similar position in the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He is one of the physicians of the "Hospital for the Women of Maryland," and is Consulting Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Prof. Howard is a clear and forcible teacher, with a wonderfully retentive memory and holding decided views upon medical subjects. He is still an indefatigable scholar and has a rich clinical experience. Up to 1889 he had performed the operation of laparotomy oftener than any other physician in the state, his cases then numbering about 100. He is the author of various lectures, reports and articles in the medical journals of a practical character.

JULIAN J. CHISOLM was born in Charleston, S. C., 1830, and obtained the degree of M. D. at the Medical College in that city in 1850. He continued his studies in London and Paris and then returned to Charleston and commenced practice. He became Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of S. C. in 1858. During the late war he received the first medical appointment conferred by the state of S. C. and also treated the first wounded in that war (at Fort Sumter). He resumed his chair in 1865, and in 1869 removed to Baltimore and was elected Professor of Operative Surgery and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the University of Maryland. In 1873 he gave up the former department, the department of Eye and Ear Diseases being advanced to an equal rank with the other chairs in the Faculty. Dr. Chisolm is the author of many articles and reports of cases, especially in his specialty. He is a forcible and ready teacher and a skillful operator. He is the senior surgeon of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, one of the largest and best appointed institutions of the kind in America, and also its

founder. While a surgeon in the C. S. A. he wrote a *Manual of Military Surgery*, which went through several editions and was the text-book of the surgeons of the Southern Army. He was chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the International Medical Congress of 1887.

FRANCIS T. MILES was born in Charleston, S. C., about 63 years ago. He graduated A. B. at the Charleston College and obtained his medical degree at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1849. He then became successively Assistant Demonstrator, Demonstrator and Assistant Professor of Anatomy, and in 1860 full Professor of Anatomy as successor of Professor Holbrook. In the late war Prof. Miles entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry. At one time he acted as major and had charge of Fort Sumter during the assault upon it by the Federal fleet. He was shot through the thigh in one of the engagements around Charleston. On his recovery he entered the medical department of the service as full surgeon. The war over, he resumed work as Professor of Anatomy in the Charleston School. He moved from Charleston to Baltimore in 1868, and during the succeeding session lectured upon Anatomy in the Washington University Medical School. In 1869 he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, to which the clinical department of nervous diseases was added. In 1880 he was transferred to the chair of Physiology. He was the first to teach the subject of Nervous Diseases as a specialty in Baltimore, and also the first to give the modern views relating to that important and rapidly developing department. Professor Miles is an eloquent and attractive lecturer. He was President of the American Neurological Association in 1880-81 and is now one of the Consulting Physicians to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He has contributed articles to *Pepper's System of Medicine* and to various medical journals. He has twice been abroad.

SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Sept. 8th, 1816. Graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, 1832, and admitted to the bar 1837. Visited Spain in 1847 and again in 1849, the second visit being on a special mission from the U. S. government. Was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland 1861 and took an active part in the proceedings at Frederick. Was arrested by the Federal government the following September and imprisoned in various forts until November, 1862. Has been Provost of the University of Maryland since 1870. Received the degree of LL. D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1878. Mr. Wallis is the author of two works upon Spain and has contributed largely to newspaper and periodical literature and also occasional verses. Several of his addresses have been published, the best known being those on George Peabody (1870) and Chief Justice Taney (1872). He is also a distinguished orator. (See *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*.)

LOUIS McLANE TIFFANY was born in Baltimore, Oct. 10th, 1844. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, receiving the degree of A. B. there in 1866 and later the degree of A. M. He graduated at the University of Maryland in 1868 and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy the

following year. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Operative Surgery and in 1880 of Surgery. He is an ex-President of the Baltimore Medical Association and Clinical Society. Prof. Tiffany has contributed valuable articles on surgical subjects to the American Journal of Medical Sciences and other journals and also to the Trans. of the Am. Surg. Assn. and the Med. and Chir. Faculty of Md. He is perhaps best known among surgeons in connection with operations upon the kidney and superior maxilla. He is a Consulting Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

J. EDWIN MICHAEL was born in Harford Co., Md., May 13th, 1848. He graduated at Princeton College 1871 and at the University of Maryland in 1873. He then went abroad, studying in Würzburg and Vienna. Returning he began practice in Baltimore. He was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University in 1874 and Professor of the same 1880. April, 1890, he was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics. He is a member of the American Surgical Association and an ex-President of the Clinical Society of Maryland. His contributions have been chiefly on surgical subjects. He is a ready speaker and has delivered popular courses of lectures on *Early Aid in Injuries and Accidents*, under the auspices of the Hosp. Relief Association of Md.

ISAAC EDMONDSON ATKINSON is a native of Baltimore. He was born January 23d, 1846. He was educated in the School of Letters of the University of Maryland and took his medical degree in the School of Medicine of the same in 1865. He held positions in the Baltimore General and Special Dispensaries. In 1879 he was elected Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the University, to which was added, in 1881, Pathology. In 1886 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Professor Atkinson has held office as President in the Clinical Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Md. (1887), and the American Dermatological Society (1887). He has made numerous contributions to medical literature and is one of the authors of *Pepper's System*. He is one of the Consulting Physicians to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is the present Dean of the Faculty.

ROBERT DORSEY COALE was born in Baltimore, Sept. 13th, 1857. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer, 1875. He was the first student to enter the Johns Hopkins University on its opening in 1876, was appointed a Fellow in the same Oct. 1880, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, June 1881, and during the two following years was Assistant in Chemistry. In 1883 he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the University of Maryland and in 1884 was promoted to the full professorship. His most important contributions have appeared in the *Publications of the Johns Hopkins University* and the *American Chemical Journal*. He is the Superintendent of the Infirmary.

JOHN NOLAND MACKENZIE, who represents the fourth generation of physicians in a direct line of descent, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 20th, 1853. Received his academic and medical education at the University of Virginia. Obtained the degree of M.D. at the University of Virginia 1876, and at the

University of New York 1877. Was Assistant to Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital 1877-8, and Resident Physician in same 1878-9. He then went abroad, was an interne of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, chef-de-clinique under Dr. Morell Mackenzie at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden Square, London, a year and a half, was private pupil of Ziemssen and Oertel at Munich, and then spent a year in Vienna. Returning to Baltimore he began practice as a specialist in diseases of the Throat and Nose. In 1882 he became an Attending Physician of the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital. In 1888 he was elected Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose in the University of Maryland, and has recently (1889) been put in charge of the same department at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Prof. Mackenzie was President of the American Laryngological Association 1889-90 and has been a prolific writer. He is a contributor to *Wood's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences*, edited by Buck, and to *Keating's Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children*.

This brings these annals down to date and a few details will now be given in regard to the present condition and working of the institution.

The Board of Regents is constituted at present as follows:

Hon. Severn Teackle Wallis, Provost.

Hon. George W. Dobbin.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

Bernard Carter, Esq.

Hon. Charles E. Phelps.

John P. Poe, Esq.

Richard M. Venable, Esq.

Thomas W. Hall, Esq.

Samuel C. Chew, M. D.

William T. Howard, M. D.

Julian J. Chisolm, M. D.

Francis T. Miles, M. D.

Louis McLane Tiffany, M. D.

J. Edwin Michael, M. D.

I. Edmondson Atkinson, M. D.

R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D.

F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S.

Jas. H. Harris, M. D., D. D. S.

There are no representatives on the Board of the defunct departments of Arts and Sciences and Divinity.

The Faculty of Physic consists of:

George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Honorary President of the Faculty.

Christopher Johnston, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

Samuel C. Chew, A. M., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Hygiene.

Frank Donaldson, M. D., Emeritus Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

William T. Howard, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children and Clinical Medicine.

Julian J. Chisolm, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Francis T. Miles, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.

Louis McLane Tiffany, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery.

J. Edwin Michael, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

I. Edmondson Atkinson, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine and Dermatology.

R. Dorsey Coale, C. E., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

John Noland Mackenzie, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

The chair of Anatomy, rendered vacant by the transfer of Prof. Michael, will be filled temporarily by Professors Miles and Michael.

There are five Lecturers, six Demonstrators and three Prosector. The present session (the 84th) commenced on the 1st of October, 1890, and will terminate about the 15th of April, 1891, a period of 6½ months. Clinical lectures introductory to the course are given by the Professors during the month of September. The clinics are continued daily during the year in both Hospital and Dispensary. The latter, under charge of Drs. Henry B. Thomas and George E. Silljacks, is located in the Infirmary building, with an entrance on Greene street. Nine specialties are represented in it by eleven Chiefs of Clinic, for whose use separate departments are provided. During the year 1889-90 27,699 visits were made by patients to the Dispensary.

The Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, one of the largest and most completely equipped special hospitals in the country, is under the charge of Professor Chisolm and offers exceptional facilities for the study of this specialty. During the past year 30,524 visits were paid to this institution and 1564 operations were performed. The Dispensary is open daily to students of the University, without charge, from 1 to 4 P. M. The Bay View Hospital, with its 1250 beds, 250 of which belong to the Insane Department,

is also accessible to the students, and members of the Faculty and Clinical Lecturers attend and give clinical instruction regularly to those who avail themselves of the ample opportunities there afforded. The dead-house also furnishes a great abundance and variety of pathological material which is availed of by the Lecturer on Pathology. Graduates may become resident students in the Hospital by paying a moderate price for board and lodging.

The dental clinics which are held in the Dental Infirmary from 2 to 5 P. M. daily offer opportunities for medical students to familiarize themselves with dental operations, knowledge highly desirable for the country practitioner.

The Infirmary or University Hospital has a capacity of 150-200 beds and occupies the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, extending some distance on both, west and south. The domestic affairs of the house are under charge of a corps of trained nurses, at whose head is Miss Parsons, formerly of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and more lately Assistant Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. During last session a Training School for Nurses was instituted at the Infirmary by this lady, assisted by members of the Faculty. The curriculum extends over two years. A large addition has recently (summer of 1890) been constructed in the rear of the chapel for the accommodation of this department.¹

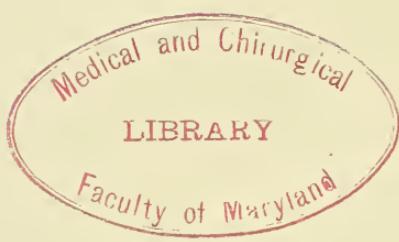
The clinical amphitheatre is situated in this building. There are two salaried resident physicians and 24 clinical assistants, who pay \$112 per annum for lodging, light and fuel. The assistants reside in a building adjoining the hospital on Lombard street, especially erected for their accommodation. The Infirmary receives the sick foreign seamen and immigrants who arrive in port and thus gives the students opportunities to observe diseases of foreign countries and other climates. The city also supports 25 beds in the hospital for the use of its poor. The clinical study of Obstetrics (as stated above) is amply provided for in the in- and out-door departments of the Free Lying-in Hospital, where instruction is thoroughly and systematically given by the Demonstrator of Obstetrics.

The facilities for practical instruction are being constantly developed to meet the higher demands of the day. The advantages afforded by a sister institution for laboratory instruction in Chemistry

¹ The Sisters of Mercy who left at the close of 1889 had been in charge for eight years; previous to that, with the exception of a year or so of lay nursing, the Sisters of Charity had always directed the domestic affairs of the institution.



JOHN NOLAND MACKENZIE, M. D.
*Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nose
and Throat.*



and Physiology are recognized in this community, and many of the students at the University of Maryland have availed themselves of them before entering upon the medical course. There is no compulsory laboratory course in Chemistry, but the Chemical Laboratory of the University is open daily for the use of such students as wish to take special courses in chemical manipulation under the Demonstrator of Chemistry. Courses of laboratory instruction, including the simpler operations of chemical analysis, chemical examination of urine, etc., are also given to undergraduate students free of charge for three months after the close of the regular session.

Pathological Anatomy is taught practically in weekly demonstrations by Dr. Mitchell, who finds an abundance of material in the dead-houses of the Infirmary and Bay View Hospital. The dissecting rooms are open daily till 10 P. M. under the three demonstrators. There is no charge for material, which is abundant.

The following are the fees for the course:

Attendance on Lectures,	\$120 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Graduation Fee,	30 00

Thus the fees for two sessions, including graduation, would be \$300.

A number of scholarships are bestowed annually upon students unable to pay full rates. The holders of these scholarships pay \$70 for attendance on the lectures (instead of \$120). Students who have attended two sessions in other schools and recent graduates of other schools are admitted on paying the matriculation fee and \$60 per annum. For graduates of the University there is no charge for subsequent attendance. The expense of living in Baltimore, including fuel and lights, is from \$3 to \$6 per week.

As yet only two sessions are required for graduation, but the Faculty strongly recommend the three-year graded course, and during the session of 1888-9 70 students took the latter, or over one-half of the number of candidates for graduation. As an encouragement to students to follow the longer course, fees for lectures are not required after the second course. The regulations require the matriculation tickets to be signed by the Professors and countersigned by the Dean at the end of the session. Practical anatomy and attendance upon all clinical lectures is obligatory.

The following are the prizes and prizemen for 1890 :

University Prize (Gold Medal): J. Frank Crouch, Md., A. D. McConachie, Canada.

Miltenberger Prize (Case of Obstetric Instruments): Wm. Littleton Robins, Md.

Chisolm Prize (Ophthalmoscope): W. S. Roose, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Tiffany Prize (Instruments): Charles Budwood Hargrove, N. C., Arthur Howard Mann, Jr., Md.

McKew Memorial Prize (Gold Medal): Arthur D. Mansfield, Md.

The number of *medical* matriculates at the last session of the University was 263 and the number of graduates 81. The total number of students attending the three departments now in operation, Medical, Law and Dental, during the session of 1889-90, was 497. According to the requirements adopted last year a general average of 65 per cent. and at least 33 per cent. on each branch are now necessary for graduation.

As the result of this elevation of the standard the rejections at the recent examinations (April, 1890) reached the unprecedented number of 23, whilst 3 others withdrew during their progress.

The students have two societies, one of long standing, the "Rush Club," a secret organization, and one recently organized, the "Anatomical Society"; the latter has a small museum in one of the rooms in Practice Hall.

The financial condition of the University is good. With the exception of a portion of the Infirmary lot, on which there is a ground rent of \$200, the property is owned in fee-simple. The Dental buildings have all been paid for, and but a small balance remains due upon the Lying-in Hospital. The Professors' salaries have recently amounted to \$1700 net for those in the medical school alone and \$2500 net for those holding appointments in both medical and dental departments. The institution possesses no endowment, but several years since a reversionary bequest, estimated at the time to be worth about \$75,000, was left to it by a deceased alumnus in California. Should his widow, who has a life interest in it, die childless it reverts to the University. As the lady in question is several years beyond the child-bearing period, the prospects of securing this bequest seem quite favorable.

Mr. Emil Runge is the janitor of the Medical Department.

In reviewing the career of this University as told in the preceding pages—and told with an honest endeavor to state only the truth—there is doubtless much to find fault with, much to censure, many sins both of omission and commission. While admitting this, and even leaving the question in doubt as to which side of the scale has the preponderance, the author does not propose to act the part merely of a censorious critic. And first he would recall the difficulties which beset the inception of the enterprise—difficulties which can now hardly be duly estimated and are not to be compared with those which are encountered by newly organized institutions of the present day—difficulties connected not only with the want of funds, but also with the absence of any suitable accommodations. Baltimore was then but a small place comparatively, and from the account the only building available for the purposes of a school was an old and dilapidated schoolhouse, not even affording protection from the snow and rain, and in which two of the professors contracted pleurisy, one with fatal sequence. And of the subsequent career, what a large part was a struggle for existence, without endowment and almost without bequest, and although helped by the state, how much also hindered by it! Notwithstanding their early discouragements the founders went bravely to work, and as an evidence of the earnestness of their purpose and the breadth of their design erected a solid and costly building, so solid and durable, that it still serves, almost without change, for the purposes for which it was designed. From the first they insisted upon an attendance upon two annual courses of lectures as the condition for obtaining their principal degree, in this setting a precedent for some other schools of high standing. They further successfully instituted lotteries which were the only resource for meeting their heavy expenses; they purchased with their private means a library; they procured costly apparatus from Europe; later they effected a loan and erected another building for lecturing purposes and for the accommodation of the splendid anatomical and pathological collection of over 1000 specimens which they had bought; early recognizing the need of facilities for clinical instruction, they leased ground in the immediate vicinity of the College and erected thereon a costly hospital (being among the first, at least, to do this); they encouraged classical learning by founding a gold medal for Latin theses and in other ways. Their successors continued their policy; they introduced hygiene and medical jurisprudence into their curriculum (1833); they endeavored to increase the opportunities for instruction by voluntarily lengthening their course to six months

(1840); they early taught auscultation and percussion (1841); they instituted lectures on pharmacy (1844); they gave a complete course on operative surgery (1845) and pathology (1847); they encouraged preparatory medical schools ('40ies); they were either first or second to enforce dissection (Trustees, 1833; Faculty, 1848); they established compulsory courses in experimental physiology and microscopy (1854); they were among the first to introduce the study of specialties (1866), and first to make an independent chair of diseases of women and children (1867); they established a successful dental school (1882), a Lying-in Hospital (1887), and a Training School for Nurses (1890). There has been no break in the instruction here given in the 83 years since it began, and the usefulness of the school is established by unquestionable proofs. It has supplied a majority of the physicians in the state and a large number in the adjoining states. It has always been noted for the abundance of dissecting material, Baltimore excelling most places in this particular, and for the practical character of its teaching. Its students have access, now, not only to its own hospitals—special and general—but also to one of the largest and best appointed Eye and Ear Hospitals in America, and to the rich clinical and pathological resources at Bay View Hospital. Connected with it in one way or another have been some of the most eminent men in the state, a Chief Justice of the U. S., statesmen, judges, bishops, lawyers, ministers, orators, scholars and authors, and its Faculties have always contained men of ability and sometimes of renown. Among those whom the author would name especially as shedding lustre upon the school by their character, genius and acquirements, are the revered Davidge, the learned Potter, eloquent DeButts, brilliant Godman, pugnacious and energetic Pattison, classical Chew, philosophic Geddings, imperial Smith ; Gibson, the surgeon, Ducatel, the geologist and savant, Dunglison and Bartlett, authors, Roby, the model anatomist, Power, the model clinician, Frick, the therapeutical chemist and analyst, and Hammond, the neurologist. The present Faculty are in every way worthy to be the successors of these distinguished men, and in their hands the institution will suffer no loss of prestige. It has always been the policy of this school to secure the best men that were available, and hence we find that the choice has not been confined to this city or state. For instance, New England has been drawn upon for Roby, Wells and Lincoln, South Carolina for Geddings, Kentucky for Bartlett, Virginia for Dunglison, Pennsylvania for Griffith, Smith and Pattison, Scotland for Turnbull, the Army for Hammond. This is as it should

be, and it is to be hoped that the day will never come when the Faculty will be swayed in their selection of their successors by any other motive than the best interests of the University. Finally, in this rapid survey, we note with pleasure the good financial condition of the institution and its freedom from debt.

But the most vital of all subjects still remains untouched, and this Sketch would have been emphatically incomplete and unsatisfactory to all true friends of the school had it not permitted before its close, at least, the announcement of the adoption at the University of those advanced methods which the rapid progress of medical science has rendered imperative and the general sentiment of the profession now urgently demands. Therefore the declaration that the authorities of the University have determined to raise the standard of requirements in the institution in the near future comes as a fitting climax and complement of this work. The following are the changes proposed, as stated in a communication from the Dean to the author, bearing date Dec. 18th, 1889:

“ 1. Uniform written examinations.

2. Uniform gradings, with a maximum of 100, of which a candidate must receive a general average of 65 in order to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. If a candidate receive an average grade of 65 and fall to or below 33 in any branch, he is conditioned, and cannot receive his degree until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the deficient branch or branches, such examination to take place at a time to be appointed in October following.

3. The dispensary hours are to be lengthened and special bedside clinics in the hospital are to be arranged for the benefit of third-year men who have passed their examinations in the primary branches.

4. After the session of 1890-1 all matriculates must present, as an essential prerequisite, the diploma of a respectable college or high school, or a teacher's certificate, or else pass a preliminary examination on the English branches.¹

¹ The requirements of the National Association of Medical Colleges (of which this institution is a member) are as follows: “ A composition in English of not less than 200 words; the translation of easy Latin prose, provided that students be allowed one year to make up any deficiency in regard to this item; an examination in higher arithmetic and elementary physics. Graduates or matriculates of recognized colleges of literature, science and art, or state normal schools, are exempt from the provisions of this examination.” These requirements are not to be enforced until the session of 1892-3. (*Proc. of Nashville Convention, 1890.*)

5. A lectureship on Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence is to be established.

6. For and after the session of 1891-2 a regular three-years graded course will be required of all candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine."

These steps were determined upon, it will be seen, several months prior to the meeting of the Medical College Association at Nashville, and hence quite independently of any influence of that meeting.

In adopting these measures which, whilst they will place the school again on a level with the better class of schools in the country, will yet doubtless involve a large loss of patronage and a material decrease of revenues for at least several years to come, the Faculty have simply endeavored to meet the necessities of the case. The establishment of State Examining Boards has introduced a new and more rigid system of requirements previously unknown to the profession in this country. Late experience has taught that the methods of education hitherto and still largely in vogue do not meet these requirements, and hence the standing of those schools who do not adapt themselves to the changed condition of things is in jeopardy. The authorities of the University wisely determined to place their school *en rapport* with these examining bodies and to maintain at any cost its respectability and standing. It is easy to say that this is nothing more than their duty; true, but on the other hand it is hard to submit even to a duty, to say nothing of necessity, that threatens the loss of patronage and revenue and possibly even extinction. Some prominent professors in this city, while expressing their admiration for the courage and disinterestedness which prompted it, declared that the step was a suicidal one. And, indeed, it would appear almost like self-destruction for an institution entirely dependent for support upon the favor and the fees of those who attend its instructions to make demands upon the latter not required by other institutions drawing patronage from the same sources. It is a sad reflection that an ancient and honorable institution should be so crippled in its resources that it is unable to rise to the full stature which the urgent needs of the day demand of it. This brings us to consider the great crisis which is undoubtedly impending in its affairs and the means for meeting it. As has been pointed out and repeatedly urged by the author elsewhere,¹ the whole trouble lies in the

¹ *Maryland Medical Jl.*, June 15, 1881, Aug. 1, 1881, June 28, 1890. *Trans. Med. and Chir. Fac.* 1881. "The solution of the problem of medical education is to be found in a single word—endowment," June, 1881.

fact that the University is without a money endowment. The scientific requirements of modern medicine demand a large outlay which cannot be met by the mere fees of students, fluctuating and hence uncertain as they necessarily are. Take the equipment and maintenance of laboratories alone, which are absolutely essential now to all correct and complete training. In most of the German universities which are regarded as models of what is needed in this direction, according to Prof. Welch, of this city, "*nearly three times as much money is paid for the support of the laboratories required by the Medical Faculty as is given in salaries to the medical professors.*"¹ The idea of suicide, as entertained by the professors above alluded to, is therefore by no means strained unless circumstances very greatly alter. One of two things is likely to occur if this attempt be made under *present* circumstances: either it will be carried out in good faith and the institution will perish with honor, or the authorities will become faint-hearted and violate their own plighted faith. We cannot for a moment entertain either possibility. It is useless to talk or think of anything else—there *must* be an endowment, and that in the near future. How shall it be obtained? There are difficulties in the way that perhaps did not exist a few years back, but it is useless to reproach past faculties now for their neglect or grieve over lost opportunities. There are three sources from which funds ought to be forthcoming with determined and united efforts: 1. the Faculty; 2. the alumni; 3. the public. The University has a just claim upon the two former classes: upon the first because they owe so much of their reputation and success to the opportunities and incentives which their positions in the institution have afforded; upon the second because of the hallowed ties that bind them to the "dear mother," and because they must share with her her honor or dishonor, her reputation or infamy. She has the best right, therefore, to look to these sources for aid either in the form of donations or bequests. Let all contribute something and let not the small gifts be despised, for they may come like the widow's mite, from the heart. A direct appeal to wealthy citizens is not necessarily Utopian, as some seem to think, for it has been tried successfully elsewhere.² The fact that the members of our Faculty have the cream of the practice in this community gives them a frequent opportunity

¹ Address at Yale University, June 26th, 1888.

² As pointed out and urged upon our Faculty by the author in the *Md. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 29, 1883: "How an Endowment was secured."

for bringing the matter to the attention of wealthy and public-spirited laymen and laywomen. Large contributions and bequests are constantly being received from such sources by other institutions, not always charitable, not always deserving, and it is quite certain that cases will be met with where a suggestion of the beloved physician will lead to a remembrance in the will of greater or less amounts. It is well known that persons of large fortunes and without near heirs are frequently puzzled to know what to do with their means. But it is useless to waste words unless there be a full realization of the urgency of the case and a corresponding zeal to supply it inspired thereby. The objections which have been urged against the University on the ground that it is a private corporation, the property of individuals, to be managed and disposed of at their pleasure, have been answered by the author elsewhere.¹ It was there pointed out that whilst it is true the University is a private corporation, in this respect it is like most other medical schools in the country; that it is not private in the same sense in which the property of an individual is private, to sell or otherwise dispose of at his pleasure; that the property is protected by the terms of the charter, and also by a bond into which the Regents entered at the time of the restitution in 1839, and can only be used for its legitimate purposes; that the Medical Faculty are further restrained in their action by their colleagues of the Law Faculty, astute lawyers, who will doubtless check any extravagance or mismanagement by their fellow-Regents, or give valuable legal advice and counsel as occasion requires. So that there is no just reason for supposing that funds contributed for this purpose will not be safely invested and wisely and legitimately employed. And when by the Divine blessing, without which we can hope for nothing, we have secured the fruition of our aspirations in regard to an endowment, may we not trace for our University the most brilliant pathway in the future? and whilst we can point backward to triumphs, to self-sacrifice and devotion, so may we not descry through the twilight of the new morn that is just breaking, still greater triumphs, a higher ideal, a loftier motive!

¹ "The Future of our University," *Md. Med. Journ.*, June 28th, 1890.

CATALOGUE OF ALUMNI, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
1812 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

Every effort has been made to render this catalogue as complete and accurate as possible. The following are the principal sources from which it has been compiled: The newspapers, theses, medical journals, MS. matriculation book, Regents' minute book, mandamuses, commencement lists, catalogues, and lists of signatures. The MS. records of the University are lamentably deficient, and the two previous general catalogues (1855 and 1877) are entirely unreliable. Mistakes are in the nature of the case unavoidable, as the same name is often spelt differently in different lists and it is impossible to tell which is the correct spelling. The earliest names given are those of 1812, and I have not been able to confirm Professor Potter's statement that there were earlier graduates. In this catalogue the names of those receiving the honorary M. D. are printed in small capitals, those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (one-course students) in italics. *See Supplement for other names.*

Abbott, Alexander C., 1884, Md.
Abell, William M., 1850, Md.
Abert, Charles, Jr., 1875, Md.
Adams, Charles E., 1878, S. C.
Adams, George F., 1853, Md.
Adams, M. Revere, 1878, N. C.
Adams, Samuel, 1861, Md.
Adams, William S., 1859, Md.
Addison, John, 1830, Md.
Addison, William, 1825, Pa.
Adkisson, W. H. H., 1861, Md.
Adler, Lewis, 1859, Md.
Adelphus, Philip, 1858, Md.
Adreon, Joseph L., 1838, Md.
Adreon, Stephen W., 1828, Md.
Agnew, James, 1819, Va.
Ahl, David, 1853, Pa.
Ahlenfeld, Marcus, 1835, Pa.
Aiken, George P., 1836, Md.
Aiken, Robert E., 1844, Md.
Aitken, James, 1824, Md.
Albert, C., 1872, Md.

Alcock, Edward J., 1827, Md.
Alday, Alfred F., 1857, Nassau, N. P.
Aldridge, John H., 1855, Md.
Aldridge, L. A., 1872, Md.
Alexander, Edward C., 1821, Va.
Alexander, Henry, 1825, S. C.
Alexander, L., 1868, Va.
Alexander, Orlando L., 1875, Ga.
Alfriend, Shadrach, 1815, Va.
Allen, Charles L., 1887, S. C.
Allen, Ebenezer N., 1830, Md.
Allen, Matthew J., 1820, Md.
Allen, Richard Nun, 1817, Md.
Allen, Robert, 1813, Md.
Allen, Robert T., 1822, Md.
Allen, Robert W., 1850, Md.
Allen, Rufus L., 1885, N. C.
Allender, Walter T., 1829, Md.
Allinder, D. K., 1880, Pa.
Allnutt, James R., 1836, Md.
Alpin, Charles F., 1879, Ohio.
Alston, Bennet P., 1868, N. C.

Alston, Willis, 1869, N. C.
Ambler, James M., 1870, Va.
Ambler, Richard C., 1831, Va.
Ames, G. L., 1889, Va.
Ames, Howard E., 1874, Md.
Ames, John G., 1881, Md.
Amos, Corbin, 1812, Md.
Amos, James B., 1854, Md.
Anderson, A. Joseph, 1886, S. C.
Anderson, Barton E., 1876, Ga.
Anderson, Benjamin, 1824, Va.
Anderson, Charles D., 1866, Md.
Anderson, Edward, 1875, Md.
Anderson, James, 1815, Md.
Anderson, James L., 1835, Md.
Anderson, John M., 1825, Va.
Anderson, John W., 1854, Md.
Anderson, Robert, 1823, Md.
Anderson, Samuel H., 1870, Md.
Anderson, Thomas A., 1822, Tenn.
Anderson, Washington F., 1844, Ala.
Andre, James R., 1850, Del.
Andrews, George W., 1877, Md.
Annan, Andrew, 1827, Md.
Anthony, Joseph J., 1850, N. C.
Archer, John T., 1833, Md.
Archer, Robert H., 1835, Md.
Archer, W. S., 1880, Md.
Ard, Frank C., 1887, N. Y.
Armitage, James, 1831, Md.
Arnold, Edward A., 1852, Conn.
Arnold, William T., 1875, Md.
Arthur, George, 1873, Md.
Arthur, William H., 1877, Md.
Arthur, W. S., 1872, Md.
Ashby, Thomas A., 1873, Va.
Ashcom, John C., 1857, Md.
Ashlin, Charles A., 1854, Ohio.
Ashton, Charles L., 1834, Va.
ATKINS, CHARLES, 1825, S. C.
Atkinson, Edwin E., 1856, Md.
Atkinson, I. Edmondson, 1865, Md.
Atkinson, Robert, 1854, Md.
Atkinson, Thomas C., 1844, Md.
Atwell, John, 1876, Ga.
Austen, Philip H., 1845, Md.
Austen, William H. J., 1846, Md.
Austin, Charles L., 1882, W. Va.
Austin, Henry, 1848, England.
Ayres, John, 1888, Va.
Ayres, Robert H., 1835, Md.

Backus, John S., 1866, Md.
Bacon, James E., 1846, Md.
Baden, Joseph A., 1856, Md.
Baer, Alexander H., 1835, Va.
Baer, Charles J., 1845, Md.
Baer, Edward R., 1853, Md.
Baer, Michael, 1818, Md.
Bagby, John, 1867, Va.
Bagely, Joseph H., 1858, Md.
Bahn, George W., 1881, Pa.
Bailey, Charles Williams, 1889, S. C.
Bailey, Samuel E., 1890, W. Va.
Bain, James, 1816, Md.
Bain, Julian S., 1850, Md.
Baird, William J., 1881, Ala.
Baker, Alfred, 1845, Md.
Baker, C. D., 1881, Md.
Baker, Frederick B., 1888, Conn.
Baker, J. E. Seymour, 1881, Md.
Baker, Julian M., 1879, N. C.
Baker, Newton D., 1868, W. Va.
Baker, Richard B., 1846, N. C.
Baker, Samuel G., 1835, Md.
Baker, William H., 1881, Md.
Baker, William N., 1832, Md.
Balch, Stephen F., 1865, Va.
Baldwin, Abra'm S., 1847, Md.
Baldwin, C. A., 1871, Md.
Baldwin, Edwin C., 1844, Md.
Baldwin, Joseph S., 1874, Va.
Baldwin, Julius A., 1849, Md.
Baldwin, Mahlon K., 1850, Va.
Baldwin, Silas, 1867, Md.
Bales, C. J., 1878, Va.
Ball, C. D. E., 1880, Md.
Ball, David, 1828, Va.
Ball, Elias, 1825, S. C.
Ballard, Edwin K., 1887, Md.
Ballard, Levin W., 1819, Md.
Ballard, Robert, 1824, Md.

Baltzell, F. E., 1871, Md.
 Baltzell, William H., 1843, Tenn.
 Baltzell, William Hewson, 1889, Md.
 Banks, Alexander R., 1882, La.
 Banks, James M., 1868, N. C.
 Banks, Peter G., 1822, Va.
 Barber, George A., 1821, Md.
 Barber, Luke P., 1830, Md.
 Barber, Philip D., 1856, Md.
 Barber, Thomas K., 1865, Md.
 Barbosa, Perfecto, 1875, Mexico.
 Barclay, Francis, 1818, Pa.
 Barclay, M. Rowan, 1889, Va.
 Bardwell, James R., 1850, Md.
 Barker, Charles W., 1885, Md.
 Barnes, Harry D., 1889, Md.
 Barnette, A. Bruce, 1879, W. Va.
 Barnum, Augustus, 1834, Md.
 Barnum, Richard, 1828, Md.
 Barnum, Zenus, 1878, Md.
 Barr, John C., 1889, Pa.
 Barret, William E., 1848, Pa.
 Barron, Charles H., 1868, N. C.
 Barron, John, 1877, Md.
 Barry, Charles B., 1837, Md.
 Barry, William J., 1844, Md.
 Bartholow, Roberts, 1852, Md.
 Barton, Bolling W., 1870, Va.
 Barton, W. H., 1884, Va.
 Baskerville, John T., 1822, Va.
 Bassett, H. Willis, 1822, Va.
 Batchelor, Kemp Battle, 1889, N. C.
 Bateman, J. M. H., 1867, Md.
 Batson, A. Frank, 1881, W. Va.
 Batson, J. Richard, 1880, Md.
 Battaile, George S., 1883, Va.
 Battee, John S., 1845, Md.
 Battle, James P., 1889, N. C.
 Baxley, Claude, 1860, Md.
 Baxley, Henry W., 1824, Md.
 Baxley, J. Brown, Jr., 1884, Md.
 Bayly, Alex. H., 1835, Md.
 Bayly, Walter M., 1827, Md.
 Bayne, John H., 1826, Md.
 Bayne, John W., 1868, Md.
 Beach, E. Meeker, 1885, Md.
 Beach, William B., 1875, Md.
 Beale, James, 1829, Va.
 Beall, Josias A., 1825, Md.
 Beall, Richard D., 1828, Md.
 Bean, Hezekiah H., 1847, Md.
 Beans, R. Albert, 1864, Va.
 Bear, Alexander, 1860, Va.
 Beard, John W., 1852, Md.
 Beard, Stephen, 1873, Md.
 Beatty, George D., 1863, Md.
 Beatty, J. E., 1861, Md.
 Beck, Samuel, 1860, Md.
 Beckenbaugh, J. J., 1860, Md.
 Beckenbaugh, John M., 1866, Md.
 Becker, G. Franklin, 1888, Md.
 Beckett, Truman D., 1845, Md.
 Beckham, W. L., 1868, Va.
 Beckwith, John B., 1837, N. C.
 Becraft, Calvin E., 1884, Md.
 Becton, Frederick E., 1823, Tenn.
 Beeler, G. Barton, 1876, Md.
 Bell, Daniel F., 1867, Va.
 Bell, Ephraim, 1821, Md.
 Bell, Henry R., 1879, Cal.
 Bell, J. S., 1884, N. C.
 Bellamy, Ed. C., 1825, N. C.
 Bellerman, C. F., 1872, Md.
 Belt, E. Oliver, 1886, Md.
 Belt, George D., 1868, Md.
 Belt, James H., 1850, Miss.
 Belt, Richard G., 1821, Md.
 Belt, Samuel J., 1876, Md.
 Belt, Shadrach J. M., 1844, Md.
 Belt, Upton H., 1850, Md.
 Belt, W. Seton, 1849, Md.
 Belt, Walter T., 1835, D. C.
 Beltz, Theodore H., 1863, Md.
 Bennett, J. Edmond, 1855, Md.
 Bennett, Van S., 1827, Va.
 Bennett, W. H., 1866, Md.
 Benson, Benjamin R., 1873, Md.
 Benson, Charles, 1860, Md.
 Benson, Charles C., 1883, Md.
 Benson, George W., 1852, Md.
 Benson, J. Edward, 1884, Md.
 Benson, John A. D., 1837, Md.

Benson, Philander V., 1862, Md.
Benson, Samuel L., 1883, Md.
Benson, W. H., 1861, Ala.
Benton, John M., 1890, Ga.
Benton, John R., 1883, Md.
Benzinger, Joseph C., 1863, Md.
Berkeley, Carter, 1866, Va.
Berkley, Henry J., 1881, Md.
Berlalga, Alberto, 1882, Mexico.
Berney, John, 1867, Ala.
Bernstein, Edward J., 1887, Md.
Berry, Benjamin, 1848, Md.
Berry, John, 1828, Tenn.
Berry, Laurence J., 1829, Md.
Berry, William H., 1850, D. C.
Berryman, Upton H., 1846, Md.
Berthold, Jacob L., 1886, Pa.
Best, J. Janney, 1886, Va.
Best, John W. F., 1858, Md.
Best, William J., 1856, Va.
Betson, George W., 1865, Md.
Betts, Solomon, Jr., 1856, Md.
Bevan, C. F., 1871, Md.
BIBIGHAUS, JOHN, 1846, Pa.
Biedler, H. H., 1876, Va.
Biggs, Joseph W., 1826, Md.
Bilbro, William C., 1884, Tenn.
Billingham, Walter A., 1877, England.
Billingslea, James, 1878, Md.
Billingslea, James H., 1864, Md.
Billingslea, James L., 1827, Md.
Billingslea, Martin B., 1874, Md.
Billingslea, Uriah H., 1857, Md.
Billingsley, John A. T., 1849, Md.
Binion, Samuel A., 1886, Md.
Binswanger, Otto, 1882, Germany.
Birch, Andrew D., 1857, Md.
Birchett, Edward H., 1820, Va.
Birckhead, Lennox, 1817, Md.
Bird, Benjamin L., 1837, Md.
Bird, Benjamin L., 1864, Md.
Bird, William P., 1849, Md.
Biscoe, William B., 1853, Md.
Biser, F. H. D., 1890, Md.
Biser, Tilghman, 1826, Md.
Bishop, Elijah T., 1855, Md.
Bishop, F. Bessant, 1883, N. C.
Bissell, J. D., 1888, S. C.
Black, Hugh R., 1883, S. C.
Black, J. B., 1872, S. C.
Black, J. Cyrus, 1886, N. C.
Black, William C., 1886, N. C.
Blackiston, T. C., 1889, W. Va.
Blackistone, R. Pinkney, 1849, Md.
Blackwell, E. Maurice, 1890, Va.
Blair, John L., 1868, Md.
Blake, James H., 1873, Texas.
Blake, John B., 1824, D. C.
Blake, Thomas, 1820, Md.
Blakistone, W. S., 1861, Md.
Bland, T. Jackson, 1887, Va.
Blandford, Joseph H., 1856, Md.
Blanding, A. Louis, 1881, S. C.
Blanton, Orville M., 1850, Miss.
Bledsoe, Powhatan, 1860, Va.
Blubaugh, Charles B., 1880, Va.
Blue, Kenneth A., 1889, N. C.
Blum, Joseph, 1885, Md.
Board, Francis H., 1854, N. C.
Boardman, Francis E., 1869, Md.
Boarman, Charles, 1849, Va.
Boarman, Charles S., 1837, Md.
Boarman, John H., 1835, Md.
Boarman, William J., 1855, Md.
Bobbitt, Emmett H., 1877, N. C.
Bodder, Horatio T., 1844, Md.
BOERSTLER, GEORGE W., 1834, Md.
Boerstler, George W., 1820, Md.
Boggs, James A., 1824, Md.
Boggs, Samuel E., 1834, Pa.
Bogue, Robert J., 1866, Md.
Bohanan, James S., 1863, Md.
Bohannan, William T., 1866, Md.
Bohrer, Benjamin F., 1843, D. C.
Bolenius, R. M., 1873, Pa.
Bolton, I. Henry, 1862, Ky.
Bolton, James W. W., 1883, W. Va.
Bond, A. Kerr, 1882, Md.
Bond, Benson, 1848, Md.
Bond, Elijah J., 1822, Md.
Bond, Henry, 1817, Md.
Bond, James, 1824, Md.

Bond, Joshua, 1819, Md.
 Bond, Robert, 1880, Md.
 Bond, Summerfield B., 1883, Md.
BOND, THOMAS E., 1819, Md.
 Bond, Thomas E., Jr., 1834, Md.
 Bond, Y. H., 1867, Md.
 Booker, Thomas N., 1863, Md.
 Boon, Charles E., 1848, Md.
 Boon, John F., 1837, Md.
 Boon, William H., 1850, Pa.
 Boone, James H., 1858, Md.
 Boone, Jerningham, 1844, Md.
 Boone, W. C., 1872, Md.
 Booth, William, 1865, Md.
 Borck, E. A. M., Jr., 1863, Md.
 Bordley, James, 1829, Md.
 Bordley, James, 1868, Md.
 Bordley, William W., 1842, Md.
 Borgman, Charles J., 1852, Sweden.
 Bosley, Grafton M., 1847, Md.
 Boteler, Edward L., 1826, Md.
 Boteler, George W., 1868, Md.
 Boteler, John T., 1834, Md.
 Boteler, R. H. E., 1861, Md.
 Boteler, W. Clarence, 1878, Md.
 Boucsein, Gustav F., 1885, Md.
 Boulden, James E. P., 1850, Del.
 Bouldin, Robert R., 1865, Md.
 Bowden, David Thomas, 1889, N. J.
 Bowdle, William J., 1857, Md.
 Bowen, Josiah S., 1865, Cal.
 Bowen, W. B., 1871, Va.
 Bowen, William S., 1888, Md.
 Bower, George B. M., 1887, Pa.
 Bowers, Jacob L., 1888, S. C.
 Bowie, Allen, 1835, Md.
 Bowie, Allen T., 1836, Md.
 Bowie, Augustus J., 1843, Md.
 Bowie, H. Strafford, 1870, Md.
 Bowie, Humphrey, 1824, Md.
 Bowie, J. F., 1871, Va.
 Bowlen, George W., 1856, Va.
 Bowles, R. C., 1861, Va.
 Bowman, Charles W., 1881, Pa.
 Bowman, Rufus C., 1883, Va.
 Boyd, Harry, 1888, Md.
 Boyd, Philip W., 1868, Va.
 Boyd, William S., Jr., 1886, S. C.
 Boyd, William T., 1834, Md.
 Boyle, Charles B., 1869, Md.
 Boyle, Daniel S., 1860, Md.
 Boyle, J. Brooke, Jr., 1869, Md.
 Boyle, John H., 1839, Md.
 Boyle, Samuel, 1861, Bermuda.
 Boyle, William, 1838, Md.
 Boyleston, W. A., 1871, La.
 Brace, Russel, 1849, Md.
 Bradford, Charles H., 1830, Md.
 Bradford, Edward, 1822, N. C.
 Bradford, Randolph, 1824, Md.
 Bramwell, Henry V., 1828, Md.
 Branham, B. W., 1824, Va.
 Braswell, James C., 1882, N. C.
 Braswell, Mark R., 1886, N. C.
 Brattan, Lemuel R., 1854, Md.
 Brawner, J. B., 1872, Md.
 Braymer, Frank H., 1886, Vt.
 Breathed, James, 1860, Md.
 Breda, Philip, 1833, France.
 Brent, Henry W., 1855, Md.
 Brewer, Charles, 1855, Md.
 Brewer, Edward, 1826, D. C.
 Brewer, George G., 1856, Md.
 Brewer, Marbury, 1850, Md.
 Brewer, William, 1827, Md.
 Briel, Fred. M., 1877, Va.
 Brien, John, 1824, Md.
 Brinton, Wilmer, 1876, Md.
 Briscoe, C., 1823, Md.
 Briscoe, Henry, 1855, Md.
 Broadbent, William, 1863, Md.
 Broadnax, Robert H., 1827, Va.
 Broadwater, Joseph E., 1860, Va.
 Brock, Jesse W., 1855, Ohio.
 Brockbank, Joseph W., 1887, Pa.
 Brodbeck, John R., 1879, Pa.
 Brodie, Walter, 1867, N. C.
 Brodnax, D. W., 1836, Va.
 Brogden, Arthur, 1859, Md.
 Bromwell, J. E., 1867, Md.
 Bromwell, J. R., 1871, Md.
 Bromwell, Robert E., 1850, Md.

Brook, Henry, 1828, Md.
Brooke, Alexander M., 1856, Md.
Brooke, Ballard S., 1858, Md.
Brooke, Edgar A., 1887, Montana.
Brooke, Roger, 1887, Md.
Brooke, William J. R., 1830, Md.
Brookings, Richard, 1830, Md.
Brooks, Horace A., 1861, Md.
Brooks, H. M., 1879, N. C.
Brothers, Rufus S., 1859, N. C.
Broughton, Henry B., 1822, Md.
Brown, Catesby G., 1834, Md.
Brown, Ephraim L., 1838, Md.
Brown, George H., 1864, Md.
Brown, George W., 1889, S. C.
Brown, Henry C., 1865, Md.
Brown, James, 1875, Md.
Brown, John H., 1834, S. C.
Brown, John J., 1878, Pa.
Brown, John P., 1883, N. C.
Brown, Lloyd W., 1847, Mo.
Brown, Nathan, 1826, Md.
Brown, Richard W., 1853, Md.
Brown, Samuel P., 1850, Va.
Brown, Septimus, 1849, Md.
Brown, Thomas R., 1866, Md.
Brown, Walter H., 1889, Md.
Browne, B. Bernard, 1867, Md.
Browne, Joseph, 1830, Md.
Browne, Nathan, 1826, Md.
Browne, William H., 1850, Md.
Bruce, John J., 1850, Md.
Bruce, William H., 1856, Md.
Brune, T. Barton, 1878, Md.
Bryan, Edward H., 1829, Md.
Bryan, N. B., 1861, Pa.
Bryce, John C., 1874, S. C.
Buchanan, James A., 1827, Md.
Buck, Carey, 1874, Va.
Buck, John S., 1825, Md.
Buckler, John, 1817, Md.
Buckler, Riggin, 1853, Md.
Buckler, Thomas H., 1835, Md.
Buckler, Thomas H., 1888, Md.
Buckley, Jesse J., 1855, Md.
Buckner, C. Beverly, 1842, Va.
Buckner, Charles S., 1843, Mo.
Buckner, Leigh, 1885, Va.
Buhrman, Harvey, 1862, Md.
Bulluck, David W., 1873, N. C.
Burch, Dennis C., 1865, Md.
Burch, James C., 1862, Md.
Burch, William, 1844, Md.
Burch, William Baltzell, 1890, Md.
Burchinal, Lowry N., 1886, W. Va.
Burdick, Isaac D., 1853, N. Y.
Burgess, John J., 1854, Md.
Burgess, Lloyd D., 1862, Md.
Burgess, Richard B., 1833, Md.
Burgin, Harvey F., 1875, N. C.
Burgos, Pastor Y. G., 1880, Cuba.
Burkhardt, William D., 1852, Va.
Burleigh, W. Elizur, 1865, Mass.
Burneston, Edward R., 1851, Md.
Burnett, William, 1828, Va.
Burns, Arthur, 1850, Md.
Burr, William H., 1884, Del.
Burrington, Solon O., 1866, Vt.
Burton, Aaron, 1813, Va.
Burton, J. Woolf, 1865, Md.
Burton, Martin, 1828, Va.
Bush, John C., 1854, Md.
Bushay, Franklin A., 1861, Pa.
Bussey, Bennet, 1828, Md.
Bussey, B. F., 1885, Md.
Bussey, Harry G., Jr., 1864, Pa.
Butler, Charles T. V. S., 1874, W. Va.
Butler, Francis, 1834, Md.
Butler, Fred., 1835, Md.
Butler, George W., 1882, N. C.
Butler, James H., 1857, Md.
Butler, John B., 1877, Md.
Butler, John J., 1858, Md.
Butler, J. Camp, 1882, Md.
Butler, M. S., 1874, W. Va.
Butler, Vincent M., 1841, Va.
Butler, Wm. W. S., 1881, Va.
Byer, Frederick, 1828, Md.
Byrne, Barnard M., 1828, Md.
Byrne, Charles, 1825, Ireland.
Byrne, Charles C., 1859, Fla.
Byrne, Edmond, 1837, Md.

Byrne, John, 1837, Md.

Cabaniss, Thomas T., 1848, Va.

Cabell, James L., 1834, Va.

Cabell, J. Grattan, 1840, Va.

Cairnes, George H., 1864, Md.

Cairns, C. F., 1874, Md.

Caldwell, D. Greenlee, 1885, N. C.

Caldwell, John B., 1816, Md.

Caldwell, Samuel H., 1828, Md.

Callaway, Paul C., 1837, Va.

Calvert, William H., 1835, Md.

Camm, Frank, 1885, Va.

Campbell, Archibald, 1889, N. C.

Campbell, Bernard J., 1864, Md.

Campbell, James B., 1833, Va.

Campbell, Joseph D., 1846, Va.

Campbell, L. F., 1867, Va.

Campbell, Robert, 1823, Md.

Campbell, R. H., 1889, Md.

Campbell, William H. H., 1869, Va.

Canfield, W. Buckingham, 1880, Md.

Canter, Gustavus, 1860, Md.

Capehart, B. Ashbourne, 1886, N. C.

Carlin, James S., 1862, Md.

Carlisle, James B., 1847, Ohio.

Carmichael, Edward H., 1817, Va.

Carmichael, George F., 1828, Va.

CARMICHAEL, JAMES, 1822, Va.

Carpenter, George H., 1868, Va.

Carpenter, James A. S., 1848, Pa.

Carper, Elkanah D. W., 1851, Md.

Carr, Benjamin, 1822, Md.

Carr, Benjamin A., 1853, Md.

Carr, John, 1833, Ireland.

Carr, John B., 1885, N. C.

CARR, JOHN D. M., 1867, Ohio.

Carr, Joseph, 1827, Md.

Carr, Mortimer A. R. F., 1851, Va.

Carr, Richard W., 1852, Md.

Carr, Samuel J., 1834, S. C.

CARR, WATSON, 1846, Va.

Carrere, Edward W., 1825, Md.

Carrick, H. J., 1889, Md.

Carrico, Lewis C., 1885, Md.

Carrico, Thomas A., 1848, Md.

Carroll, Charles A., 1864, Md.

Carroll, Daniel C., 1884, Ark.

Carroll, J. G., 1872, Md.

Carroll, Joseph, 1880, Md.

Carroll, Thomas King, Jr., 1846, Md.

Carroll, William K., 1873, Md.

Carson, William C., 1856, Md.

Carter, C. Shirley, 1881, Va.

Carter, Edward L., 1845, Md.

Carter, George W., 1849, Va.

Carter, George W., 1878, Va.

Carter, Henry H., 1879, Va.

Carter, James M., 1864, Md.

Carter, James P., 1852, Va.

Carter, John C., 1858, Pa.

Carter, Paul B., 1885, Va.

Carter, Richard T., 1847, Md.

Carter, Robert C., 1845, Md.

Carter, Walter K., 1849, Md.

Cassidy, Harry Francis, 1890, Md.

Casteel, D. T. E., 1885, Md.

Catlett, John J., 1823, Va.

Catlin, William J., 1875, Md.

Caulk, William, 1867, Md.

Chabot, G. Henry, 1883, Md.

Chabot, Lawrence J., 1850, Md.

Chaisty, Edward J., 1837, Md.

Chamberlain, John R., 1847, Md.

Chamberlaine, H. R., 1872, Md.

Chamberlaine, J. E. M., 1849, Md.

Chamberlayne, C. Eugene, 1875, Md.

Chamberlin, Addrestus R., 1822, N. H.

Chancellor, E. A., 1877, Va.

Chandee, Henry, 1882, Md.

Chandler, John R., 1824, D. C.

Chaney, Joseph P., 1852, Md.

Chaney, Thomas M., 1866, Md.

Chaplain, James S., 1854, Md.

Chaplain, Louis, 1877, Md.

Chapman, James K., 1869, S. C.

Chapman, John S., 1847, Md.

Chapman, N., 1872, Md.

Chapman, Pearson, Jr., 1865, Md.

Chapman, Robert F., 1865, Md.

Chapman, William A., 1887, Va.

Charles, Frederick H., 1886, Md.

Charters, C. L., 1889, Va.
Chatard, Ferdinand E., 1826, Md.
Chatard, F. E., Jr., 1861, Md.
Chatard, Silas M., 1856, Md.
Cheatham, Arch., 1888, N. C.
Cheatham, D. Lewis, 1874, Ga.
Cheeves, L. A., 1878, Ga.
Chenault, William F., 1888, N. C.
Cherbonnier, Joseph H., 1870, Md.
Cherry, W. F., 1887, N. C.
Chesley, James A., 1823, Md.
Chesley, James B., 1868, Md.
Chesley, Nathaniel D., 1836, Md.
Cheston, James, 1825, Md.
Chevis, Francis T., 1827, Va.
Chew, John H., 1863, Md.
Chew, Samuel, 1829, Md.
Chew, Samuel C., 1858, Md.
Chew, Thomas J., 1868, Md.
Chew, Thomas S., 1818, Md.
Childs, William W., 1854, Md.
Chilton, Samuel B., 1880, W. Va.
Chisolm, Edward N., 1826, S. C.
Chisolm, Francis M., 1889, Md.
Christian, Charles C., 1886, Va.
Christie, Arthur, 1866, England.
Chunn, James T., 1851, Va.
Chunn, W. Pawson, 1880, Md.
Clagett, Benjamin F., 1856, Md.
Clagett, Grafton A., 1848, Md.
Clagett, Horatio, 1814, Md.
Clagett, Robert G., 1863, Md.
Claggett, James H., 1826, Md.
Claridge, Joseph S., 1864, Me.
Clark, Charles, 1859, Md.
Clark, Charles B., 1882, Miss.
Clark, Charles H., 1880, Pa.
Clark, Cheever S., 1887, Ohio.
Clark, George Edward, 1889, Md.
Clark, Homer L., 1885, Pa.
Clark, Joseph C., 1880, Md.
Clark, Robert, 1818, Md.
Clark, S. Corbin, 1882, N. Y.
Clark, Thaddeus W., 1880, Md.
Clarke, Andrew P., 1873, Md.
Clarke, Byron, 1881, Pa.
Clarke, Henry J., 1879, N. C.
Clarke, Sydenham R., 1844, Md.
Clarvoe, John B. H. W., 1827, Md.
Clary, Jonathan, 1844, Md.
Claude, Abraham, 1838, Md.
Claude, Washington C., 1875, Md.
Clawson, James E., 1855, Md.
Clawson, J. H., 1872, S. C.
Clayton, Lawrence G., 1878, S. C.
Claytor, Herbert, 1886, Md.
Claytor, William Q., 1852, Md.
Cleaveland, Anthony B., 1824, Md.
Cleaver, J. Harvey, 1880, Pa.
Clendinen, Adam, 1829, Md.
Clendinen, Alexander, 1815, Md.
Clendinen, Alexander, 1859, Md.
Clendinen, Wm. Alex., 1840, Md.
CLENDINEN, W. H., 1838, Md.
Clendinen, William H., 1850, Md.
Clift, Francis A., 1847, Md.
Cline, Henry C., 1876, Va.
Cloud, Caleb W., 1827, Md.
Clyburn, William R., 1890, S. C.
Clymer, Frank L., 1886, W. Va.
Coale, Skipwith H., 1816, Md.
Coale, Skipwith H., 1843, Md.
Coale, William, 1827, Md.
Coale, William E., 1836, Md.
Coates, Stapleton, 1833, Va.
Cobb, William A., 1845, Md.
Coble, Aaron C., 1885, Pa.
Coblentz, Jacob, 1819, Md.
Cochran, John H., 1860, Md.
Cochran, William W., 1833, Md.
Cochran, William W., 1848, Md.
Cochrane, R. McCluney, 1846, Md.
Cockey, Charles, 1866, Md.
Cockey, Charles H., 1867, Md.
Cockey, Frank, 1874, Md.
Cockey, John Paul, 1817, Md.
Cockey, Joseph C., 1835, Md.
Cockey, Joshua, 1818, Md.
Cockey, Melchor G., 1879, Md.
Cockrell, William S., 1879, Mo.
Cockrill, J. Jackson, 1837, Md.
Cockrill, J. M., 1871, Md.

Coffroth, H. J., 1879, Md.
 Cohen, F. P., 1881, Cal.
 Cohen, Henry M., 1848, Va.
 Cohen, Joshua I., 1823, Md.
 Coiner, N. I., 1884, Va.
 Colburn, Edmund F., 1845, Md.
 Colburn, Hervey, 1838, Md.
 Cole, G. R. Lee, 1887, Va.
 Cole, Geo. W. A., 1842, Md.
 Cole, Isaac, 1827, Md.
 Cole, William J., 1877, Md.
 Coleman, Edward C., 1885, Miss.
 Collenberg, J. Henry, 1879, Md.
 Collier, Thomas H., 1837, Md.
 Collins, Edward J., 1827, Md.
 Collins, George T., 1854, Md.
 Collins, John G., 1827, La.
 Collins, Rollin P., 1890, Md.
 Collinson, J., 1872, Md.
 Comas, Philip H., 1882, Ga.
 Combs, Charles, 1861, Md.
 Comegys, Henry C., 1854, Md.
 Comegys, Nathaniel, 1866, Md.
 Compton, Joseph B., 1880, Va.
 Conaway, Wesley, 1830, Md.
 Conley, H. C., 1885, W. Va.
 Conner, John A., 1862, Md.
 Connor, John W., 1825, S. C.
 Constable, Charles B., 1883, Md.
 Conway, William D., 1816, Md.
 Cook, Elisha J., 1847, Md.
 Cook, George W., 1869, Va.
 Cook, Octavius A., 1862, Md.
 Cook, William G., 1833, Va.
Cook, William P., 1827, Va.
 Cooke, Charles A., 1883, Md.
 Cooke, Francis J., 1888, Texas.
 Cooke, James P., 1858, Md.
 Cooke, John, 1846, Md.
 Cooke, Theodore, 1859, Md.
 Cooke, W. J., 1872, N. C.
 Coombe, James S., 1835, D. C.
 Coombs, Philip F., 1839, Md.
 Coonan, Daniel S., 1866, Md.
 Coonan, John N., 1861, Md.
 Cooper, George R., 1851, Md.
 Coplin, David C., 1877, W. Va.
 Corbell, E. F., 1886, Va.
 Corbett, Richard, 1824, S. C.
 Corcoran, George, 1887, Md.
 Cordell, Eugene F., 1868, W. Va.
 Cordell, Levi O'C., 1825, Va.
 Corkran, Alexander M., 1858, Md.
 Corkran, James, 1887, Del.
 Corkran, Millard F., 1884, Md.
 Correll, Thomas A., 1875, Md.
 Corse, George F., 1864, Md.
 Corse, William D., 1887, Md.
 Corse, W. J. C., 1872, Md.
 Cort, John C., 1885, Pa.
 Coskery, Felix, 1836, Md.
 Coskery, Oscar J., 1865, Md.
 Coskery, William, 1827, Md.
 Costin, Severn P., 1880, Va.
 Costin, William F., 1854, Md.
 Cotten, J., 1867, N. C.
 Cottman, Thomas E. H., 1830, Md.
 Couch, G. Miller, 1883, Pa.
 Coudon, James, 1813, Md.
 Coulbourn, Joseph T., 1886, Md.
 Coulter, Henry S., 1826, Md.
 Coulter, Mifflin, 1823, Md.
 Councilman, John T., 1844, Md.
 Councilman, William T., 1878, Md.
 Coursault, Edmé Louis, 1836, Mo.
 Covey, Edward N., 1855, Md.
 Cowles, Joseph L., 1856, Ga.
 Cowles, Josiah E., 1880, N. C.
 Cowman, Richard H., 1849, Md.
 Cowman, Thomas I., 1825, Md.
 Cox, B. Thaddeus, 1888, N. C.
 Cox, E. L., 1889, N. C.
 Craig, John A., 1830, Md.
 Craighill, James M., 1882, Md.
 Crain, Robert, 1851, Md.
 Crain, Robert, Jr., 1819, Md.
 Crampton, Joseph K., 1858, Md.
 Crampton, Louis W., 1869, Md.
 Crane, George H., 1869, Md.
 Crane, Thomas H., 1845, Md.
 Crane, William B., 1848, Md.
 Crapster, Milton H., 1850, Md.

Crause, John L., 1859, Md.
Crawford, Abraham N., 1853, Md.
Crawford, Basil B., 1851, Md.
Crawford, George B., 1867, Md.
Crawford, James V., 1845, Md.
Crawford, John M., 1836, Md.
Crawford, Nathan H., 1835, Va.
Creager, William H., 1835, Md.
Creasy, W. F., 1890, N. C.
Creighton, Samuel B., 1833, Md.
Crim, William H., 1870, Va.
Crogan, John M., 1868, Md.
Cromble, John B., 1883, Pa.
Cromwell, John, 1814, —.
Cromwell, John C., 1819, Va.
Cromwell, William, 1836, Md.
CRONE, JONATHAN, 1842, Md.
Cronise, J. Stoll, 1845, Md.
Cronk, Abm. T., 1890, Md.
Cronk, Edwin D., 1884, Md.
Cronmiller, John, 1826, Md.
Cronmiller, John, Jr., 1856, Md.
Cronmiller, Thomas Le P., 1849, Md.
Cronmiller, William, 1826, Md.
Crook, James, 1852, Ohio.
Cropper, Kendall S., 1860, Md.
Crossland, William, 1824, S. C.
Crosson, Henry J., 1836, Md.
Crothers, A. C., 1888, Md.
Crothers, Ransom R., 1873, Md.
Crouch, J. Frank, 1890, Md.
Cruikshank, Harrison, 1865, Md.
Cruikshank, James A., 1864, La.
Cruikshanks, Robert, 1833, Md.
Crum, C. W. R., 1888, Md.
Crum, J. Henry, 1875, Md.
Crutchfield, Eugène Lee, 1887, Md.
Cuddy, John W. C., 1863, Md.
Culler, James J., 1848, Md.
Culver, Henry, 1822, Md.
Cummings, John C., 1884, Pa.
Cunningham, Chas. T. D., 1852, Md.
Cunningham, James H., 1841, Pa.
Curlett, William S., 1829, Va.
Curley, Joseph H., 1850, Md.
Currey, James H., 1859, Md.
Currey, W. C., 1881, W. Va.
Currey, Wilbur C., 1889, Md.
Curry, William H., 1866, Md.
Curtis, Henry, 1812, Va.
Cushing, Wilson R., 1881, Md.

Dade, Lawrence T., 1829, Va.
Daily, John, 1821, Md.
Dale, Dennis J., 1846, Md.
Dallam, Edward P., 1878, Md.
Dallam, William H., 1845, Md.
Dalrymple, Augustin J., 1854, Md.
Dalrymple, William D., 1844, Md.
Daly, Anthony, 1827, Md.
Danforth, Nathaniel B., 1845, Mass.
Daniel, John M., 1822, Va.
Daniel, John S., 1860, Va.
Daniel, Spencer, 1855, N. C.
Daniel, Starkie S., 1887, N. C.
Dare, George, 1818, Md.
Dare, George H., 1858, Md.
Dare, John, 1846, Md.
Darling, E. G., 1882, Md.
Darling, Henry, 1867, Md.
Darwin, J. T., 1889, S. C.
Dashiel, Cadmus, 1835, Md.
Dashiel, George W., 1817, Md.
Dashiel, J. Yellott, 1824, Md.
Dashiell, Addison, 1818, Md.
Dashiell, J. W., 1843, Md.
Dashiell, Nicholas L., 1837, Md.
Dashiell, Nicholas L., Jr., 1882, Md.
Dashiell, Seth, 1819, Md.
Dashiell, W. H. H., 1865, Md.
Daugherty, Thomas, 1848, Md.
Daughtridge, William T., 1882, N. C.
Dausch, Peter, 1868, Md.
Davidson, Andrew, 1847, Ohio.
Davidson, B. K., 1867, Md.
Davidson, C. H. W., 1849, Md.
Davidson, Charles F., 1888, Md.
Davidson, James, 1827, Md.
Davidson, Samuel A., 1841, Md.
Davidson, W. S., 1887, N. C.
Davis, Charles R., 1890, Md.
Davis, Charles S., 1815, Md.

Davis, Francis M., 1856, Md.
 Davis, George W., 1869, Md.
 Davis, Gooderum, 1822, N. C.
 Davis, Henry W., 1852, Ind.
 Davis, Isaac H., 1885, Md.
DAVIS, JAMES, 1822, S. C.
 Davis, John, 1887, Md.
 Davis, John A., Jr., 1889, N. C.
 Davis, John W., 1821, Pa.
 Davis, Pinkney L., 1888, Md.
 Davis, Richard W., 1821, Md.
 Davis, Samuel, 1817, Md.
 Davis, Septimus, 1824, Md.
 Davis, Thomas J., 1828, Md.
 Davis, William H., 1833, Md.
 Davison, Garland H., 1864, Md.
 Davison, William, 1876, Va.
 Dawkins, John T., 1858, Md.
 Dawson, James, 1828, Md.
 Dawson, J. Alvan, 1874, Md.
 Dawson, J. T., 1871, Md.
 Dawson, Robert M., 1869, Md.
 Dawson, William H., 1856, Md.
 Dawson, W. Terrell, 1880, Md.
 Day, Baldwin, 1883, Va.
 Day, Benjamin, 1821, Md.
 Day, Edward W., 1853, Md.
 Day, Henry, 1868, Va.
 Day, John T., 1851, Md.
 Day, S. T., 1889, Md.
 Deagan, Henry N., 1826, Md.
 Deal, W. Grove, 1846, Md.
 Deale, James N., 1863, Md.
DEAN, FRANCIS, 1840, N. Y.
 De Armon, John McC., 1886, N. C.
 Deas, Elias H., 1825, S. C.
 Deaver, Joshua M., 1843, Md.
 De Butts, John, 1848, Md.
 Deck, Milton B., 1879, Md.
 Deets, James E., 1882, Md.
 De Ford, Paul F., 1889, Md.
 Delancy, Denis, 1830, Md.
 Delany, John, 1823, Md.
 Delashmutt, Van E., 1854, Md.
DE LEON, M. A., 1834, S. C.
 Delony, William H., 1819, Md.
 Deloughery, Edward, 1829, Md.
 Denny, Alexander P. L., 1823, Pa.
 Denny, James A., 1817, Pa.
 Denny, John, 1825, Md.
 Denny, William, 1853, Md.
 Dent, George T., 1888, Md.
 Dent, Walter B., 1852, Md.
 Dent, W. B., 1889, Md.
 Dericoux, J. L., 1883, Tenn.
 Derr, H. K., 1881, Md.
 Derr, Joseph L., 1889, Pa.
 De Veber, J. Witt, 1886, N. B.
 Devilbiss, D. M., 1872, Md.
 Dew, Samuel B., 1885, N. C.
 Dewling, Isaiah, 1860, Md.
 De Yoe, Charles P., 1883, N. J.
 Dial, W. Hastings, 1884, S. C.
 Dickerson, Edwin G. P., 1854, Md.
 Dickerson, Lewis L., 1824, Md.
 Dickinson, Albert H., 1856, Md.
 Dickinson, Henry J. P., 1850, Md.
 Dickinson, Samuel P., 1826, Md.
 Dickinson, S. W., 1872, Va.
 Dickson, Benjamin, 1820, Md.
 Dickson, Isaac N., 1838, Md.
 Dickson, John, 1852, Md.
 Didier, Franklin J., 1816, Md.
 Dietrich, William A., 1879, Ind.
 Diffenderffer, Henry, 1827, Md.
 Diffenderffer, Michael N., 1833, Md.
 Diffenderffer, William H., 1843, Md.
 Digges, Robert, 1850, Md.
 Digges, William D., 1837, Md.
 Digges, William J., 1842, Md.
 Diggs, Charles H., 1861, Va.
 Dill, Ph. Gustav, 1885, Md.
 Dillard, D. L., 1883, Va.
 Diller, C. H., 1872, Md.
 Diller, David, 1836, Pa.
 Ditson, Asa M., 1833, Me.
 Dixon, Basil S., 1854, Md.
 Dodge, A. P., 1881, N. Y.
 Dodge, Amos P., 1874, N. Y.
 Dodge, Augustus W., 1864, N. Y.
DODSON, ROBERT A., 1859, Md.
 Dodson, W. Walter, 1888, S. C.

Doerksen, J. Leight, 1880, Md.
Doerner, John A., 1877, Md.
Dohme, Gustavus C., 1864, Md.
Donaldson, Francis, 1846, Md.
Donaldson, Frank, Jr., 1883, Md.
Donaldson, Miles L., 1840, Md.
DONALDSON, WILLIAM, 1818, Md.
Donavan, James, 1846, Md.
Donavin, Matthew W., 1866, Pa.
Donnelly, J. C., 1881, Md.
Donsife, Henry L., 1864, Md.
Dorminy, Edwin J., 1890, Ga.
Dorr, Lucius Bradley, 1890, N. Y.
Dorsey, Alexander W., 1857, Md.
Dorsey, Edward J., 1850, Md.
Dorsey, Edwin, 1825, Md.
DORSEY, FREDERICK, 1824, Md.
Dorsey, Hanson, 1833, Md.
Dorsey, J. Horatio, 1885, Minn.
Dorsey, John C., 1827, Md.
Dorsey, Julius O., 1863, Md.
Dorsey, Lloyd, 1821, Md.
Dorsey, Lloyd, Jr., 1854, Md.
Dorsey, Nicholas J., 1847, Md.
Dorsey, Richard, 1824, Md.
Dorsey, Richard I., 1850, Md.
Dorsey, Robert, 1820, Md.
Dorsey, Robert E., 1819, Md.
Dorsey, Robert W., 1856, Md.
Dorsey, Thornton, 1853, Md.
Dorsey, William P., 1849, Md.
Dorsey, William R., 1825, Md.
Dorsey, William T., 1870, Md.
Dougherty, Bernard A., 1847, Md.
Douglass, Eugene, 1889, Md.
Dowler, Bennet, 1827, Va.
Dowling, Henry M., 1827, Va.
Downes, William H., Jr., 1864, Md.
Downey, B. Dorsey, 1883, Va.
Downey, Jesse W., 1869, Md.
Downey, William A., 1858, Ind.
Downing, Stratton B., 1856, Va.
Downman, Joseph H., 1826, Va.
Downs, E. L., 1886, Md.
Doyle, Augustine D., 1854, Pa.
Doyle, Frederick C., 1859, Md.
Doyle, John A., 1850, Pa.
Doyle, Thomas C., 1889, S. C.
Drach, Hansom M., 1852, Md.
Drach, J. H., 1880, Md.
Drewry, Madison R., 1887, Va.
Drought, Albert M., 1888, Md.
Drummond, William F., 1850, Va.
Drury, John J., 1825, Md.
Du Bose, D. St. P., 1886, S. C.
Duckett, B. Furman, 1884, S. C.
Duckett, Richard J., 1866, Md.
Duckett, Thomas B., 1824, Md.
Dudderow, John W., 1866, Md.
Dudley, S. C., 1867, Md.
Dugas, Louis Alexander, 1827, Ga.
Du Hadway, John, 1887, Md.
Du Hamel, William J. C., 1849, Md.
Duke, Basil, 1834, Ky.
Duke, James, 1820, Md.
Duke, James J., 1856, Md.
Dukes, A. C., 1871, S. C.
Dulaney, J. Lambert, 1868, Md.
Dulaney, William H., 1859, Md.
Dulin, Alexander F., 1878, Md.
Dunan, Adolphus, 1827, Md.
Duncan, Charles G., 1881, Ohio.
Duncan, Edward M., 1884, Md.
Duncan, James J., 1854, Pa.
Dunkel, Ernestus A., 1815, Md.
Dunlap, Albert, 1864, Md.
Dunlap, George W., 1823, S. C.
Dunn, Conolly L., 1879, Va.
Dunn, Edward H., 1869, Md.
Dunn, Thomas H., 1851, Va.
Durkin, William C., 1841, Va.
Dusenberry, E. La F., 1849, N. C.
Duvall, Alexander, 1826, Md.
Duvall, Howard M., 1830, Md.
Duvall, Ph. Barton, 1837, Md.
Duvall, Philip B., 1859, Md.
Duvall, Washington, 1820, D. C.
Duvall, William W., 1843, Md.
Duvall, Wirt A., 1888, Md.
Dwight, Francis Marion, 1889, S. C.
Dyson, Robert, 1850, Md.

Eakle, J. Everett, 1889, Va.
 Ealer, Peter G., 1823, Md.
 Eareckson, Edwin, 1860, Md.
 Eareckson, Roderick W., 1848, Md.
 Eareckson, William R., 1890, Md.
 Earhart, J. H. T., 1888, Md.
 Earle, John C., 1845, Md.
 Earle, Samuel T., 1870, Md.
 Early, William W., 1868, Md.
 Eastman, Lewis M., 1859, Md.
 Ebaugh, Andrew J., 1848, Md.
 Ebaugh, Irvin, 1889, Md.
 Ebert, Edwin, 1850, Pa.
 Eccleston, John C., 1850, Md.
 Eckenrode, D. Myers, 1868, Pa.
 Edelen, Benjamin, 1837, Md.
 Edelen, Philip R., 1815, Md.
 Edelen, Philip R., 1841, Md.
 Edelen, William J., 1825, Md.
 Edelin, Alfred, 1850, Md.
 Edelin, Edward V., 1848, Md.
 Edelin, Henry C., 1860, Md.
 Edmonds, Henry J., 1855, Va.
 Edmondson, Thomas, Jr., 1834, Md.
 Edmunds, H. J., 1887, Va.
 Edmunds, William T., 1882, S. C.
 Edrington, Edmund G., 1825, Va.
 Edwards, Alexander E., 1861, Md.
 Egerton, James L., 1877, N. C.
 Eichelberger, Charles D., 1868, Md.
 Eichelberger, James W., 1827, Md.
 Eichelberger, James W., 1870, Md.
 Eilau, E. W., 1879, Md.
 Eisenhart, William H., 1868, Pa.
 Elam, Albert M., 1829, Va.
 Elbert, Joseph, 1821, Md.
 Elderdice, James L., 1878, Pa.
 Elgin, W. F., 1887, Md.
 Eliason, James C., 1826, D. C.
 Ellerbe, Crawford, 1828, S. C.
 Ellery, William E., 1844, Md.
 Ellicott, Lindley, 1870, Md.
 Elliott, John, 1827, Md.
 Elliott, Thomas M., 1853, Md.
 Ellis, Robert H. P., 1877, Md.
Elmer, Gilbert E., 1826, La.
 Elwes, Alfred W. H., 1820, Pa.
 Emack, A. F. Dulin, 1875, Md.
 Emmitt, John M., 1885, N. C.
 Emory, Augustine W., 1852, Md.
 Emory, Daniel C. H., 1849, Md.
 Emory, John K. B., 1822, Md.
 Emory, Richard, 1861, Md.
 Emory, Thomas H., 1827, Md.
 England, Frank F., 1868, Md.
 Englars, James W. J., 1870, Md.
 Engle, O. C., 1887, Pa.
 Ennett, W. T., 1867, N. C.
 Ensor, I. Fulton, 1862, Md.
 Eppes, Victor Moreau, 1882, Va.
 Epting, R. Berley, 1885, S. C.
 Erich, Augustus F., 1861, Md.
 Ervin, Robert W., 1813, S. C.
 Eschbach, Joseph A., 1854, Md.
 Esgate, John, 1864, Md.
 Espin, José R., 1856, Cuba.
 Etchison, Elisha C., 1874, Md.
 Eubank, Thomas D., 1857, Va.
 Evans, Richard D., 1886, South Wales.
 Evans, Sidney, 1827, Md.
 Evans, William W., 1866, Md.
 Everett, W. B., 1862, Md.
 Everhart, George H., 1890, Md.
 Everhart, George Y., 1885, Md.
 Everhart, Oliver T., 1856, Md.
 Eversfield, John T., 1859, Md.
 Ewell, Augustus D. F., 1864, Va.
 Ewing, John, 1857, Md.
 Ezell, Lafayette, 1829, Tenn.
 Fadeley, George B., 1889, Va.
 FAHNESTOCK, PETER, 1843, Pa.
 Fairall, Truman E., 1873, Md.
 Fairbank, Samuel, 1862, Md.
 Falls, Oliver G., 1881, N. C.
 Farish, Edward T., 1820, Va.
 Farmer, John W., 1868, Va.
 Farnandis, George G., 1852, Md.
 Fauntleroy, Robert B., 1854, Va.
 Favorite, John, 1858, Md.
 Fawcett, Christopher, 1864, Md.

Fay, George W., 1860, Md.
Fearing, Woodson B., 1881, N. C.
Fearington, Joseph P., 1887, N. C.
Fearn, Thomas S., 1890, Md.
Feddeeman, William H., 1888, Va.
Feeeser, Hezron R., 1886, Pa.
Fenby, Edwin B., 1878, Md.
Fendall, Joshua F. C., 1850, Md.
Fenton, G. A., 1875, Md.
Fenwick, Leo, 1821, Mo.
Fenwick, Martin, 1813, La.
Ferebee, N. M., 1871, N. C.
Ferguson, David C., 1855, Va.
Ferguson, Oscar A., 1849, Md.
Ferguson, Robert, 1829, Md.
Fetterhoff, Ira L., 1885, Md.
Few, Columbus, 1875, S. C.
Fickes, G. Milton, 1885, Pa.
Field, John W., 1860, Va.
Field, Philip S., 1852, Md.
Fiery, Samuel V., 1888, W. Va.
Filler, Charles W., 1876, Va.
Finch, Edward W., 1868, Va.
Findley, Joshua A., 1884, W. Va.
Finley, Joseph L., 1884, Md.
Finley, S. C., 1867, Md.
Finley, Washington, 1835, Md.
Finney, Crawley, 1823, Va.
Firey, Lewis Beall, 1890, Va.
Fishel, Henry W., 1886, Pa.
Fisher, George M., 1862, Md.
Fisher, Jacob, 1821, Del.
Fisher, James, 1823, Md.
Fisher, John, 1824, Md.
Fisher, Samuel G., 1854, Md.
Fisher, Samuel G., Jr., 1890, Md.
Fisher, William, 1816, Md.
Fisher, William F., 1856, Va.
Fiske, John D., 1875, Md.
Fitzhugh, Francis C., 1824, Va.
Fitzhugh, George W., 1836, Va.
Fitzhugh, Henry W., 1825, Va.
Fitzhugh, John, 1817, Md.
Fitzhugh, William H., 1850, Md.
Flannery, Francis J., 1880, Md.
Fleming, D. L., 1861, Md.
Fleming, George A., 1884, Md.
Fleming, Jenorius K., 1852, Md.
Fleming, John P., 1851, Pa.
Fleming, Robert, 1857, Va.
Flint, James M., 1852, Md.
Flint, Joseph, 1834, Md.
Flournoy, Peter C., 1851, Va.
Flowers, Millard F., 1873, Pa.
Floyd, Alva G., 1885, N. C.
Floyd, William G., 1878, Ga.
Follansbee, James M., 1846, D. C.
Fonerdin, John, 1823, Md.
Fontaine, J. McL. R., 1851, Md.
Fooks, Kendall, 1833, Del.
Forbes, J. Smith, 1876, Ind.
Ford, Henry A., 1843, Md.
Foreman, E. Knox, 1862, Md.
Forman, Alfred J., 1827, Md.
Forman, William B., 1867, Fla.
Forney, Cornelius W., 1851, Md.
Forrest, Moreau, 1826, D. C.
Fort, Alfred J., 1827, Md.
Forwood, Parker, 1821, Md.
Foster, Henry Costello, 1889, Md.
Fowler, Allen, 1867, W. Va.
Fowler, Edward, Jr., 1858, Md.
Fowler, James C., 1857, Md.
Fowler, John E., 1847, Md.
Fowlkes, Francis V., 1887, Va.
Frailey, Charles S., 1825, Md.
Frampton, Lingard A., 1834, S. C.
France, George W., 1852, Md.
France, J. William P., 1890, Md.
Frank, Samuel L., 1862, Md.
Franklin, Benjamin G., 1866, Md.
Franklin, James A., 1860, Md.
Franklin, Thomas J., 1834, Md.
Fraser, Edward C., 1883, Pa.
Frasher, Elmer F., 1887, W. Va.
Frazier, John, Jr., 1820, Md.
Fredlock, Armistead M., 1889, W. Va.
Free, Adam C., 1865, Pa.
Free, George B. M., 1883, Pa.
Free, John L., 1848, Pa.
Freeland, Edward H., 1826, Md.

Freehan, H. D., 1877, N. C.
 Freeny, G. W., 1862, Md.
 French, George, 1823, Va.
 French, R. Melville, 1844, Pa.
 Frey, Robert R., 1868, W. Va.
 Frey, William, Jr., 1852, Md.
 Frick, J. Charles, 1845, Md.
 Friedenwald, Aaron, 1860, Md.
 Frierson, Wickliffe, 1874, Tenn.
 Fringer, Winfield K., 1866, Md.
 Frontis, David B., 1880, N. C.
 Frost, Henry, 1843, Md.
 Frost, Henry P., 1889, Va.
 Frum, L. D., 1883, Pa.
 Frush, Carroll V., 1866, Md.
 Frush, Moreau F., 1863, Md.
 Fry, Henry D., 1876, D. C.
 Fulks, James S., 1864, Md.
 Fuller, A. R., 1884, Tenn.
 Fulton, John S., 1881, Md.
 Fulton, Robert, 1827, Md.
 Fulton, Robert, 1860, Md.
 Funck, J. William, 1888, Md.
 Furman, Davis, 1882, S. C.
 Fussel, Bartholomew, 1824, Md.

 Gaddy, John A., 1890, N. C.
 Gaither, Abram B., 1887, Md.
 Gale, Frank, 1860, Md.
 Gale, H. E., 1885, Md.
 Gale, V. W., 1873, Va.
 Gall, E. Doudon, 1887, W. Va.
 Galligher, Henry P., 1879, Md.
 Galloway, J. Busey, 1875, Md.
 Galloway, John, 1847, Md.
 Galloway, Thomas K., 1876, Md.
 Galt, John M., 1830, Md.
 Gamble, Cary B., 1846, Md.
 Gamble, Cary B., 1887, Md.
 Gamble, John G., 1843, Fla.
 Gamble, Robert G., 1884, Fla.
 Gambrill, Amos G., 1826, Md.
 Gambrill, W. Bartlett, 1878, Md.
 Gantt, H. Baldwin, 1880, Md.
 Gantt, Thomas C., 1841, Md.
 Gantt, William T., 1826, Md.

 Gardiner, Benedict J., 1835, Md.
 Gardiner, Charles L., 1820, Md.
 Gardiner, J. B. Walbach, 1866, Md.
 Gardner, F. B., 1867, Md.
 Gardner, H. W., 1861, N. C.
 Gardner, Joseph N., 1889, Va.
 Garlick, Theodatus, 1834, Ohio.
 Garner, Henry G., 1869, Md.
 Garner, John E., 1842, Md.
 Garnett, Alfred H., 1833, Va.
 Garnett, Joseph, 1820, Va.
 Garnett, William, 1828, Va.
 Garr, B. F., 1861, Va.
 Garrett, Frank J., 1889, N. C.
 Garrett, R. Edward, 1890, Md.
 Garrott, Erasmus, 1856, Md.
 Garrott, John D., 1826, Md.
 Garrott, John E., 1851, Md.
 Garry, James, 1830, Md.
 Garry, Michael M., 1846, Md.
 Garverich, Frank H., 1888, Pa.
 Gassaway, Thomas J., 1825, Md.
 Gates, Elijah, 1824, S. C.
 Gattis, R. L., 1888, N. C.
 Gaulden, Samuel S., 1886, Ga.
 Gaver, William E., 1888, Md.
 Gavin, F. Denton, 1874, Md.
 Gay, William F., 1882, Ga.
 GAZZAM, JOSEPH P., 1834, Pa.
 Gehrman, Albert J., 1869, Md.
 Geiger, John D. G., 1863, Md.
 Gemmill, Wm. McBride, 1822, Del.
 George, Archibald, 1854, Md.
 George, E., 1872, Md.
 Gerry, E. H., 1867, Pa.
 Gerry, Nathaniel R., 1864, Md.
 Gerstell, Richard, 1873, W. Va.
 Gerstell, Robert, 1873, W. Va.
 Getty, Oliver G., 1878, Md.
 Getz, Charles, 1879, Md.
 Ghiselin, James T., 1852, Md.
 Ghiselin, William, 1834, Md.
 GIBBONS, ALEX. M., 1868, Ohio.
 Gibbons, Edwin P., 1862, Md.
 Gibbs, Edmund C., 1884, Del.
 Gibson, Alexander E., 1865, Md.

Gibson, George S., 1823, Va.
 Gibson, George S., 1856, Md.
 Gibson, James, 1846, Pa.
 Gibson, John C., 1848, Md.
 Gibson, J. Gerard, 1883, Pa.
 Gibson, John St. P., 1858, Va.
 Gibson, M. W., 1884, N. C.
 Gibson, Thomas S., 1887, Va.
 Gibson, William, Jr., 1846, Md.
 Gichner, Joseph, 1890, Md.
 Giddings, William V., 1868, Va.
 Giger, Frederick S., 1844, Md.
 Gilbert, George M., 1847, Del.
 Giles, Alfred B., 1880, Md.
 Gill, W. F., 1861, Md.
 Gillam, Francis, 1861, N. C.
 Gillard, Arthur E., 1887, Mass.
 Gilleland, Charles J., 1835, Pa.
 Gillespie, George W., 1880, Md.
 Gilliland, Robert J., 1883, S. C.
 Gillingham, Ezra, 1816, Md.
 Gillis, John P. R., 1829, Md.
 Gillon, Victor, Jr., 1829, Md.
 Gilman, Judson, 1845, N. H.
 Gilmer, Peachy H., 1835, Va.
 Gilpin, George E., 1882, D. C.
 Gilpin, John, 1827, Md.
 Gimenez, Gabriel, 1875, Porto Rico.
 Gittings, David S., 1818, Md.
 Glacken, Joseph, 1855, Md.
 Glacken, Michael, 1859, Md.
 Gladfelter, J. Allen, 1878, Pa.
 Glascock, A. B., 1888, W. Va.
 Glassell, Robert T., 1886, Va.
 Glenn, William E., 1856, Va.
 Glisan, Rodney, 1849, Md.
 Glocker, Theodore, 1861, Md.
GLONINGER, JOHN W., 1841, Pa.
 Godman, John D., 1818, Md.
 Golder, George, 1844, Md.
 Goldsborough, Charles, 1823, Md.
 Goldsborough, Chas. W., 1863, Md.
 Goldsborough, Edward Y., 1825, Md.
 Goldsborough, Griffin W., 1838, Md.
 Goldsborough, Henry T., 1852, Md.
 Goldsborough, John, 1857, Md.
 Goldsborough, Leander W., 1828,
 Md.
 Goldsborough, Robert G., 1820, Md.
 Goldsmith, Robert H., 1852, Md.
 Goodman, Hector M., 1881, Md.
 Gordon, Basil F., 1864, Md.
 Gordon, James W. W., 1836, Md.
 Gordon, John L. M., 1845, Ohio.
 Gordon, L. Charles, 1877, Md.
 Gordon, Samuel H., 1822, Va.
 Gore, James, 1867, Md.
 Gore, William, 1842, Pa.
 Gorgas, Ferdinand J. S., 1863, Md.
 Gorgas, Laurence De L., 1883, Md.
 Gorman, Robert, 1852, Fla.
 Gorsuch, J. Edmund, 1874, Md.
 Gorsuch, James F. H., 1876, Md.
 Gorsuch, William S., 1888, Md.
 Gorter, Nathan R., 1879, Md.
 Gott, Lewis E., 1861, D. C.
 Gott, Richard T., 1868, Md.
 Gough, Dixon, 1844, Md.
 Gough, Richard T., 1849, Md.
 Gouldin, J. Milton, 1861, Va.
 Graff, George B., 1836, Ind.
 Grafton, William H., 1849, Md.
 Graham, George R., 1883, Md.
 Graham, William A., 1881, Md.
 Grammer, Frederick L., 1826, Md.
 Grant, Henry A., 1834, Ga.
 Gray, Albert W., 1852, Va.
 Gray, Benjamin R., 1842, Md.
 Gray, James R., 1819, Ky.
 Gray, John T., 1837, Md.
 Gray, Samuel, 1858, Md.
 Green, G. F., 1871, Ga.
 Green, Hugh R., 1867, Va.
 Green, John S., 1882, Md.
 Green, Richard H., 1859, Md.
 Green, Thomas R., 1867, Md.
 Greene, Triplett C., 1833, Va.
 Greenley, William, 1862, Md.
 Greenly, Thomas W., 1888, Md.
 Greentree, Hiram, 1855, Md.
 Greenway, Gilbert C., 1868, Va.
 Greenwood, Caleb B., 1825, Ga.

Greetham, John W., 1833, Md.
 Gregg, Cornelius K., 1879, Texas.
 Gregg, H. W., 1871, Va.
 Grier, Arthur S., 1883, N. C.
 Grieves, Horatio G., 1828, Md.
 Griffin, John S., 1878, N. C.
 Griffith, Alfred, 1866, Md.
 Griffith, Edward, 1826, Md.
 Griffith, Edward J., 1852, Md.
 Griffith, George R., 1857, Miss.
 Griffith, Lewis, 1818, Md.
 Griffith, Lycurgus E., 1833, Md.
 Griffith, Robert H., 1824, Del.
 Griffith, S. H., 1890, S. C.
 Griffith, William B., 1870, Md.
 Griggs, Harvey Melvin, 1890, Md.
 Grimes, Gassaway S., 1838, Md.
 Grimes, John H., 1868, Md.
 Grimes, William H., 1828, Md.
 Grimes, William K., 1842, Md.
 Groff, J. Humphreys, 1866, N. J.
 Gross, Henry, 1842, Md.
 Gross, H. B., 1871, Md.
 Gross, John I., Jr., 1865, Md.
 Groton, William D., 1879, Va.
 Grove, Augustus G., 1845, Md.
 Grove, B. Frank, Jr., 1877, Md.
 Grove, Frank W., 1880, Va.
 Grove, Fullerton A., 1862, Md.
 Grove, W. R., 1865, Md.
 Groves, Benjamin B., 1865, Del.
 Grymes, Robert C. N., 1830, Va.
 Guidry, Alexis O., 1842, La.
 Gullat, Charles A., 1824, Va.
 Gunby, Hiram H., 1855, Md.
 Gunby, John, 1830, Md.
 Gunn, John P., 1841, Md.
 Gunter, Enos F., 1848, Va.
 Gurley, James W., 1874, S. C.
 Guy, James C., 1837, Va.
 Guyton, B. Augustus, 1869, Md.
 Gwinn, William B., 1827, Md.
 Gwynn, Charles L., 1860, Va.
 Gwynn, William H., 1857, Md.

 Hadel, Albert K., 1889, Md.

Haefner, G. A., 1867, Md.
 Hagerty, Edward, 1843, Md.
 Hahn, Samuel, 1875, N. J.
 Haig, William, 1848, Md.
 Haile, James T., 1886, Va.
 Hains, Franklin W., 1888, Va.
 Hall, Albon E., 1866, Ohio.
 Hall, Benjamin R., 1841, Md.
 Hall, Daniel D., 1828, Va.
 Hall, Dudley M., 1886, N. Y.
 Hall, Edward M., 1841, Md.
 Hall, Estep, 1844, Md.
 Hall, E. T. Wade, 1885, W. Va.
 Hall, George N., 1837, Md.
 HALL, JAMES, 1846, N. Y.
 Hall, James B., 1868, N. C.
 Hall, John E., 1856, Md.
 Hall, Julius, 1841, Md.
 Hall, J. Thomas, 1847, Md.
 Hall, Rezin W., 1874, W. Va.
 Hall, Thomas B., 1826, Md.
 HALL, THOMAS McKEAN, 1820, Pa.
 Hall, Thomas Parry, 1816, Md.
 Hall, William Fletcher, 1885, Md.
 Hall, William H. D., 1833, Md.
 Halsey, B. Bartow, 1885, Va.
 Hamilton, Alexander D., 1856, Md.
 Hamilton, Hugh, 1825, Va.
 Hamilton, James, 1838, Md.
 Hamilton, Samuel H., 1869, Md.
 Hamilton, Sum'rfield P., 1847, Md.
 Hamilton, William A., 1869, Md.
 Hammer, M. E., 1890, Md.
 Hammond, George, 1854, Md.
 Hammond, James R., 1866, Md.
 Hammond, John W., 1825, Md.
 Hammond, Milton, 1850, Pa.
 Hammond, Nicholas, 1823, Md.
 Hammond, R. L., 1882, Md.
 Hammond, Thomas, 1823, Md.
 Hammond, Thomas W., 1849, Md.
 Hammond, William, 1821, Md.
 Hammond, William, 1847, Mo.
 Hammond, William M., 1845, Md.
 Hammontree, John S., 1855, Ohio.
 Hance, Thomas C., 1849, Md.

Hand, Emanuel K. J., 1826, Md.
 Handy, Littleton D., 1828, Md.
 Handy, Samuel K., 1821, Md.
 Handy, Thomas H., 1824, Del.
 Handy, William N., 1874, Md.
 HANDY, WILLIAM W., 1819, Md.
 Hanna, Albert A., 1875, Pa.
 Hanna, George S., 1858, Md.
 Harbaugh, Chas. V. L., 1889, Ind.
 Harby, Thomas J., 1829, Md.
 Hardcastle, Ed. M., Jr., 1889, Md.
 Harden, John H., 1887, N. C.
 Hardey, George J., 1824, Md.
 Hardey, Thomas E., 1849, Md.
 Hardey, William H., 1852, Md.
 Hardin, Edward K., 1885, S. C.
 Harding, Hiram W., 1860, Va.
 Hardy, William G., 1827, Md.
 Hargis, C. F., 1890, Md.
 Hargrove, Charles Budwood, 1890,
 N. C.
 Hargrove, Robert H., 1877, N. C.
 Harker, J. F., 1871, Md.
 Harker, Richard M. J., 1858, Md.
 Harkins, J. W., 1871, Md.
 Harlan, Herbert, 1879, Md.
 Harlan, Reuben S., 1842, Md.
 Harley, John H., 1857, Md.
 Harman, John D., 1867, Md.
 Harmon, G. E. H., 1872, Del.
 Harper, Charles W., 1869, Md.
 Harper, Goodwyn H., 1822, Va.
 Harper, Isaac S., 1864, Md.
 Harper, James, 1817, D. C.
 Harper, Robert W., 1815, —.
 Harper, Samuel, 1827, Md.
 Harrell, Abraham, 1833, Va.
 Harrell, Francis W., 1879, Md.
 Harrell, James J., 1883, N. C.
 Harrell, William B., 1849, N. C.
 Harrington, J. Oliver, 1875, Md.
 Harrington, John C., 1869, Md.
 Harrington, John E., 1873, Md.
 Harris, Adam C., 1850, N. C.
 Harris, Chapman, 1856, Md.
 Harris, Charles C., 1883, Md.
 Harris, George, 1823, Md.
 Harris, George W., 1826, Va.
 Harris, J. E., 1883, Mo.
 Harris, James C., 1883, S. C.
 Harris, James E., 1886, Md.
 Harris, John C., 1862, Md.
 Harris, John W., 1870, Va.
 Harris, Joseph, 1869, Md.
 Harris, Mackall, 1836, Md.
 Harris, Thomas B., 1834, Md.
 Harrison, Archie C., 1887, Va.
 Harrison, Aristides S., 1888, N. C.
 Harrison, H. T., 1874, Va.
 Harrison, John S., 1837, Va.
 Harrison, Samuel A., 1843, Md.
 Harrod, John, 1834, Md.
 Harrow, Charles A., 1819, Va.
 Harrow, John W., 1853, Md.
 Hart, J. B., 1883, Md.
 Hart, William, 1852, La.
 Hartman, Jacob H., 1869, Md.
 Harvey, G. B., 1877, W. Va.
 Harwood, Benjamin, 1844, Md.
 Harwood, Richard, 1835, Md.
 Haskins, Carter, 1869, Md.
 Hatton, Richard M. S., 1860, Md.
 Haw, Henry, 1820, D. C.
 Hawkins, H. S., 1822, Md.
 Hawkins, J. Weems, 1865, Md.
 Hawkins, John A., 1853, Va.
 Hawkins, John B., 1825, Md.
 Hawkins, Peter W., 1852, Md.
 Hawkins, Theophilus, 1819, Md.
 Haxall, Robert W., 1826, Va.
 Hay, Jacob, 1855, Pa.
 Hay, John, 1848, Pa.
 HAYDEN, HORACE H., 1840, Md.
 Haynes, George W., 1857, Miss.
 Haynes, J. W. Dorsey, 1889, Va.
 Hays, Archer, 1858, Md.
 Hays, George T., 1850, Va.
 Hays, Jacob, 1823, Pa.
 Hays, John J., 1819, Md.
 Hays, Joseph C., 1824, Md.
 Hays, Joseph G., 1834, Va.
 Hays, T. Heyward, 1886, S. C.

Hazlehurst, Abraham M., 1825, Pa.
 Heagy, George W., 1850, Md.
 Healey, Thomas A., 1835, Md.
 Healy, James E., 1855, Md.
 Heard, Edward J., 1844, La.
 Hearn, John L., 1846, Md.
 Heath, Horace M., 1860, Va.
 Heaton, Albert, 1827, Md.
 Heaton, Eppa H., 1889, Va.
 Heaton, Vincent B., 1851, Md.
 Hebb, John W., 1860, Md.
 Hebrack, E. R., 1889, Pa.
 Hebrank, J. Fuller, 1883, Pa.
 Hedges, H. Slicer, 1883, W. Va.
 Heerman, Adolphus L., 1846, Md.
 Heffenger, Arthur C., 1875, Md.
 Heffenger, C. Warwick, 1881, Md.
 Heighe, James, Jr., 1822, Md.
 Heiner, John, 1846, Md.
 Heldrick, Phillip, 1883, Germany.
 Hellen, William D., 1856, Md.
 Helm, Meredith, 1825, Md.
 HELMSLEY, WILLIAM, 1845, Md.
 Helsby, Thomas H., 1859, Md.
 Hemmeter, John C., 1884, Md.
 Henderson, Charles B., 1858, Md.
 Henderson, R. B., Jr., 1884, N. C.
 Henderson, W. B., 1887, N. C.
 Hendricks, N. M., 1885, W. Va.
 Hendrix, Henry A., 1855, Pa.
 Hendrix, Joseph W., 1849, Pa.
 Hengst, William F., 1876, Md.
 Henkel, Charles Bernard, 1889, Md.
 Henkle, Eli J., 1850, Md.
 Henry, Edward H., 1835, Va.
 Henry, Robert J., 1846, Md.
 Henry, Robert J., 1866, Md.
 Henry, Robert S., 1883, Md.
 Henry, Thomas Y., 1841, Va.
 Herbert, William P., 1818, Md.
 Hering, Edwin A., 1855, Md.
 Hering, Joseph T., 1885, Md.
 Hering, Joshua W., 1855, Md.
 Herman, Henry S., 1876, Md.
 Hermange, Anthony, 1826, Md.
 Herndon, Brodie S., 1829, Va.
 Herndon, Edwin, 1830, Va.
 Heslip, Thomas, 1827, Md.
 Hetrick, Horace B., 1888, Pa.
 Hewitt, Charles, 1868, Md.
 Hewitt, George W., 1854, Pa.
 Hewitt, Rezin D., 1825, Md.
 Hicks, Charles J. J., 1877, Ga.
 Higgins, H. Lot, 1853, Va.
 Higgins, James, 1839, Md.
 Highberger, William T., 1883, Md.
 Hilgartner, Henry L., 1889, Md.
 Hill, Alexander, 1874, Md.
 Hill, Charles H., 1846, Md.
 Hill, Eugene W., 1886, N. H.
 Hill, George, 1823, Va.
 Hill, H. F., 1877, Ala.
 Hill, J. Shelton, 1871, Ala.
 Hill, Joseph H., 1845, Mo.
 Hill, L. Theophilus, 1882, S. C.
 Hill, Norman F., 1882, Md.
 Hill, Rhydon G., 1823, S. C.
 Hill, T. L., 1872, Md.
 Hill, W. Junius, 1889, N. C.
 Hilleary, W. M., 1860, Md.
 Hilliard, Robert C., 1843, Va.
 Hilton, Julius J., 1886, N. C.
 Hinchman, William A., 1873, Pa.
 Hines, Philip John, 1838, Md.
 Hines, William M., 1846, Md.
 Hinkle, George W., 1826, Pa.
 Hinkley, Hargrove, 1847, Md.
 Hintze, Frederick E. B., 1823, Md.
 Hitch, Samuel G. L., 1875, Md.
 Hitch, William, 1824, Md.
 Hitchcock, Charles M., 1835, Ohio.
 Hitt, Washington W., 1825, Ohio.
 Hitzelberger, Francis L., 1836, Md.
 Hobbs, Warner, 1845, Md.
 Hoch, Charles August, 1890, Md.
 Hocking, George H., 1879, W. Va.
 Hocking, John W., 1884, W. Va.
 Hocking, W. C., 1890, Md.
 Hodgdon, Alexander L., 1884, Va.
 Hodges, Benjamin B., 1824, Md.
 Hodges, William E., 1856, Md.
 Hodges, William R., 1860, Md.

Hodgkin, Alexander B., 1859, Md.
 Hodson, Eugene, 1856, Md.
 Hoen, A. G., 1873, Md.
 Hoff, Monzell M., 1889, W. Va.
 Hoffman, George H. C., 1869, Md.
 Hoffman, J. Homer, 1881, Md.
 Hoffman, Lawrence B., 1861, Md.
 Hoffman, Samuel J., 1877, Va.
 Hoffmeier, Frank C., 1867, Md.
 Hoge, G. Dickson, 1868, Va.
HOGG, SAMUEL, 1819, Tenn.
 Holbrook, Edward H., 1868, Md.
HOLCOMB, GEORGE, 1826, N. J.
 Holden, Randall, 1861, Va.
 Holland, Griffin W., 1827, Va.
 Holland, John T., 1862, Md.
 Holleman, Whittfield, 1829, Va.
 Holley, James T., 1881, Va.
 Holliday, Lewis L., 1825, Va.
 Holliday, W. Zellars, 1882, Ga.
 Hollifield, Horatio B., 1882, Ga.
 Hollingsworth, Chas. A., 1881, Md.
 Hollingsworth, Chas. M., 1882, Va.
 Hollingsworth, Robert, 1852, Md.
 Hollingsworth, Parkin, 1825, Md.
 Hollis, Willis H., 1879, W. Va.
 Holloway, William, 1846, Md.
 Hollyday, John G., 1868, Md.
 Holmes, Jeremiah E., 1863, Md.
 Holmes, John W., 1882, Va.
 Holmes, Lewis, 1855, Md.
 Holstein, John W., 1883, W. Va.
 Holstenbake, A., 1865, Ga.
 Holt, Thomas S., 1869, Md.
 Holton, Thomas S., 1860, Md.
 Hood, Charles H., 1846, Ohio.
 Hooe, Abraham B., 1826, Va.
¹ Hook, Daniel, 1820, Ga.
 Hooper, Jeremiah P., 1828, Md.
 Hooper, John H., 1815, Md.
 Hooper, John R., 1866, Md.
 Hoover, C. S., 1884, W. Va.
 Hoover, F. Pierce, 1884, Md.
 Hope, W. D., 1887, S. C.
 Hopkins, Arundel, 1863, Md.
 Hopkins, Charles L., 1887, W. Va.
 Hopkins, D. W., 1877, Md.
 Hopkins, Ephraim, Jr., 1859, Md.
 Hopkins, Howard H., 1869, Md.
 Hopkins, Joel, 1815, Md.
 Hopkins, John W. H., 1854, Va.
 Hopkins, Thomas C., 1830, Md.
 Hopkins, Wakeman B., 1828, Md.
 Hopkins, William W., 1858, Md.
 Hopkinson, B. Merrill R., 1885, Md.
 Horn, August, 1888, Md.
 Horn, Louis C., 1869, Md.
 Horner, Joseph S., 1843, Mo.
 Horsey, James B., 1827, Md.
 Horsey, William S., 1838, Md.
 Horwitz, Eugene, 1889, Md.
 Horwitz, Phineas J., 1845, Md.
 Horwitz, Theophilus B., 1844, Md.
 Hoskins, J. R. B., 1871, Va.
 Hotchkiss, George E., 1887, Va.
 Houck, Henry J., 1870, Md.
 Houck, Jacob W., 1842, Md.
 Houseal, W. Gustave, 1886, S. C.
 Houston, Benjamin F., 1833, Md.
 Houston, Henry G., 1881, Va.
 Houston, Joseph M., 1855, Del.
 Howard, Alexander W., 1870, Pa.
 Howard, Cornelius, 1848, Md.
 Howard, E. Lloyd, 1861, Md.
 Howard, George A., 1851, Va.
 Howard, H. S., 1867, Ala.
 Howard, James M., 1889, Ga.
 Howard, James McH., 1869, Md.
 Howard, John C., 1825, Md.
 Howard, William, 1817, Md.
 Howard, William Travis, Jr., 1889,
 Md.
 Howell, T. P., 1872, Chickasaw Na-
 tion.
 Hower, Jonathan A. C., 1854, Md.
 Howland, John M., 1823, Md.
 Hoxton, T. Semmes, 1852, Va.
 Hubbard, J. E., 1872, Va.
 Hubbard, W. H., 1881, Va.
 Hubberd, Charles M., 1830, Va.

¹Also B. M., 1819.

Hudgins, Albert G., 1826, Va.
 Hudralt, Alfred, 1828, Va.
 Hudson, George W., 1875, Ark.
 Hudson, Herbert S., 1868, Ala.
 Huffington, Edward K., 1821, Del.
 Hughes, Charles F., 1828, Md.
 Hughes, Ellis, 1834, Md.
 Hughes, George, 1819, Md.
 Hughes, James F., 1860, Va.
 Hughes, Joseph C., 1845, Pa.
 Hughey, James B., 1883, S. C.
 Hughey, William, 1829, Pa.
 Hughlett, John, 1829, Va.
 Hulse, Isaac, 1823, N. Y.
 Hultz, R. M., 1871, Md.
 Hummel, A. L., 1884, Pa.
 Humphrey, J. Rufus, 1874, Va.
 Humphreys, Cathell, 1819, Md.
 Humphreys, E. W., 1872, Md.
 Humrichouse, J. W., 1873, Md.
 Humrickhouse, George, 1884, Md.
 Humrickhouse, John M., 1885, Iowa.
 Hundley, J. Mason, 1882, Va.
 Hungerford, Thomas B., 1822, Md.
 Hungerford, Wm. Smith, 1836, Md.
 Hunley, Luther B., 1877, Va.
 HUNT, HENRY, 1824, D. C.
 Hunter, James, 1827, N. C.
 Hunter, John H., 1855, Va.
 Hunter, T. C., 1867, Va.
 Hunter, William A., 1858, Ga.
 Hurst, George N., 1849, Ky.
 Hurt, Richard T., 1861, Va.
 Hurt, Edgar D., 1854, Md.
 Hurt, Edward, 1848, Md.
 Hurt, Thomas D., 1851, Md.
 Hussey, William S. L., 1846, Md.
 Hutchings, David, 1853, Md.
 Hutchins, Nicholas P., 1834, Md.
 Hyatt, F., 1872, Md.
 Hyslop, John T. B., 1885, Va.
 Hysore, William F., 1866, Md.

• I'Anson, William H., 1846, Va.
 Iddings, Charles M., 1888, Md.
 Iglehart, David T., 1856, Md.

Iglehart, Joseph, 1828, Md.
 Iglehart, N. E. Berry, 1889, Md.
 Iglehart, Osborn S., 1857, Md.
 Ijams, George E., 1879, Md.
 INGE, RICHARD, 1823, Ala.
 Inloes, Henry A., 1833, Md.
 Innes, James, 1863, Pa.
 Ireland, James G., 1852, Md.
 Ireland, John F., 1856, Md.
 Irons, Edward P., 1865, Md.
 Irwin, J. Robinson, 1877, N. C.
 Isaacs, Charles E., 1833, N. Y.
 Ivey, William P., 1883, N. C.
 Izlar, A. L., 1889, S. C.

Jackman, Frederick Bayard, 1890,
 Mass.
 Jackson, Charles R., 1828, Md.
 Jackson, Samuel R., 1848, Va.
 Jacob, George P., 1826, Va.
 Jacobs, James K. H., 1877, Md.
 Jacobs, James T., 1855, Md.
 Jaeger, W. R., 1871, Md.
 JAMES, EDMUND P., 1842, Md.
 James, W. Dudley, 1881, Pa.
 James, W. H., 1872, Va.
 Jameson, Benjamin A., 1855, Md.
 Jameson, George W., 1819, Md.
 Jameson, Horatio G., 1813, Pa.
 Jameson, Rush, 1827, Md.
 Jameson, William H., 1822, Va.
 Jamesson, Harper C., 1885, W. Va.
 Jamison, Thomas W., 1838, Md.
 Jamison, William D., 1845, Md.
 Janney, Charles H., 1885, Va.
 Janney, Edward W., 1863, Va.
 Janney, Nathan H., 1843, Va.
 Janney, O. Edward, 1881, Md.
 Jarrett, James H., 1852, Md.
 Jarrett, Martin L., 1864, Md.
 Jarvis, William C., 1876, Md.
 Jay, John G., 1871, Md.
 Jefferson, Charles W., 1852, Md.
 Jefferson, Robert K., 1890, Md.
 Jenifer, Daniel, of H. Thos., 1837,
 Md.

Jenifer, John C., 1836, Md.
Jenkins, Charles A., 1869, Md.
Jenkins, Felix, 1849, Md.
Jenkins, Felix S., Jr., 1887, Md.
Jenness, John H., 1887, Md.
Jennings, Jacob M., 1826, Md.
JENNINGS, SAMUEL K., 1818, Md.
Jennings, Samuel K., Jr., 1820, Md.
Jennings, Thomas R., 1826, Pa.
Jennings, William T., 1867, Va.
Jerome, James R., 1890, N. C.
Jessop, Abraham, 1821, Md.
Jessop, C. Ashton, 1881, Md.
Jeter, Ned M., 1887, Va.
Jewett, J. Cushing, 1849, Md.
Jewett, James J., 1833, N. Y.
Johns, Benjamin T., 1829, Md.
Johns, Edward W., 1849, Md.
Johns, Montgomery, 1853, Md.
Johnson, Andrew J., 1855, Md.
Johnson, Benjamin, 1818, Va.
Johnson, Benjamin D., 1826, Md.
Johnson, C. S., 1873, Md.
Johnson, Charles F., 1879, W. Va.
Johnson, David H., 1819, Md.
Johnson, Edward, 1833, Md.
Johnson, George O., 1869, Iowa.
Johnson, Henry M., 1827, Va.
Johnson, J. A., 1871, Md.
Johnson, James, 1827, Md.
Johnson, James T., 1848, Md.
Johnson, Jeremiah, 1852, Md.
Johnson, John B., 1852, Va.
Johnson, Milton, 1826, Md.
Johnson, Richard P., 1849, Md.
Johnson, Samuel A., 1828, Md.
Johnson, Thos. Brashear, 1889, Md.
Johnson, Thomas F., 1853, Md.
Johnson, Thomas R., 1828, Md.
Johnson, W. Holton, 1882, Pa.
Johnson, William H., 1830, Va.
Johnson, William H., 1849, Md.
Johnston, Christopher, 1844, Md.
Johnston, Christopher, Jr., 1880, Md.
Johnston, Ovid M., 1862, Pa.
Johnston, Robert, 1823, Va.
Johnston, Robert, 1852, Va.
Johnston, R. E. Lee, 1885, Va.
Johnston, William S., 1887, Ga.
Jones, Buckler, 1852, Md.
Jones, Caleb, 1830, Md.
Jones, Charles H., 1851, Md.
Jones, De V. D., 1872, Ala.
Jones, Edward W., 1824, S. C.
Jones, F. E., 1871, Miss.
Jones, Galen, 1824, Pa.
Jones, G. Frank, 1889, Del.
Jones, George H. W., 1867, Md.
Jones, G. M., 1873, Ga.
Jones, George Perry, 1836, Md.
Jones, George P., 1865, Md.
Jones, H. H., 1867, Va.
Jones, Henry M., 1860, Md.
Jones, Henry Z., 1865, Md.
Jones, Jacob H., 1852, Md.
Jones, James D., 1887, Va.
Jones, J. N., 1871, Ga.
Jones, John H., 1825, Md.
Jones, Joshua, Jr., 1829, Md.
Jones, Oliver F., 1880, Pa.
Jones, Philip G., Jr., 1829, Md.
Jones, Reuben E., 1849, Md.
Jones, Samuel J., 1851, Ala.
Jones, Silas, 1875, Pa.
Jones, Thomas D., 1812, Md.
Jones, T. Marshall, 1870, Va.
Jones, William A., 1873, Md.
Jones, W. Hardaway, 1882, Va.
Jones, William J., 1883, Md.
Jones, William T., 1835, Md.
Jones, Wilson W., 1846, Va.
Jordan, Charles H., 1857, Va.
Jordan, J. R., 1884, Va.
Jordan, J. W. S., 1871, Md.
Jordan, Mills M., 1841, Va.
Jordan, R. Merton, 1852, Va.
Jordan, Thomas M., 1856, Pa.
Julian, Abner J. P., 1883, N. C.
Julian, H. M., 1885, N. C.
Jump, Clarence K., 1885, Md.
Kasten, W. Julian, 1886, Md.

Keagy, John M., 1822, Pa.
 Kealhofer, Richard H., 1866, Md.
 Kearney, William A., 1883, W. Va.
 Keech, J. O., 1872, Md.
 Keech, J. Sothonor, 1888, Md.
 Keech, Thomas A. R., 1856, Md.
 Keedy, Daniel G., 1835, Md.
 Keedy, Samuel H., 1864, Md.
 Keen, A. T., 1885, Va.
 Keen, Thomas F., 1881, Va.
 Keenan, Joseph A., 1848, Md.
 Keene, Alexander C., 1822, Ky.
 Keene, John, 1826, Md.
 Keene, Samuel J. A., 1865, Md.
 Keener, David, 1825, Md.
 Keener, William H., 1845, Md.
 Keerl, Charles F., 1870, Md.
 Keerl, William, 1827, Md.
 Keets, John T., 1858, Md.
 Keffer, William H., 1850, Va.
 Keirle, Nathaniel G., 1858, Md.
 Keirn, Garret, 1819, Md.
 Keisler, M. B., 1872, S. C.
 Keith, James B., 1851, N. C.
 Keith, Joseph P., 1882, N. C.
 Kellam, E. E., 1861, Va.
 Kellam, Frederick C. A., 1866, Va.
 Keller, B. F., 1871, Md.
 Keller, Daniel, 1847, Md.
 Keller, Franklin P., 1878, Md.
 Keller, Josiah G., 1863, Md.
 Kelly, J. Lawrence, 1874, Ga.
 Kelly, James W., 1887, Va.
 Kelly, John I., 1864, Md.
 Kelly, Lewis, 1865, Md.
 Kelly, S. Robert, 1890, W. Va.
 Kelly, Thomas, 1866, Md.
 Kemp, Henry C., 1863, Md.
 Kemp, H. M., 1881, Md.
 Kemp, John D., 1856, Ohio.
 Kemp, J. McKendree, 1863, Md.
 Kemp, Joshua S., 1858, Md.
 Kemp, Luther, 1887, Md.
 Kemp, W. F. A., 1872, Md.
 Kemp, W. Thomas, 1863, Md.
 Kendal, William T., 1867, Miss.
 Kennard, Joseph M., 1857, Del.
 Kennard, Thomas C., 1822, Md.
 Kennedy, Arthur T., 1851, Va.
 Kennedy, Booth, 1856, Md.
 Kennedy, Howard, 1828, Md.
 Kennedy, John, 1820, Md.
 Kennedy, Stephen D., 1855, Md.
 Kennedy, William P., 1885, N. C.
 Kent, Daniel, 1845, Md.
 Kent, Joseph, Jr., 1830, Md.
 Ker, Samuel H., 1865, Md.
 Kernan, Charles K., 1887, Va.
 Kerr, Charles S., 1868, N. C.
 Kerr, J. Purd, 1888, Pa.
 Kerr, Robert J., 1858, Md.
 Kessler, Albert M., 1870, Md.
 Key, Robert M., 1854, Md.
 Keyser, Charles C., 1850, Md.
 Keyser, N. A. S., 1883, Md.
 Kibler, Benjamin F., 1880, Va.
 Kibler, James M., 1886, S. C.
 Kidd, William G., 1853, Md.
 Kidder, Jerome H., 1866, Md.
 Kilty, Richard M., 1826, Md.
 Kinard, George C., 1885, Pa.
 Kinard, J. Wesley, 1882, Pa.
 King, Benjamin, 1818, Md.
 King, Daniel, 1823, D. C.
 King, David, 1824, Md.
 King, E. S., 1889, N. C.
 King, Hiram, 1834, Md.
 King, John T., 1851, Md.
 King, John T., 1866, Md.
 King, John W., 1819, Md.
 King, Michael, 1820, Va.
 King, P. W., 1884, Pa.
 King, Vincent O., 1847, D. C.
 Kinkle, James C., 1847, Md.
 Kinne, George L., 1887, Vt.
 Kinnemon, George S., 1874, Md.
 Kinnemon, Perry S., 1833, Md.
 Kinzer, John S., 1881, Pa.
 Kinzer, Samuel G., 1857, Md.
 Kinzer, Thomas O., 1863, Md.
 Kirby, Thomas E., 1866, Md.
 Kirby, William A., 1886, S. C.

Kirk, William, 1828, Va.
Kirk, William M., 1868, Va.
Kirkpatrick, T. S., 1884, N. C.
Klinedinst, J. Ferd., 1889, Pa.
Kloeber, John S., 1886, Va.
Kloman, William C., 1855, Md.
Klueber, C. J., 1872, Germany.
Knight, Cornelius S., 1858, Md.
Knight, Louis W., 1866, Md.
Knight, Samuel T., 1835, Md.
Knight, Samuel T., Jr., 1868, Md.
Knipp, Harry E., 1887, Md.
Knott, William F., 1830, Md.
Knotts, George P., 1852, Md.
Knotts, James V., 1866, Md.
Knox, John H., 1829, Pa.
Koechling, Charles W., 1857, Md.
Korner, Alexander H., 1886, Ohio.
Krise, C. H., 1871, Pa.
Kroh, William H., 1886, Md.
Krozer, John J. R., 1848, Va.
Kugler, Joseph, 1865, Germany.
Kuhn, Henry, 1825, Md.
Kuhn, Jeremiah F., 1830, Md.
Kuykendal, Clarence M., 1890, S. C.
Kuykendall, Edwin H., 1888, W. Va.

Laborde, John B., 1822, S. C.
Lackland, Eli, 1822, Md.
La Compte, Stephen, 1827, Md.
Lacy, John R., 1858, Va.
Lacy, John H., 1879, N. C.
Lafferty, James A., 1881, N. C.
Laird, Edward C., 1877, Va.
Lake, Robert Pinkney, 1849, Md.
Lamb, Charles W., 1863, Md.
Lambdin, Edward S., 1880, Md.
Lambdin, William W., 1854, Md.
Lambert, Colin H., 1857, Md.
Lambert, Francis, 1836, D. C.
Lambert, John, 1828, Md.
Lambeth, William L., 1820, Va.
Land, Emerson, Jr., 1886, Va.
Landers, Thomas, 1865, Md.
Landis, Joseph A., 1828, Md.
Laney, Joseph M., 1853, Pa.

Lanier, Benjamin, 1827, Va.
Lanier, N. R. S., 1880, Md.
Lankford, A. J. H., 1860, Md.
Lansdale, B. Frank., 1866, Md.
Lappé, Martin, Jr., 1888, Pa.
Large, Jonathan L., 1851, Pa.
Larkin, William D. F., 1849, Md.
Laroque, Alfred, 1847, Md.
Lerrick, George W., 1878, Va.
Larsch, James C., 1842, Md.
Larsh, Silas, 1826, Md.
Lassell, William H., 1853, Md.
Latham, Fayette M., 1885, Va.
Latham, O. W., 1882, N. Y.
Latham, P. H., 1876, Md.
Latimer, John R., 1881, S. C.
Latimer, Thomas S., 1861, Pa.
Lauck, Theodore H., 1868, Va.
Lauderbaugh, F. B., 1883, Md.
Lautenbach, Robert, 1865, Md.
Lauver, Milton A., 1865, Md.
Laveille, Uriah, 1853, Md.
Lawrence, Daniel H., 1869, Md.
Lawrence, Richard, 1843, Md.
Lawrence, Thomas J., 1819, Md.
Lawrence, Upton H., 1836, Md.
Lawrence, Virgil C., 1857, Md.
Laws, Cassius D., 1877, Va.
Lawson, Lemuel S., 1867, Md.
Leach, Richard V., 1849, Md.
Leamy, James C., 1866, Md.
Leary, T. H., 1886, N. C.
Leason, James A., 1881, Md.
Leatherbury, George P., 1857, Va.
Le Cato, Edwin W., 1860, Va.
Le Cato, George W., 1864, Va.
Lecato, John T., 1884, Va.
Lecompte, G. Byron, 1861, Md.
Lecompte, William B., 1833, Md.
Ledbetter, Arthur E., 1888, N. C.
Le Doux, J. A., 1889, Cal.
Lee, Benjamin, 1818, Va.
Lee, Charles A., 1858, Md.
Lee, Daniel E., 1860, N. C.
Lee, Maxey G., 1888, S. C.
Lee, Richard C., 1859, Va.

Lee, William, 1865, Md.
 Leech, B. Towner, 1881, Md.
 Le Fevre, H. W., 1867, Pa.
 Leggette, E. M. B., 1872, Miss.
 Leh, Henry D., 1884, Pa.
 Leigh, John F., 1834, Md.
 Lemaster, Andrew J., 1879, W. Va.
 Lemen, William M., 1855, Md.
 Lemmer, Johann C., 1885, Pa.
 Lemmon, A. H., 1822, Md.
 Lemmon, Richard H., 1876, Va.
 Leonard, Benjamin F., 1876, Md.
 Lester, Shipley, Jr., 1849, Md.
 Lester, William McC., 1887, S. C.
 Levely, William, 1839, Md.
 Levering, James, 1837, Md.
 Lewin, J. Y., 1876, Va.
 Lewis, Alfred, 1826, Va.
 Lewis, Charles G., 1821, La.
 Lewis, Frank W., 1878, Va.
 Lewis, George W., 1886, N. C.
 Lewis, James E. H., 1861, Md.
 Lewis, John L., 1888, Va.
 Lewis, John W., 1826, N. C.
 Lewis, John W., 1854, N. C.
 Lewis, Richard H., 1871, N. C.
 Lewis, W. Milton, 1888, Ohio.
 Lewis, Warner, Jr., 1867, Va.
Ligget, James, 1827, Md.
 Ligget, John J., 1869, Md.
 Lilly, Henry A., 1847, Pa.
 Lilly, Virgil H. B., 1869, Pa.
 Lincoln, Frank T., 1879, Ga.
 Lincoln, Nathan S., 1852, Mass.
 Lindsay, John J., 1887, S. C.
 Lining, Thomas, 1822, S. C.
 Linthicum, Asa S., 1852, Md.
 Linthicum, Hezekiah, 1855, Md.
 Linthicum, James G., 1859, Md.
 Linthicum, John W., 1884, Md.
 Linthicum, Otis Mills, 1890, Md.
 Linthicum, Theodore, 1835, Md.
 Linthicum, Thomas W., 1879, Md.
 Lish, A. R. J., 1871, Md.
 Littig, Thomas, 1830, Md.
 Littleton, James C., 1883, Md.
 Livingston, Andrew D., 1827, Pa.
 Livingston, John H., 1878, Ga.
 Lloyd, Francis M., 1855, Md.
 Lloyd, George S., 1881, N. C.
 Lockridge, J. B., 1885, W. Va.
 Lodge, William J., 1859, Pa.
 Loftin, Preston B., 1888, N. C.
 Logan, Edward N., 1887, Va.
 Logie, B. Rush, 1890, Md.
 Lomax, Richard S., 1855, Va.
 Long, B. L., 1881, N. C.
 Long, Durritt, 1816, Va.
 Louchery, Daniel C., 1880, Md.
 Love, Eli N., 1849, Va.
 Love, James H., 1878, W. Va.
 Love, William S., 1890, Md.
 Lovett, David H., 1833, Va.
 Lowe, A. C., 1877, Md.
 Lowe, James A., 1858, Pa.
 Lowndes, Charles, 1855, Md.
 Lowndes, Charles H. T., 1888, Md.
 Lowndes, Edward H., 1828, Md.
 Lowry, Alexander, 1822, S. C.
 Lowry, F. W., 1883, N. C.
 Lowry, James B., 1883, N. C.
 Lucas, Charles C., 1886, W. Va.
 Lumsden, William J., 1869, N. C.
¹Lumsden, William O., 1849, Md.
 Lyles, William D., 1848, Md.
 Lyles, William Durham, 1837, S. C.
 Lynch, Andrew A., 1829, Pa.
 Lynch, Francis E., 1851, Md.
 Lynch, Jethro, 1855, Md.
 Lynch, John S., 1853, Md.
 Lynch, Thomas A., 1847, Md.
 Lynde, Frederick M., 1876, Mich.
 Lynn, George, 1829, Md.
 Lyon, Albert, 1828, Md.
 Lyon, Samuel H., 1827, Md.
 Lyon, Washington, 1835, Tenn.
 Maccubbin, John M. S., 1823, Md.
 Mace, John, 1887, Md.
 Mace, S. Veirs, 1884, Md.

Mace, Samuel V., 1849, Md.
 Macgill, Charles, 1828, Md.
Macgill, Charles B., 1823, Md.
 Macgill, Charles G. W., 1856, Md.
 Macgill, William D., 1823, Md.
 Mackall, Leonard, 1826, D. C.
 Mackall, Lewis, 1824, D. C.
 Mackall, Louis, Jr., 1851, Md.
MACKALL, RICHARD, 1838, Md.
 Mackall, Richard C., 1847, Va.
 Mackenheimer, Chas. P., 1853, Md.
 Mackenzie, Edward E., 1884, Md.
 Mackenzie, George B., 1828, Md.
 Mackenzie, George B., 1862, Md.
 Mackenzie, John C., 1847, Md.
 Mackenzie, John P., 1821, Md.
 Mackenzie, Thomas G., 1861, Md.
 Mackey, Argyle, 1890, D. C.
 Mackie, James S., 1848, Md.
 Mackubbin, Richard C., 1839, Md.
 Macon, Philemon J., 1883, N. C.
 Maddox, Adderton, 1836, Md.
 Maddox, Charles J., 1843, Md.
 Maddox, James T. N., 1832, Md.
 Maddox, Robert B., 1837, La.
 Magill, William H., 1817, Pa.
 Magruder, D. Lynn, 1849, Md.
 Magruder, Edward R., 1833, Md.
 Magruder, Hezekiah, 1826, D. C.
 Magruder, I. Wilson, 1862, Md.
 Magruder, John A., 1825, Md.
 Magruder, T. L. C., 1867, Md.
 Magruder, Thomas B., 1821, Md.
 Magruder, William B., 1825, Md.
 Magruder, William B., 1831, D. C.
 Magruder, William E., 1854, Md.
 Magruder, William W., 1819, Md.
 Maguire, Charles, 1829, Ireland.
 Maguire, C. Frank, 1883, Md.
 Mahon, James T., 1864, Pa.
 Malloy, Charles A., 1838, Md.
 Malone, F. R., 1882, Md.
 Malone, J. D., Jr., 1884, Ga.
 Malone, Wilson P., 1888, Va.
 Mamster, Samuel, 1828, Md.
 Manifold, W. H., 1861, Pa.
 Mann, Arthur H., Jr., 1890, Md.
 Manning, Anthony La F., 1852, Md.
 Manning, Henry E. T., 1869, N. C.
 Manning, William, 1833, Md.
 Manning, William P., 1869, Va.
 Manro, Jonathan, Jr., 1825, Md.
 Mansfield, Arthur D., 1890, Md.
 Mansfield, R. W., 1865, Md.
 Manson, Francis E., 1822, Va.
 Mapp, Samuel W., 1844, Va.
 Mapp, Thomas R., 1856, Va.
 Marbury, Alexander M., 1829, Md.
 Marbury, William A., 1867, Md.
 Marchand, Louis A. B., 1830, Md.
 Marcy, Virgil M. D., 1847, N. J.
 Maris, Edward A., 1841, Md.
 Maris, George W., 1833, Md.
 Markham, James B., 1843, Ala.
 Marmillion, Edmund B., 1847, La.
 Marrast, John, 1818, Md.
 Marriott, Henry B., 1883, N. C.
 Marsden, James J., 1823, Va.
 Marsh, Grafton, 1813, Md.
 Marsh, Josiah, 1819, Md.
 Marsh, W. H., 1876, Md.
 Marshall, Ashton A., 1845, Va.
 Marshall, Edward W., 1852, Md.
 Marshall, John S., 1853, Md.
 Marshall, Robert M., 1866, Md.
 Marsteller, Cyrus C., 1818, Va.
 Marsters, William C., 1853, Md.
 Martenet, J. Fussell, 1880, Md.
 Martin, Andrew J., 1853, Md.
 Martin, Charles M., 1863, Md.
MARTIN, ENNALLS, 1818, Md.
 Martin, Frank, 1886, Md.
 Martin, George M., 1882, Md.
 Martin, George T., 1819, Md.
 Martin, Honori, 1829, Va.
 Martin, Hugh, 1853, Del.
 Martin, J. Everette, 1890, N. C.
 Martin, John H., 1862, Md.
 Martin, Joseph, 1823, Md.
 Martin, Joseph, 1825, Md.
 Martin, Mathias, 1865, Md.
 Martin, Samuel, 1813, Md.

MARTIN, SAMUEL B., 1838, Md.
Martin, William N., 1853, Md.
Martindale, Samuel, 1823, Md.
Mason, John Seddon, 1836, Va.
Mass, Franklin, 1850, Md.
Massenburg, Richard C., 1884, Md.
Massey, Charles H. B., 1849, Md.
Massey, J. E., 1871, S. C.
Massey, Rigbie, 1830, Md.
Massie, William A., 1816, Va.
Mathews, James E., 1860, Md.
Mathews, Thomas, 1837, Md.
Mathias, John S., 1879, Md.
Mathias, William A., 1843, Md.
Matlack, Armistead G., 1859, Md.
Mattfeldt, Charles L., 1886, Md.
Matthews, Alexander, 1847, D. C.
Matthews, Charles H., 1830, Md.
Matthews, Francis, 1830, Md.
Matthews, Hugh H., 1828, Md.
Matthews, Robert, 1822, Md.
Matthews, Thomas A., 1890, N. C.
Maughlin, Hugh A., 1864, Md.
Maund, Frederick, 1848, Md.
Maus, L. Mervin, 1874, Md.
Maxwell, W. S., 1873, Md.
Maxwell, William S., 1830, Del.
May, Bushrod L., 1850, Va.
May, Edmund T., 1885, Ga.
May, Frederick, 1869, Md.
May, Robert L., 1890, Fla.
Maybank, Joseph, 1889, S. C.
Maynard, Clinton, 1870, Md.
Maynard, James, 1833, Md.
Maynard, James H., 1866, Md.
Mayo, John, 1835, Va.
Mayo, William R., 1890, N. C.
Mays, Rhydon G., 1823, S. C.
McAden, Giles M., 1889, N. C.
McAliley, J. Wallace, 1889, S. C.
McAlpine, George, 1850, Miss.
McCabe, Edmund H., 1822, Pa.
McCaffrey, William, 1822, Md.
McCain, Starke J., 1879, Mo.
McCann, Hugh, 1822, S. C.
McCauley, Charles, 1878, Md.
McCauley, Lawrence J. A., 1856, Md.
McCeney, Edward, 1828, Md.
McCleary, J. R., 1872, W. Va.
McCleary, John, 1852, Md.
McClellan, C. R., 1835, Md.
McClellan, D. W. B., 1829, Md.
McClintock, Jonas R., 1830, Pa.
McClure, William J., 1866, Md.
McComas, Henry W., 1888, Md.
McComas, Josiah L., 1858, Md.
McConachie, A. D., 1890, Canada.
McConnell, Harvey E., 1890, S. C.
McConnell, James, 1827, Pa.
McCormick, A. M. Dupuy, 1888, Va.
McCormick, Charles, 1835, D. C.
McCormick, Cyrus, 1868, Va.
McCormick, C. A., 1871, Md.
McCormick, G. Carville, 1890, Md.
McCormick, James L., 1846, Md.
McCormick, James L., 1884, La.
McCormick, Thomas P., 1877, La.
McCoy, Francis, 1825, Md.
McCoy, Robert, 1826, Md.
McCulloh, John K., 1857, Md.
McCullough, J. Haines, 1861, Md.
McDevitt, Edward P., 1875, Md.
MCDONOUGH, ANTHONY A., 1841,
Pa.
McDowell, Charles C., 1874, Md.
MCDOWELL, EPHRAIM, 1825, Ky.
McDowell, Eugene T., 1870, Md.
McDowell, James, 1844, Va.
McDowell, James H., 1857, Pa.
McDowell, John, 1817, Pa.
McDowell, John B., 1828, Md.
MCDOWELL, MAXWELL, 1818, Md.
McDowell, William J., 1874, Md.
McDuffie, James H., 1887, N. C.
McElderry, Henry, 1865, Md.
McElfresh, Charles W., 1889, W. Va.
McElhiney, William J., 1827, Md.
McEnry, Donat, 1839, Md.
McGary, Peter J., 1856, Va.
McGee, T. J., 1880, Ohio.
McGee, William, 1818, Tenn.
McGill, Thomas J., 1834, Md.

McGill, Wardlaw, 1867, Md.
McGlaughlin, John M., 1888, W. Va.
McGUGIN, DAVID L., 1844, Ohio.
McGuire, Bernard C., 1857, N. Y.
McHenry, Martin J., 1870, Ark.
McIlhany, J. Stuart, 1884, Va.
McIlvain, John E., 1851, Pa.
McKaw, David, 1823, Va.
McKay, Haynes, 1826, Va.
McKee, Charles E. S., 1858, Md.
McKee, W. Arthur E., 1883, Md.
McKeeby, W. Coe, 1887, N. Y.
McKenzie, A. H., 1872, S. C.
McKew, Dennis I., 1850, Md.
McKinnon, Archibald, 1886, N. C.
McKinnon, Matthew J., 1853, Pa.
McKnew, W. R., 1862, Md.
McKown, John M., 1870, Va.
McLane, Moses, 1855, Md.
McLaughlin, David B., 1842, Md.
McLaughlin, John E., 1886, N. C.
McLeod, Alexander H., 1866, Md.
McLeod, Gilbert, 1882, N. C.
McManigal, Joseph M., 1886, Pa.
McManus, F. A., 1860, Md.
McManus, Felix R., 1829, Md.
McManus, Felix S., 1855, Md.
McManus, William L., 1833, Md.
McMaster, John T. B., 1850, Md.
McMeal, Daniel, 1836, Md.
McMeal, Daniel, Jr., 1862, Pa.
McMeal, Felix D., 1829, Md.
McMechen, William T., 1854, Va.
McMillan, Benjamin F., 1882, N. C.
McMillan, J. Luther, 1881, N. C.
McMillan, William D., 1869, N. C.
McMullan, John H., 1876, N. C.
McNatt, Henry Wise, 1881, N. C.
McParlin, Thomas A., 1847, Md.
McPherson, J. Chester, 1880, Md.
McPherson, Maynard, 1865, Md.
McPherson, William C., 1834, Pa.
McPherson, William S., 1848, Md.
McQuinn, William, 1849, Va.
McRae, Charles D., 1889, Ga.
McShane, James F., 1870, Md.
McSherry, H. C., 1872, Md.
McSherry, Henry F., 1858, Va.
McSherry, James W., 1855, Md.
McSherry, Richard, 1880, Pa.
McSherry, W. Kilty, 1868, Md.
McSherry, William S., 1867, Md.
Mead, Walter C., 1837, Md.
Mechem, Abel F., 1859, Md.
Mechem, Richard, 1827, Md.
Medford, William, 1828, Md.
Mehring, A. Buffington, 1864, Md.
Meierhoff, Eleazer, 1881, Md.
Melton, Horace T., 1890, Va.
Melvin, James A., 1887, Md.
Melvin, McCarty B., 1849, Md.
Mendenhall, James N., 1880, S. C.
Meredith, George E., 1886, Va.
Merrefield, W. J., 1878, Md.
Merrick, S. K., 1872, Md.
Merrilsen, Zachariah, 1828, Md.
Merritt, Alexander T. B., 1823, Va.
Merryman, Elias H., 1824, Md.
Merryman, Moses W., 1850, Md.
Metzger, John S., 1827, Pa.
Mewborn, George Thomas, 1890, N.C.
Michael, J. Edwin, 1873, Md.
Mickle, F. B., 1882, Md.
Middlekauff, Joleph H., 1879, Md.
Middleton, A. L., 1860, Md.
Middleton, John D., 1820, Md.
Middleton, John D., 1847, Md.
Miles, B. B., 1861, Md.
Miles, Edward S., 1874, Md.
Miles, James H., 1845, Md.
Miles, W. P., Jr., 1890, La.
Milholland, Edward F., 1858, Md.
Millar, John W., 1850, Md.
Miller, Aaron B., 1882, N. Y.
Miller, C. Edward, 1869, Md.
Miller, Edward, 1826, Md.
Miller, E. L., 1884, Pa.
Miller, Henry, 1824, Md.
Miller, Irving, 1877, Md.
Miller, James B., 1873, Mo.
Miller, James B., 1878, Md.
Miller, James W., 1849, Md.

Miller, John L., 1819, S. C.
 Miller, Tempest C., 1889, Pa.
 Milligan, L. Hubert, 1890, Tenn.
 Mills, Bernard, 1853, Md.
 Mills, Sylvanus B., 1849, Md.
 Mills, Thomas F., 1846, Md.
 Mills, William G., 1844, S. C.
 Mills, William V., 1866, Va.
 Miltenberger, George W., 1840, Md.
 Minor, Charles, 1835, Va.
 Minor, Jefferson, 1824, Va.
 Minor, John H., 1852, Va.
 Mitchell, Andrew B., 1866, Md.
 Mitchell, A. R., 1877, Md.
 Mitchell, Charles W., 1881, Md.
 Mitchell, Clarence L., 1875, Md.
 Mitchell, Frederick D., 1846, Md.
 Mitchell, Frederick G., 1880, Md.
 Mitchell, George A., 1853, Md.
 Mitchell, George L., 1848, Md.
 Mitchell, Howard E., 1882, Md.
 Mitchell, James E., 1865, Md.
 Mitchell, James R., 1827, Md.
 Mitchell, Lawrence G., 1884, Va.
 Mitchell, Lemuel P., 1847, Md.
 Mitchell, Millard L., 1876, Md.
 Mitchell, Richard T., 1854, Va.
 Mitchell, Thomas E., 1853, Md.
 Mitchell, William, 1889, Md.
 Mitchell, William F., 1889, S. C.
 Moale, William A., 1879, Md.
 Mobberley, J. Bradley, 1870, Md.
 Moler, John E., 1840, Va.
 Moncure, James D., 1868, Va.
 Monkur, John C. S., 1822, Md.
 Monmonier, J. Carroll, 1886, Md.
 Monmonier, John F., 1834, Md.
 Monmonier, John N. K., 1858, Md.
 Monmonier, Louis, 1861, Md.
 Monmonier, Louis A., 1864, Md.
 Monroe, William A., 1886, N. C.
 Montgomery, Charles P., 1836, S. C.
 Montgomery, James, 1819, Md.
 Montgomery, William T., 1851, Md.
 Moon, Dennis F., 1824, S. C.
 Moon, M. W., Jr., 1822, S. C.
 Moore, Daniel M., 1813, Pa.
 Moore, Dickey, 1859, N. C.
 Moore, Edwin G., 1883, N. C.
 Moore, George, 1826, Pa.
 Moore, Gledstanes A., 1848, Md.
 Moore, Harrison C., 1869, Ill.
 Moore, J. H., 1872, Va.
 Moore, James M., 1867, Md.
 Moore, Lawson B., 1887, Va.
 Moore, Nathaniel T. H., 1838, Md.
 Moore, Reuben H., 1857, Va.
 Moore, Robert, 1819, Pa.
 Moore, William Boswell, 1840, Ireland.
 Moore, William S., 1825, Ohio.
 Moorehead, Charles C., 1868, Md.
 Moores, Samuel L., 1852, Md.
 Moorman, J. A., 1868, Va.
 Moorman, John B., 1888, Va.
 Moran, George H. R., 1865, Md.
 Moran, John J., 1845, Md.
 Moran, Pedro de Serquira, 1887, Va.
 Morancy, Emilius, 1822, Md.
 MORFIT, CAMPBELL, 1853, Md.
 Morfit, Charles M., 1861, Md.
 Morgan, DeWitt C., 1857, Md.
 Morgan, John, 1821, Va.
 Morgan, Wilbur P., 1862, Va.
Morgan, William, 1821, Del.
 Morgan, William T., 1833, Md.
 Morgan, William T., 1884, Pa.
 Morgan, William W., 1825, Va.
¹*Morino, Manuel*, 1822, Buenos Ayres.
 Morison, James, 1846, Md.
 Morison, James M., 1859, Md.
 Morison, John P., 1824, Pa.
 Morison, Robert B., 1874, Md.
 Morla, José A., 1858, Guayaquil.
 Morrill, Jenness, 1888, N. C.
 Morris, George G., 1884, Pa.
 Morris, Henry, 1828, Md.
 Morris, John, 1826, Va.
 Morris, Lewis, 1890, Md.

¹Also Hon. M. D.

Morris, Louis W., 1847, Md.
 Morris, Louis W., 1885, Md.
 Morrison, Edwin T., 1887, Ohio.
 Morrison, George W., 1862, Md.
 Morrison, Harry C., 1866, Md.
 Morrison, Philo P., 1889, N. C.
 Morrow, Charles W., 1888, Md.
 Mosher, William, 1823, Md.
 Mosier, J. Russell, 1883, Pa.
 Motte, Francis M., 1845, La.
 Motter, Edward S., 1854, Md.
 Mountz, John W., 1827, Md.
 Mowers, Joseph H., 1878, Pa.
MOWRY, PETER, 1825, Pa.
 Moyer, Lewis W., 1887, Pa.
 Mudd, George D., 1848, Mo.
 Mudd, James M., 1856, Md.
 Mudd, Jerome F., 1828, D. C.
 Mudd, John B., 1827, Md.
 Mudd, Joseph A., 1864, Mo.
 Mudd, J. T., 1884, Md.
 Mudd, Samuel A., 1856, Md.
MUIR, SAMUEL C., 1819, D. C.
 Mullan, James A., 1857, Md.
 Muller, John R., 1852, Md.
 Mullikin, Benjamin O., 1838, Md.
 Mullikin, James McE., 1842, Md.
 Mullineux, Elisha E., 1874, Md.
 Mullins, John B., 1887, Va.
 Mumford, David E., 1852, Md.
 Mumma, Edward W., 1851, Md.
 Muncaster, James C., 1819, D. C.
 Muncaster, Magruder, 1883, D. C.
 Muncaster, Otho M., 1866, Md.
 Mundell, John H., 1849, Md.
**Munnickhuysen, William T., 1826,
Md.**
 Munroe, Thomas, 1829, Md.
 Munroe, Thomas F., 1868, Fla.
 Murdock, Thomas F., 1850, Md.
 Murphy, Dennis, 1833, Md.
 Murphy, E. Y., 1872, Tenn.
 Murphy, P. L., 1871, N. C.
 Murphy, Thomas L., 1819, Md.
 Murray, James H., 1838, Md.
 Murray, John A., 1885, Pa.
 Murray, Robert M., 1882, Va.
 Murray, T. Morris, 1873, Md.
 Murray, William H., 1854, Md.
 Murrell, Thomas E., 1875, Ark.
 Muse, James A., 1834, Md.
MUSE, JOSEPH E., 1838, Md.
 Muse, Josiah A. B., 1860, Md.
 Musgrove, Robert T., 1825, Md.
 Myers, A. Harald, 1882, Pa.
 Myers, Charles L., 1888, Pa.
 Myers, Edward W., 1862, Pa.
 Myers, Errett C., 1879, W. Va.
 Myers, H. K., 1867, Pa.
 Myers, Theodore, 1823, Md.
 Myers, Z. C., 1881, Pa.

 Nairn, John Charles, 1835, Md.
 Nalley, Robert J. R., 1850, Md.
 Naylor, Henry L. P., 1860, Md.
 Naylor, William L., 1869, D. C.
 Neal, Anselm W., 1855, Md.
 Neale, Bennett, 1838, Md.
 Neale, Francis, 1821, Md.
 Neale, Francis C., 1852, Md.
 Neale, L. Ernest, 1881, Md.
 Neale, Robert, 1825, Md.
 Neale, Stephen L. D., 1870, Md.
 Neblitt, Sterling, Jr., 1816, Va.
 Neff, Irwin H., 1889, Md.
 Neill, John H., 1889, N. Y.
 Neilson, C. F. M., 1861, Md.
 Nelson, Edward L., 1823, Va.
 Nelson, George F., 1883, Md.
 Nelson, G. W. H., 1864, Md.
 Nelson, H. C., 1861, Md.
 Nelson, Joshua R., 1837, Md.
 Nelson, Louis F., 1849, Md.
 Nelson, Nathan, 1845, Md.
 Nelson, Robert H., 1825, Va.
 Nelson, William, 1882, Va.
 Nelson, William Joseph, 1883, Md.
 Nevitt, Napoleon B., 1857, Va.
 Nevitt, Thomas, 1828, Md.
 Newbill, William J., 1868, Va.
 Newcomer, Samuel F., 1834, Md.
 Newman, Casper M., 1842, Md.

Newman, Casper M., 1866, Md.
 Newman, F. Hollis, 1827, Md.
 Newman, J. Barbour, 1868, Va.
 Newman, James F., 1883, N. C.
 Newman, William G. II., 1849, Md.
 Nichols, Charles F., 1887, Del.
 Nichols, Jeremiah, 1861, Md.
 Nichols, William C., 1857, Ala.
 Nicholson, W. H., 1889, N. C.
 Nickerson, Charles C., 1856, Md.
 Nicolassen, George A., 1862, Md.
 Nixon, Alfred C., 1863, N. C.
 Nixon, James W., 1883, N. C.
 Nixon, Joel W., 1878, Va.
 Noble, Charles P., 1884, Md.
 Noble, Jacob L., 1876, Md.
 Noble, William D., 1851, Md.
 Noble, William H., 1883, Md.
 Noel, Agideus, 1862, Pa.
 Nolen, Charles F., 1890, Md.
 Noonan, Francis H., 1866, Md.
 Norcom, John, 1825, N. C.
 Norfolk, William H., 1856, Md.
 Norment, R. B., Jr., 1880, Md.
 Norris, Basil, 1849, Md.
 Norris, G. W., 1872, Md.
 Norris, H. Eugene, 1874, Md.
 Norris, John B., 1866, Md.
 Norris, J. Dimmitt, 1878, Wash. Ter.
 Norris, Milton McR., 1880, Md.
 Norris, Rhesa M., 1878, Md.
 Norris, Richard, 1828, Va.
 Norris, Robert R., 1878, Md.
 Norris, Samuel J., 1854, Md.
 Norris, William, 1824, Md.
 Norris, William H., 1853, Md.
 Norris, W. H. W., 1871, Md.
 Norwood, Vernon L., 1885, Md.
 Nott, J. Ridley, 1886, England.
 Nottingham, Thos. J. L. L., 1830, Va.
 Nowland, Edward F., 1852, Md.

O'Bryan, Lawrence, 1821, Md.
 O'Connor, John, 1812, Md.
 O'Donnell, Joseph J., 1854, Md.
 O'Donnoghue, Florence, 1855, D. C.

O'Donovan, Charles, 1853, Md.
 O'Donovan, Charles, 1881, Md.
 O'Donovan, John H. D., 1824, Md.
 Offutt, Barrack, 1859, Md.
 Offutt, J. Samuel, 1887, W. Va.
 Offutt, Lemuel, 1876, Md.
 Ogle, George C., 1838, Md.
 Ohle, Henry C., 1886, Md.
 Ohr, Charles H., 1834, Md.
 Oliver, Joseph L., 1859, Md.
 Oliveros, Bartolo, 1883, Ga.
 Onderdonk, Henry U., 1873, Md.
 O'Neal, J. W. Crapster, 1844, Md.
 O'Neal, W. H., 1871, Pa.
 O'NEIL, HOWARD D., 1867, Ill.
 O'Reilly, William B., 1875, Md.
 Orrick, John H., 1857, Md.
 Orrick, William, 1819, Md.
 Osborn, A. M., 1834, N. C.
 Osborn, William H., 1859, Md.
 Osburn, Abner, 1848, Va.
 Osburn, Howard, 1877, W. Va.
 Oswald, John, 1834, Md.
 Ould, Elisha R., 1862, Md.
 Outten, Cincinnatus, 1855, Va.
 Owen, Charles W., 1845, Md.
 OWEN, JOHN, 1818, Md.
 Owens, Augustus G. W., 1849, Md.
 Owens, George E. R., 1861, Va.
 Owens, Isaac B., 1833, Md.
 Owens, James S., 1823, D. C.
 Owens, Joseph R., 1859, Md.
 Owens, Thomas, 1859, Md.
 Owings, E. R., 1889, Md.
 Owings, Harry W., 1860, Md.
 Owings, James H., 1854, Md.
 Owings, John H., 1861, Md.
 Owings, Orellana H., 1829, Md.
 Owings, Samuel B., 1823, Md.
 Owings, S. Kennedy, 1845, Md.
 Owings, Thomas, 1825, Md.
 Owings, Thomas B., 1852, Md.
 Owings, Thomas F., 1844, Md.
 Oxley, Silas W., 1882, W. Va.

Pacetti, Joseph A., 1858, Fla.

Pacetti, L. B., 1873, Fla.
Page, Evelyn, 1889, Va.
Page, John W., 1848, N. C.
Page, W. H., 1871, Ga.
Painter, J. Orville, 1884, Va.
Pallen, M. Montrose, 1835, Va.
Palmer, Alfred C., 1881, Va.
Palmer, Benjamin R., 1844, Pa.
Palmer, James C., 1834, Md.
Palmer, J. D., 1872, Fla.
Palmer, John W., 1846, Md.
Palmer, Thomas M., 1844, Fla.
Pape, G. W., 1871, Md.
Parke, Joseph M., 1850, Pa.
Parker, A. E., 1872, Md.
Parker, Charles W., 1828, Md.
Parker, George, 1823, Va.
Parker, John B., 1887, Va.
Parker, John H., 1822, N. C.
Parker, M. C., 1872, S. C.
Parramire, Edward L., 1865, Va.
Parran, Richard, 1830, Md.
Parran, Thomas, 1817, Md.
Parrish, William G., 1875, Pa.
Parshall, J. Worthington, 1887, Va.
Parsons, Alfred V., 1889, Md.
Parsons, Anson, 1865, Pa.
Parsons, James W., 1825, D. C.
Parsons, Samuel D., 1880, S. C.
Partridge, Frank E., 1848, Md.
Parvis, J. H., 1867, Del.
Parvis, W. W., 1871, Del.
Patillo, William H., 1817, Va.
Patrick, George R., 1879, S. C.
Patrick, Thomas L., 1859, Md.
Patterson, B. M., 1860, Pa.
Patterson, Frank, 1848, Md.
Patterson, Frank W., 1889, Md.
Patterson, George, 1825, Va.
Patterson, John H., 1836, Md.
Patterson, John H., 1837, Md.
Patterson, William, 1826, Md.
Pattison, John, 1825, Scotland.
Patton, J. William, 1886, W. Va.
Patton, William F., 1826, Va.
Paul, William T., 1869, N. C.
Payne, Josiah T., 1862, Md.
Peabody, William F., 1846, Md.
Peach, John, 1858, Md.
Peach, Wm. E., 1849, Md.
Peake, William O., 1824, Va.
Pearce, George R., 1826, Md.
Pearce, Ross, 1837, Md.
Pearsall, Jere R., 1888, N. C.
Pearson, Charles L., 1883, Md.
Pearson, Frank W., 1873, Md.
Pearson, W. R., 1884, Md.
Peck, Nelson, 1886, W. Va.
Peirce, Elias H., 1857, Md.
Pemberton, W. D., 1887, N. C.
Pembroke, George W., 1868, Md.
Pender, W. D., 1883, N. C.
Pendleton, Elisha B., 1841, Va.
Pendleton, F., 1871, Va.
Penn, J. H. H., 1820, Md.
Penn, Richard T., 1826, Md.
Pennington, Clapham, 1882, Md.
Pennington, John J., 1869, Md.
Pennington, J. Rawson, 1887, Ind.
Pennington, Samuel, 1888, Tenn.
Pennington, W. Cooper, 1861, Md.
Percival, Charles, 1836, S. C.
Perkins, Elisha, 1838, Pa.
Perkins, George T., 1874, Md.
Perkins, James A., 1854, Md.
Perkins, Joseph F., 1833, Pa.
Perkins, Joseph F., 1875, Md.
Perkins, J. Turner, Jr., 1877, Md.
Perrie, James R. E., 1858, Md.
Perry, Benjamin J., 1829, Md.
Perry, George C., 1835, Md.
Perry, Heman F., 1855, N. Y.
Perry, J. Clifford, 1885, N. C.
Perryman, E. G., 1880, Md.
Peterson, Solon S., 1883, N. C.
Petherbridge, Gustavus W., 1866,
 Md.
Pettebone, Philip, Jr., 1854, Md.
Petters, W. G., 1867, Texas.
Pettit, Alfred T., 1851, Md.
Pettit, W. B., Jr., 1883, Va.
Pfaltzgraff, Samuel K., 1886, Pa.

Phelps, Francis P., 1853, Md.
 Philips, C. C., 1866, Va.
 Phillips, B. F., 1878, Md.
 Phillips, Cyrus B., 1882, N. J.
 Phillips, James R., 1869, Md.
 Phillips, Samuel, 1853, Md.
 Phillips, S. Latimer, 1885, Va.
 Piek, Augustus T., 1863, Md.
 Pierce, H. Lindsley, 1862, Va.
 Pierce, W. Allen, 1847, Md.
 Piggot, Aaron S., 1845, Md.
 Piggot, Cameron, 1882, Md.
 Pillsbury, William J., 1889, Md.
 Pinckard, F. A., 1867, Va.
 Pindell, Joseph T., 1865, Md.
 Pindell, William N., 1848, Md.
 Pinkston, Camillus L., 1868, Ala.
 Piper, Jackson, 1853, Md.
 Piper, William E., 1830, Md.
 Piper, W. J., 1867, Md.
 Pipino, W. C., 1873, Ill.
 Pitman, Samuel S., 1882, Ga.
 Pitsnogle, Jeptha Elworth, 1889, W.
 Va.
 Pitts, Barton, 1881, Va.
 Pitts, Charles, 1870, Va.
 Pitts, James D., 1882, Va.
 Plaster, George E., 1848, Va.
 Pleckner, Walter A., 1885, Va.
 Plowden, William H., 1839, Md.
 Plummer, J. W., 1829, N. Y.
 Poe, William C., 1865, Md.
 Poindexter, James W., 1834, Va.
 Poitts, William E., 1829, Md.
 Pole, Arminius C., 1876, Md.
 Pollock, Lewis L., 1856, S. C.
 Poole, J. S., 1887, Md.
 Poole, Thomas, 1825, Md.
 Porcher, Peter, 1823, S. C.
 Porter, A. L., 1888, Md.
 Porter, Alexander Shaw, 1889, Md.
 PORTER, DAVID, 1826, Pa.
 Porter, M. Gibson, 1886, Md.
 Porter, Robert F., 1888, Va.
 Porter, Robert J., 1876, N. C.
 Posey, Cataldus H., 1886, Md.
 Pottenger, John H., 1844, Md.
 Pottenger, Thomas W., 1847, Md.
 Pottie, Charles, 1826, Va.
 Powell, Alexander, 1829, Md.
 Powell, John F., 1853, Md.
 Powell, John H. E., 1879, Va.
 Powell, Junius L., 1867, Va.
 Powell, Samuel F., 1861, Md.
 Power, James, 1834, D. C.
 Power, William, 1835, Md.
 Pratt, Stephen H., 1849, Md.
 Prentiss, Harry G., 1881, Md.
 Prentiss, John H., 1848, Md.
 Pressly, Ebenezer W., 1887, S. C.
 Pressly, J. M., 1884, N. C.
 Preston, Alonzo, 1820, Md.
 Preston, Jacob A., 1817, Md.
 Price, A. B., 1867, Md.
 Price, A. H., 1861, Md.
 Price, Benjamin F., 1857, Md.
 Price, Edward B., 1849, Ill.
 Price, Eldridge C., 1874, Md.
 Price, Elias C., 1848, Md.
 Price, Ignatius, 1816, Va.
 Price, James H., 1864, Md.
 Price, James Marshall, 1890, Md.
 Price, John C., 1852, Md.
 Price, John F., 1835, Md.
 Price, Joshua T., 1868, Md.
 Price, Mahlon C., 1830, Md.
 Price, Richard E., 1862, Md.
 Price, Robert F., 1857, Va.
 Price, Robert J., 1866, Md.
 Price, William R., 1829, Md.
 Priestly, Edward, 1851, Md.
 Prigg, Joseph, 1828, Md.
 Prince, Anthony W., 1827, Md.
 Prosser, Albert H., 1829, Va.
 Pryor, George E., 1824, Md.
 Pryor, James W., 1828, Md.
 Pue, Arthur, 1826, Md.
 Pue, Michael, 1825, Md.
 Pue, Michael, 1879, Md.
 Pue, Richard R., 1838, Md.
 Pue, Robert, 1833, Md.
 Pue, William H., 1860, Md.

Pumphrey, B. W., 1830, Va.
 Pumphrey, Horace W. W., 1830, Va.
 Purcell, James B., 1866, Mo.
 Purdie, John R., 1829, Va.
 Purnell, James B. R., 1850, Md.
 Purnell, Ralph C., 1887, Md.
 Pye, Charles H., 1851, Md.
 Pye, Edward A., 1842, Md.

Quail, Charles E., 1867, Md.
 Quinan, Pascal A., 1851, Md.
 Quinn, Samuel S., 1859, Md.

Raborg, Christopher H., 1837, Md.
 Raborg, J. S., 1867, Md.
 Raborg, Samuel A., 1860, Md.
 Ragan, O. H. Williams, 1874, Md.
 Ragan, William, 1845, Md.
 Rainey, William A., 1825, Md.
 Randolph, Robert L., 1884, Va.
 Rankin, Robert G., 1850, Md.
 Ranson, Briscoe B., 1869, Va.
 Rawlings, William, 1875, Ga.
 Ray, H. J., 1872, Miss.
 Ray, Joseph C. B., 1888, Ky.
 Read, James B., 1849, Ga.
 Read, John L., 1849, Va.
 Read, Nelson C., 1841, Md.
 Readel, John D., Jr., 1850, Md.
 Reamer, Howard C., 1885, Va.
 Reamer, Norman G., 1870, Md.
 Reardon, William M., 1874, Va.
 Rebman, George A., 1876, Pa.
 Reed, George V. A., 1836, Va.
 Reed, James A., 1841, Md.
 Reed, John H., 1885, Ind.
 Reed, William P., 1865, Va.
 Reeder, George, 1840, Md.
 Reeder, John B., 1839, Md.
 Reese, David M., 1819, Md.
 Reese, D. Meredith, 1889, Md.
 Reeves, John R. T., 1858, Md.
 REGESTER, WILSON G., 1880, Md.
 Rehberger, John H., 1873, Md.
 Reiche, Peter H., 1869, Md.
 Reid, E. Miller, 1864, Md.

Reid, John T., 1881, N. C.
 Reindollar, William, 1847, Pa.
 Reinhart, D. J., 1871, Md.
 Reintzel, Henry, 1828, D. C.
 Kemsberg, Albert J., 1874, Md.
 Rench, Samuel H., 1827, Md.
 Renner, W. H., 1876, Md.
 Reynolds, Henry T., 1867, Md.
 Reynolds, William R., 1866, Va.
 Reutter, George N., 1858, Pa.
 Revell, Henry M., 1876, Md.
 Revell, William Theodore, 1847, Md.
 Reynolds, A. S., 1880, W. Va.
 Reynolds, John, 1840, Va.
 Reynolds, Thomas, 1841, Md.
 Rice, Charles H., 1885, W. Va.
 Rich, Arthur, Jr., 1836, Md.
 Rich, Arthur J., 1848, Md.
 Rich, Frank R., 1889, Md.
 Richard, Victor P., 1850, Md.
 Richards, H. Preston, 1889, Md.
 Richards, John C., 1834, Md.
 Richardson, Braxton B., 1887, Md.
 Richardson, Charles, 1816, Md.
 Richardson, Charles C., 1855, Md.
 Richardson, Henry, 1864, Md.
 Richardson, J. Julius, 1889, W. Va.
 Richardson, Marcus D., 1846, Ky.
 Richardson, Samuel S., 1848, Md.
 Richmond, Nathaniel E., 1884, Va.
 Rickards, H. N., 1888, Md.
 Ricketts, David F., 1859, Md.
 Rider, Charles E., 1850, Md.
 Rider, Noah S., 1850, Md.
 Rider, Thomas W. P., 1852, Md.
 Rider, William B., 1879, Md.
 Rider, William H., 1827, Md.
 Ridgely, Aquila T., 1848, Md.
 Ridgely, B. Rush, 1847, Md.
 Ridgely, Charles, 1836, Md.
 Ridgely, James L., 1888, Md.
 Ridgely, John, 1841, Md.
 Ridgely, Nicholas G., 1862, Md.
 Ridgely, Richard G., 1827, Md.
 Ridout, Samuel, 1840, Md.
 Ridout, Samuel, 1846, Md.

Ridout, Z. Duvall, 1869, Md.
 Riggin, H. H., 1822, Md.
 Riggs, Augustus, 1874, Md.
 Riley, Charles H., 1880, Md.
 Riley, David, 1861, Md.
 Riley, Joshua, 1824, Md.
 Rippard, William H., 1863, Md.
 Ristau, Thomas C., 1819, Md.
 Ritter, Francis O., 1881, Pa.
 Rivers, Edmund C., 1879, Md.
 Rivers, Philip, 1848, Md.
 Roach, Edward W., 1880, Ga.
 Roach, Elisha J., 1854, Md.
 Robb, John A., Jr., 1880, Md.
 Robb, Patrick C., 1815, Va.
 Robbins, D. H., 1850, Md.
 Roberts, Charles E., 1864, Md.
 ROBERTS, GEORGE, 1818, Md.
 Roberts, George M. C., 1826, Md.
 ROBERTS, JAMES, 1834, Pa.
 Roberts, Samuel L. P., 1820, Md.
 Roberts, Thomas A., 1825, Md.
 Roberts, William B., 1851, Md.
 Roberts, William H., 1841, Md.
 Robertson, Benjamin F., 1822, Tenn.
 Robertson, Charles, 1837, N. Y.
 Robertson, Edgar W., 1866, Md.
 Robertson, Fenwick, 1854, Md.
 Robertson, Frederick D., 1826, Tenn.
 Robertson, George J., 1834, Md.
 Robertson, H. W., 1828, Md.
 Robertson, James, 1820, Md.
 Robertson, James B., 1826, Md.
 Robertson, Peyton, 1824, Tenn.
 Robertson, Samuel H., 1853, Md.
 ROBERTSON, THOMAS, 1822, Va.
 Robertson, William W., 1864, Md.
 Robins, William H., 1860, Va.
 Robins, William L., 1890, Md.
 Robinson, Alexander, 1845, Va.
 Robinson, Charles B., 1853, Md.
 Robinson, George L., 1865, Md.
 Robinson, George W., 1824, Va.
 Robinson, John A., 1883, Va.
 Robinson, John B., 1862, Md.
 Robinson, John H., 1883, Kansas.
 Robinson, L. B., 1886, Pa.
 Robinson, Robert K., 1859, Md.
 Robinson, W. L., 1887, Pa.
 Robosson, Thomas P., 1859, Md.
 Rogers, Charles E., 1885, Va.
 Rogers, Francis, 1845, Md.
 Rogers, Henry C., 1856, Md.
 Rogers, James B., 1822, Va.
 Rogers, John, 1822, S. C.
 Rogers, Samuel O., 1846, Md.
 ROGERS, WILLIAM, 1834, La.
 Rogers, William H., 1850, Md.
 Rogers, William H., 1873, Va.
 Rogers, Winston D., 1853, Pa.
 Rohé, George H., 1873, Md.
 Rohrbaugh, Edwin P., 1881, Pa.
 Rolando, Henry, 1883, Md.
 Roman, Philip D., 1858, Md.
 Romero, José L., 1879, Cuba.
 Roose, William S., Jr., 1890, D. C.
 Roripaugh, Louis L., 1889, N. Y.
 Rosamond, James O., 1889, S. C.
 Rose, William R., 1834, Va.
 Roseberry, Benjamin S., 1874, Md.
 Roseborough, John R., 1829, Pa.
 Ross, Charles Ellis, 1889, N. C.
 Ross, John B., 1833, Md.
 Ross, William T. H., 1852, Md.
 Rosse, Irving C., 1866, Md.
 Rosse, Zadock H., 1822, Md.
 Roszell, Stephen W., 1826, Md.
 Roundtree, Thos. W., 1841, Ireland.
 Rourk, Francis, 1865, Canada West.
 Rowan, M., 1815, Va.
 Rowe, George T., 1877, Md.
 Rowe, Robert S., 1880, Md.
 Rowe, Walter B., 1862, Md.
 Rowland, Samuel, 1874, Md.
 Rowland, William B., 1834, Md.
 Rowzee, Edward A., 1827, Va.
 Rudenstein, John, 1842, Md.
 Rusk, G. G., 1867, Md.
 Russell, Charles, 1848, Me.
 Russell, C. F., 1867, Va.
 Russell, R. J., 1882, Pa.
 Russell, William L., 1869, Md.

Rutland, William C., 1844, Tenn.
Rutledge, John B., 1822, Md.
Rutter, Alexander, 1864, Md.
Rutter, Edward J., 1837, Md.
Rymer, William A., 1890, W. Va.

Sadler, C. E., 1873, Md.
Salley, M. G., 1872, S. C.
Sams, Carlton C., 1834, Md.
Sanders, Joel B., 1819, Ky.
Sanders, J. W., 1873, Ga.
Sanders, William W., 1861, Md.
Sanderson, William R., 1834, Md.
Sanderson, W. Raymond, 1882, Md.
Sandrock, William C., 1878, Md.
Sands, Robert McM., 1883, Pa.
Sands, William, 1823, Md.
Sappington, Asbury S., 1856, Md.
Sappington, Augustine A., 1853, Md.
Sappington, G. R., 1843, Md.
Sappington, P. F., 1887, Md.
Sappington, Richard, 1851, Md.
Sappington, Sidney A., 1848, Md.
Sappington, Thomas P., 1869, Md.
SARTWELL, HENRY P., 1841, N. Y.
Sasscer, Frederick, 1850, Md.
Saunders, Walton, 1856, Va.
SAVAGE, WILLIAM, 1826, Ga.
Sawyer, Charles W., 1885, N. C.
Sawyer, Leroy L., 1890, N. C.
Saxton, Alexander H., 1863, Md.
Scarboro, Silas, 1857, Md.
Scarff, William T., 1857, Md.
Schaefer, Theodore W., 1880, Md.
Schaeffer, Edward M., 1880, Md.
Schaffner, D. W., 1887, Pa.
Scheldt, Otho F., 1856, Md.
Schiltneck, Vandyke G., 1882, Md.
Schindel, E. Myley, 1883, Md.
Schindel, O. M., 1873, Md.
Schley, Fairfax, 1846, Md.
Schley, Frederick A., 1866, Md.
Schley, W. K., 1835, Ga.
Schloss, A. S., 1884, N. Y.
Schoch, J. L., 1870, Va.
Scholl, C. E., 1873, Md.

Schuessler, Frank W., 1890, Md.
Schultz, Henry, 1830, Md.
Schwalbe, Samuel, 1885, Hungary.
Schwatka, J. Bushrod, 1882, Md.
Scott, Daniel, 1820, Md.
Scott, Edward A., 1886, Md.
Scott, Henry C., 1857, Md.
Scott, John H., 1828, Md.
Scott, John S., 1819, Md.
Scott, J. Ward, Jr., 1866, Mo.
Scott, Lee, 1868, Mo.
Scott, Norman B., 1886, Md.
Scott, Oliver G., 1833, Pa.
Scott, Richard J., 1855, Md.
Sears, James E., 1866, Md.
Sears, Thomas E., 1874, Md.
Sease, John M., 1886, S. C.
Sedwick, John A., 1830, Md.
Sedwick, William A., 1860, Md.
Seiler, Jeremiah, 1843, Pa.
Seiss, Raymond S., 1852, Md.
Selby, Milton, 1839, N. C.
Seldner, S. W., 1872, Md.
Seldon, Richard Y., 1827, Va.
Sellers, Henry D., 1825, Md.
Sellman, John H., 1830, Md.
Sellman, W. A. B., 1872, Md.
Seth, James, 1865, Md.
Sewall, Clement K., 1836, Md.
Sewell, Franklin L., 1851, Va.
Sexton, C. H., 1890, N. C.
Sexton, James A., 1873, N. C.
Seys, Henry H., 1853, Md.
Shackelford, J. A., 1873, Miss.
Shamburger, J. B., 1890, N. C.
Shands, Aurelius R., 1884, Va.
Shane, Samuel, 1827, Md.
Sharp, Ezra B., 1888, N. J.
Shaw, Frank T., 1864, Md.
Shea, Richard, 1830, Md.
Shearer, Niles H., 1866, Pa.
Shearer, P. T., Jr., 1889, W. Va.
Sheehy, Edward La F., 1851, Md.
Shefleton, J. J., 1884, Ohio.
Shelburn, Silas E., 1883, Va.
Shelmerdine, Robert, 1820, Md.

Shemwell, J. F., 1889, Md.
 Shepherd, Henry L., 1880, Md.
 Shepherd, J. Hooper, 1880, Md.
 Shepherd, J. T., 1874, Ga.
 Shertzer, Abram T., 1869, Md.
 Shields, Jefferson, 1825, Md.
 Shields, John W., 1853, Md.
 Shields, John W., 1868, Ind.
 Shields, Thomas K., 1890, W. Va.
 Shipley, Benjamin F., 1883, Md.
 Shipley, D. McG., 1871, Md.
 Shipley, George S. D., 1837, Md.
 Shipley, Henry C., 1865, Md.
 Shipley, Joseph P. H., 1844, Md.
 Shipley, Luke M., 1869, Ind.
 Shipley, Nimrod O., 1848, Md.
 Shipley, William S., 1868, Md.
 Shipp, G. Linton, 1885, Va.
 Shippen, Charles C., 1879, Md.
 Shirley, J. Fletcher, 1883, S. C.
 Shoemaker, Edwin B. S., 1864, Md.
 Shoemaker, William A., 1885, Pa.
 Shoemaker, W. J., 1882, Pa.
 Shorb, Basil J., 1889, Pa.
 Shorb, Edmund F., 1846, Pa.
 Shorb, Joseph A., 1823, Pa.
 Shower, Jacob, 1825, Md.
 Shower, Theodore A., 1856, Md.
 Shreeve, Thomas J., 1886, Md.
 Shreve, Charles W., 1858, Md.
 Shriver, George, 1829, Md.
 Shubrick, J. Templar, 1877, S. C.
 Shueey, Joseph R., 1864, Md.
 Shupe, Mersellous B., 1885, Pa.
 Shure, Charles A., 1862, Md.
 Sidwell, Frank H., 1880, Md.
 Sigler, George P., 1877, W. Va.
 Sikes, Ginnado T., 1883, N. C.
 Silljacks, George S., 1886, Md.
 Silver, David H., 1839, Md.
 Silver, Howard C., 1888, Md.
 Silver, Peachy H., 1835, Va.
 Sim, Thomas, 1823, Md.
 Simkins, Jesse J., 1827, Va.
 Simmons, Albert T., 1864, Cuba.
 Simmons, Francis Y., 1825, S. C.
 Simmons, Horace M., 1881, Ohio.
 Simon, Charles E., 1890, Md.
 Simpson, Edward B., 1862, Md.
 Sims, L. V., 1871, S. C.
 Sinclair, Duncan, 1855, N. C.
 Singewald, Edward M., 1888, Md.
 Sinnott, John D., 1813, Md.
 Sinsel, Charles A., 1888, W. Va.
 Sitler, James McCoy, 1828, Md.
 Skilling, W. Quail, 1883, Md.
 Skinner, Daniel H., 1825, Md.
 Skinner, John O., 1866, Md.
 Skinner, Thomas E., 1858, Md.
 Skinner, Thomas H., 1873, Tenn.
 Skinner, William T., 1870, Md.
 Slade, H. Montrose, 1884, Md.
 Slaughter, James M., 1855, Md.
 Slaughter, John P., 1867, Va.
 Slaymaker, Edmund W., 1888, Va.
 Sledge, James T., 1877, N. C.
 Slemmons, Albert B., 1855, Md.
 Slemmons, F. M., 1860, Md.
 Slemmons, Thomas, 1828, Md.
 Slennecke, Henry A., 1822, Md.
 Slingluff, Frank, 1868, Md.
 Slingluff, Reuben H., 1848, Md.
 Small, Alexander, 1826, Pa.
 Smallwood, John P., 1885, N. C.
 Smith, Alan P., 1861, Md.
 Smith, Austin, 1827, Va.
 Smith, Ballard R., 1882, Va.
 Smith, Benjamin Le C., 1859, Md.
 Smith, Benjamin M., 1888, Va.
 Smith, Berwick B., 1849, Md.
 Smith, Charles E., 1825, Pa.
 Smith, Charles H., 1844, Va.
 Smith, C. Urban, 1889, Md.
 Smith, Daniel W., 1884, Md.
 Smith, Edward Jenner, 1825, Md.
 Smith, Fielder B., 1855, Md.
 Smith, Francis J., 1862, Md.
 Smith, Gideon B., 1840, Md.
 Smith, G. E. Milton, 1888, Md.
 Smith, Howard M., 1889, Va.
 Smith, Isaac, 1844, Va.
 Smith, James, 1855, Va.

Smith, J. Dawson, 1874, Va.
SMITH, JAMES M., 1856, Md.
Smith, James McDuffie, 1833, S. C.
Smith, John Campbell, 1885, W. Va.
Smith, John D., 1846, Mass.
Smith, John Pearson, 1835, S. C.
Smith, John S., 1856, Md.
Smith, John Tyler, 1877, Va.
Smith, Joseph T., Jr., 1872, Md.
Smith, Joseph Y., 1819, Va.
Smith, Leonard J., 1819, Md.
Smith, Manning P., 1881, S. C.
Smith, Marshall G., 1887, Md.
Smith, Nathan Ryno, 1886, Md.
Smith, Nathan R., Jr., 1855, Md.
Smith, Nathaniel S., 1864, Va.
Smith, Otho J., 1833, Md.
Smith, Randolph P., 1881, Va.
Smith, Raphael W., 1838, La.
Smith, Reuben, 1855, Va.
Smith, R. C., 1868, N. C.
Smith, Richard H., 1875, Md.
Smith, Robert E., 1825, Md.
Smith, Samuel P., 1817, Md.
Smith, Scott B., 1857, Va.
Smith, T. Emory, 1864, Md.
Smith, Thomas H. L., 1847, Miss.
Smith, Walter P., 1863, Md.
Smith, Walter P., 1890, Md.
Smith, Washington A., 1842, Va.
Smith, William A., 1880, Va.
Smith, W. Gray, 1880, Md.
Smith, William G., 1823, Va.
Smith, William H., 1829, Md.
Smith, William H., 1833, Md.
Smith, William M., 1830, Va.
Smith, William Morgan, 1880, Md.
Smith, William S., 1883, Md.
Smithson, Frank P., 1880, Pa.
Smoot, Andrew J., 1852, Md.
Smouse, David W., 1876, Md.
Snodgrass, Joseph E., 1836, Va.
Snowden, Arthur M., 1855, Md.
Snowden, De Wilton, 1840, Md.
Snyder, Charles L., 1812, Va.
Snyder, George D., 1827, Md.
Snyder, Henry D., 1890, Pa.
Snyder, Henry W., 1825, Md.
Snyder, John C., Jr., 1817, Md.
Snyder, Peter, 1823, Md.
Sohn, Edward C., 1854, Pa.
Somers, Fletcher, 1885, Md.
Somerville, William A., 1823, Md.
Sommerville, Richard H., 1882, Md.
Soulé, James, 1852, Ohio.
Soule, Joshua, 1826, Md.
Spalding, John T., 1867, Md.
Spalding, Leonard, 1869, Ky.
Spalding, Stephen C., 1870, Md.
Sparks, Edward, 1824, Md.
Sparrow, Lewis G., 1853, Md.
Spath, Charles, 1861, N. C.
SPECK, JOSEPH, 1846, Pa.
Speight, Richard H., 1870, N. C.
Spence, Ara, 1848, Md.
Spence, Robert T., 1844, Md.
Spencer, Burton M., 1880, N. Y.
Spencer, Francis, 1849, Md.
Spencer, George W., 1876, Pa.
Spencer, Samuel, 1828, Md.
Sperry, J. Austin, 1847, Md.
Spicer, Hiram L., 1860, Md.
Spiller, James S., 1870, Va.
Spindle, John P., 1827, Md.
Spindle, Philip S., 1850, Va.
Spring, Archibald, 1822, England.
Spruill, St. Clair, 1890, N. C.
Spruill, W. T., 1885, N. C.
Spurrier, H. G., 1889, Md.
Stafford, John, 1823, Md.
Stager, Isaac R., 1851, Pa.
Stahle, Robert S., 1882, Pa.
Stanforth, Richard, 1855, Md.
Stanley, Thomas J., 1889, Va.
Stansbury, O., 1873, Miss.
Stansbury, John T., 1870, Md.
Stansbury, John W., 1870, Md.
Stansbury, Washington M., 1836, Md.
Stansell, J. McQ., 1872, N. C.
Stanton, William, 1834, S. C.
Starr, Hezekiah, 1836, Md.
Steel, Charles L., 1882, Va.

Steel, Frank R., D. D. S., 1890, Va.
 Steele, Charles H., 1835, Md.
 Steele, Joseph W., 1856, Md.
 Steele, Thomas B., 1844, Md.
 Steele, Thomas K., 1849, Va.
 Stein, Attila E., 1868, Md.
 Steiner, Ralph, 1883, Texas.
 Steinhofer, Christian, 1854, Md.
 Stenson, J. Fenwick, 1863, Md.
 Stephen, Charles H., 1839, Md.
 Stephens, Albert, 1869, Md.
 Stephens, William T., 1826, Md.
 Stephenson, Matt K., 1881, N. C.
 Stephenson, Philip P. W., 1836, Va.
 Steptoe, George N., 1817, Va.
 Steuart, Caecilius C., 1882, Md.
 Steuart, James A., 1850, Md.
 Steuart, James H., 1857, Md.
 Steuart, Richard S., 1822, Md.
 Steuart, William F., 1839, Md.
 Stevens, Edward T., 1853, Md.
 Stevens, Jesse L., 1878, Md.
 Stevens, John H., 1857, Md.
 Stevens, N. C., 1875, Ga.
 Stevenson, Charles P., 1848, Md.
 Stevenson, J. M., 1883, N. C.
 Stevenson, James S., 1841, Ky.
 Stevenson, John M., 1862, Md.
 Stevenson, W. W., 1880, Md.
 Stewart, Benjamin F., 1826, Va.
 Stewart, Benjamin W., 1837, Md.
 Stewart, David, 1844, Md.
 Stewart, Hammond, 1828, Md.
 Stewart, Orlando C., 1878, Pa.
 Stewart, Reverdy B., 1865, Va.
 Stier, Jay H., 1886, Md.
 Stillman, William A., 1823, Va.
 Stirling, Robert H., 1859, Md.
 Stites, John S., 1856, Md.
 STOCKETT, RICHARD G., 1826, Md.
 Stoddard, W. T., 1882, S. C.
 Stokes, James H., 1868, Md.
 Stokes, Lawrence C., 1886, N. C.
 Stokes, Whitefoord S., 1887, S. C.
 Stokes, William B., 1861, Md.
 Stokes, William H., 1834, Md.
 Stone, C. G., 1872, Md.
 Stone, D. Edwin, 1864, Md.
 Stone, George S., 1890, S. C.
 Stone, Henry L., 1868, Ala.
 Stone, I. S., 1872, Md.
 Stone, James M., 1843, Md.
 Stone, John P. R., 1830, Va.
 Stone, John W., 1835, Md.
 Stone, Llewellyn P., 1866, Md.
 Stone, Michael J., 1834, Md.
 Stone, Thomas J., 1837, Md.
 Stone, Thomas W., 1836, Md.
 Stone, W. H., 1864, Md.
 Stonebraker, A. S., 1856, Md.
 Stonesifer, Lewis, 1852, Pa.
 Stonestreet, Edward E., 1852, Md.
 Stout, John W., 1833, Va.
 Stout, William F., 1887, Va.
 Strahan, Theodore, 1867, Md.
 Straughn, Frederick, 1870, Md.
 Street, Abraham, 1821, Md.
 Streets, Samuel W., 1853, Md.
 Strickland, J. T., 1890, N. C.
 Strode, Edward L., 1889, W. Va.
 Strong, Charles M., 1888, N. C.
 Strother, Edwin F., 1867, S. C.
 Stuart, Charles B., 1818, Md.
 Stuart, George W., 1833, Md.
 Stuart, Joseph N., 1828, D. C.
 Stuart, William W., 1842, Del.
 Stump, William H., 1848, Md.
 Sugg, Phesanton S., 1826, N. C.
 Sulivane, Vans M., 1830, Md.
 Sullivan, George B., 1859, Md.
 Sullivan, John J., 1875, Md.
 Sullivan, J. McK., 1861, Ireland.
 Sulton, Henry C., 1880, N. Y.
 Summers, Charles L., Jr., 1887; N. C.
 Summers, James P., 1868, Md.
 Summers, Reuben, 1824, Md.
 Sunderland, William H., 1858, Md.
 Suter, W. Norwood, 1886, Va.
 Sutton, James D., 1827, Md.
 Sutton, Lewis J., 1854, Md.
 Sutton, Richard E., 1851, Md.
 Sutton, William L., 1819, Ky.

Swan, Charles F. B., 1847, Md.
Swearingen, Charles V., 1825, Md.
Sweeney, Timothy C., 1868, Md.
Sweeting, James K. P., 1868, Md.
Swentzell, Walter T., 1877, Md.
Swope, John, 1821, Md.
Swope, Samuel, 1830, Md.
Symington, John, 1867, Md.

Taggart, Charles C., 1887, S. C.
Talbott, Henry T., 1887, W. Va.
Talbott, L. Wilson, 1883, W. Va.
Talbott, T. Melville, 1870, D. C.
Taliaferro, Benjamin, 1853, Va.
Tall, Reuben J. H., 1865, Md.
Tally, Ezekiel S., 1824, Va.
Taney, Augustine, 1821, Md.
Taney, Octavius C., 1815, Md.
Taneyhill, G. Lane, 1865, Ohio.
Tanner, James, 1823, Md.
Tarr, Charles E., 1854, Md.
Tatman, C. D., 1837, Del.
Taylor, Ashby M., 1887, Va.
Taylor, Frederick W., 1884, Va.
Taylor, George, 1851, Md.
Taylor, George A., 1890, Md.
Taylor, George W., 1850, Mo.
Taylor, Isaac F., 1846, Ohio.
Taylor, Isaac H., 1836, Va.
Taylor, Jesse, 1816, Va.
Taylor, John A., 1836, Md.
Taylor, John A., 1866, Pa.
Taylor, John B., 1855, Va.
Taylor, Leonard C., 1830, Va.
Taylor, M., 1871, Md.
Taylor, Major S., 1857, Md.
Taylor, W. F., 1884, Md.
Tayman, Thomas N., 1838, Md.
Teackle, St. George W., Jr., 1870,
Md.
Teacle, John M., 1827, Va.
Teague, Rufus J., 1890, N. C.
Tearney, Joseph F., 1879, W. Va.
Telfair, William G., 1882, N. C.
Temple, John T., 1824, Va.
Temple, Rufus H., 1884, N. C.
Templeman, James A., 1861, Va.
Tenney, John W., 1828, Mass.
Terrel, Nicholas, 1825, Va.
Terrell, George F., 1877, Ga.
Thayer, A. H., 1876, W. Va.
Theobald, E. Warfield, 1875, Md.
Theobald, Samuel, 1867, Md.
Thistle, James, 1829, Md.
Thomas, Bruce, 1852, Md.
Thomas, Creed, 1835, Va.
Thomas, C. Byron, 1869, Md.
Thomas, Daniel W., 1849, Md.
Thomas, Edwin S., 1849, Md.
Thomas, Frederick S., 1878, W. Va.
Thomas, G. G., 1871, N. C.
Thomas, George S. C., 1849, Md.
Thomas, Harry M., 1885, Md.
Thomas, Henry B., 1888, Md.
Thomas, Ira H., 1883, Va.
Thomas, James, 1847, Md.
Thomas, James C., 1854, Md.
Thomas, James D., 1848, Md.
Thomas, James H., 1851, Md.
Thomas, John Hanson, 1836, Va.
Thomas, John M., 1826, Md.
Thomas, J. McGill, 1822, Md.
Thomas, Joseph F., 1863, Md.
Thomas, Moses S., 1853, Md.
Thomas, Philip F., Jr., 1856, Md.
Thomas, Richard H., 1875, Md.
Thomas, S. F., 1867, Md.
Thomas, William D., 1887, Md.
Thomas, William M., 1852, Wis.
Thomas, William N., 1875, W. Va.
Thompson, Charles B., 1829, Tenn.
Thompson, Frank H., 1879, Md.
Thompson, James F., 1865, Md.
Thompson, John, 1823, Va.
Thompson, John C., 1855, Ohio.
Thompson, J. Ford, 1857, Md.
Thompson, Knox, 1868, Va.
Thompson, Pembroke A., 1868, Va.
Thompson, Rezin R., 1855, Md.
Thompson, Robert G., 1830, Ky.
Thompson, Samuel G., 1868, Md.
Thompson, Thomas J., 1856, Md.

Thompson, Wm. H., Jr., 1854, Va.
 Thomson, Charles, 1867, Md.
 Thomson, I. Davis, 1861, Md.
 Thomson, M. Augustus, 1880, S. C.
 Thornton, Henry F., 1817, Va.
 Thornton, James B. C. P., 1818, Va.
 Thornton, J. M., 1882, Ky.
 Thornton, O. A., 1879, Md.
 Thornton, Thomas A. H., 1836, Va.
 Thornton, William G., 1830, Va.
 Thruston, H. Scott, 1864, Md.
 Tidings, Edwin R., 1853, Md.
 Tiffany, Louis McL., 1868, Md.
 TILDEN, J. B., 1826, Va.
 Tilghman, Charles H., 1866, Md.
 Tilghman, S. R., 1843, Md.
 Tillett, T. T., 1842, N. C.
 Tilman, Frisby, 1829, Md.
 Tinges, A. S., 1872, Md.
 Tingle, Edwin McK., 1853, Md.
 Titcomb, Beriah, 1864, Md.
 Tobey, Nathan D., 1863, Md.
 Todd, Benjamin H., 1874, Md.
 Todd, George W., 1847, Md.
 Todd, George W., 1885, Md.
 Todd, Henry L., 1851, Md.
 Tolson, Alexander, 1836, Md.
 Tompkins, John H., 1828, Va.
 Tongue, Gideon G., 1825, Md.
 Tongue, H., 1871, Md.
 Toombs, Robert, 1873, Ga.
 Towles, LeRoy C., 1878, Va.
 Townsend, Granville S., 1819, Md.
 Townsend, W. Guy, 1888, Md.
 Toy, Richard, 1827, Md.
 Trader, C. Jules, 1876, Texas.
 Trader, Charles W., 1878, Texas.
 Trapnell, Richard W., 1866, Md.
 Trautman, C. Theodore, 1862, Md.
 Travers, Frank R., 1860, Md.
 Trenchard, Curtis J., 1850, Md.
 Trent, R. O., 1872, Md.
 Triana, Adolpho M., 1886, Cuba.
 Trimble, Ridge J., 1884, Md.
 Trippe, Edward R., 1862, Md.
 Trippe, Samuel C., 1875, Md.
 TRITMAN, JOHN O., 1843, Pa.
 Troupe, Samuel C., 1868, Md.
 Truesdel, B. J., 1881, S. C.
 Truett, George W., 1850, Pa.
 Truitt, David J. O., 1857, Md.
 Truitt, George T., 1869, Md.
 Truitt, George W., 1875, Md.
 Truitt, George W., 1889, Md.
 Trumbo, George H., 1862, Md.
 Tuck, Washington G., 1856, Md.
 Tucker, John T., 1861, Md.
 Tull, Edward E., 1887, Md.
 Tull, J. Emory, 1855, Md.
¹ Turnbull, Duncan, 1826, Scotland.
 Turnbull, Theodore, 1881, Fla.
 Turner, Edward P., 1885, Va.
 Turner, J. G., 1878, Md.
 Turner, James H., 1847, Md.
 Turner, John, 1834, Md.
 Turner, John H., 1840, Md.
 Turner, L. Ignatius, 1877, Md.
 Turner, Philip A., 1850, Md.
 Turner, William B., 1878, Md.
 Turner, W. D., 1880, Va.
 Tussey, A. Edgar, 1883, Pa.
 Tutt, Robert M., 1830, Va.
 Tutwiler, H. A., 1867, Ala.
 Twigg, W. Franklin, 1883, Md.
 Tydings, Oliver, 1877, Md.
 Tyler, Grafton, Jr., 1833, Md.
 Tyson, Alexander, 1834, Md.
 Uhler, John R., 1861, Md.
 Ulman, S. J., 1889, Md.
 Umpierres, Artemio A., 1876, Porto Rico.
 Underwood, Edward F., 1887, Bom-bay, E. I.
 Updike, C. F., 1889, Va.
 Urie, William T., 1863, Md.
 Urquhart, John E., 1883, Md.
 Valiant, John A., 1830, Md.
 Vallandigham, Irving S., 1862, Del.

¹Also Hon. B. M., 1822.

Vampill, Rudolph, 1857, Poland.
 Van Bibber, Claude, 1877, Md.
 Van Bibber, Frederick, 1857, Va.
 Van Bibber, John P., 1871, Md.
 Van Bibber, W. Chew, 1845, Md.
 Vance, Norwood K., 1882, S. C.
 Vance, William T., 1881, Pa.
 Vandersloot, Frederick W., Jr., 1855,
 Pa.
 Vandeventer, Joseph, 1869, Va.
 Van Dyke, Robert H., 1884, Md.
 Van Lear, A. G. L., 1867, Va.
 Van Marter, James G., Jr., 1890, Italy.
 Vannort, Ezra A., 1862, Md.
 Van Wyck, John C., 1848, Md.
 Varden, Robert B., 1882, Md.
 Vaughan, Henry, 1855, Miss.
 Veazey, Edward, 1822, Md.
 Veazey, James L., 1836, Md.
 Veitch, Eldridge R., Jr., 1857, Va.
 Vickers, Albert, 1866, Md.
 Vickers, Robert E., 1884, W. Va.
 Vincent, William B., 1819, Md.
 Vines, W. W., 1889, N. C.
 Virdin, William W., Jr., 1866, N. C.
 Volkmar, James M., 1881, Oregon.
 Voorhees, S. Herbert, 1889, Md.
 Vowell, John D., 1815, D. C.

Wade, Robert M., 1875, Ga.
 Wagenhals, Philip M., 1847, Ohio.
 Wagner, Clinton, 1859, Md.
 Wagner, Harrison, 1865, Md.
 Wagner, John E. S., 1869, Md.
 Waite, Hugh H., 1823, Va.
 Wakelee, E. Herman, 1884, N. Y.
 Wakeman, Banks, 1815, Md.
 Wales, Philip S., 1856, Md.
 Walker, Allen, 1886, D. C.
 Walker, George, 1888, S. C.
 Walker, H., 1871, S. C.
 Walker, Hales E., 1825, Md.
 Walker, Hiram H., 1860, Va.
 WALKER, J., 1871, Cal.
 Walker, J. B., 1890, Ga.

Walker, M. M., 1867, Va.
 Wallace, G. M., 1871, Va.
 Wallace, Hamilton, 1827, Pa.
 Wallace, J. Veazey, 1853, Md.
 Wallace, James W., 1853, Pa.
 Waller, R. Edward, 1866, Md.
 Waller, William J., 1823, Va.
 Waller, W. J. C., 1870, Va.
 Wallis, Hugh Francis, 1883, Va.
 Walls, Hansford L., 1881, W. Va.
 Walraven, Wilbur L., 1890, W. Va.
 Walshe, Despard M., 1864, Ireland.
 Walter, Charles, 1853, Md.
 Walter, Charles V., 1836, Md.
 Walter, Littleton T., 1884, Va.
 Walton, H. Rowland, 1850, Md.
 Walton, John, 1822, Miss.
 Wampler, Gustavus E., 1833, Md.
 Waples, Joseph B., 1868, Del.
 Ward, H. Clay, 1867, Md.
 Ward, James R., 1828, Md.
 Ward, Napoleon B., 1847, Md.
¹ WARD, OSCAR V., 1847, Ky.
 Ward, Thomas J., 1877, Md.
 Ward, Warren W., 1847, N. C.
 Ward, William H., 1881, N. C.
 Warder, Abraham S., Jr., 1885,
 W. Va.
 Warder, John J., 1879, W. Va.
 Ware, H. F., 1871, Md.
 Ware, N. Anderson, 1868, Va.
 Wareham, Edward A., 1883, Md.
 Warfield, C., 1867, Md.
 Warfield, Evan W., 1845, Md.
 Warfield, George W., 1825, Md.
 Warfield, James H. H., 1863, Md.
 Warfield, Jesse L., 1823, Md.
 Warfield, Mactier, 1884, Md.
 Warfield, Ridgely B., 1884, Md.
 Waring, Epaphroditus L., 1817, Va.
 Waring, John L., 1868, Md.
 Waring, William W., 1869, Md.
 Warner, Augustus L., 1829, Md.
 Warner, A. R., 1885, Md.
 Warner, F. A., 1873, Md.

Warren, Dawson, 1827, Va.
Warren, Edward P., 1868, Pa.
Warren, James M., 1881, Va.
Warren, Lee W., 1890, Md.
Warren, Lucius A., 1868, Pa.
Waters, Arnold E., 1830, Md.
Waters, Cyrus, 1836, Md.
Waters, C. H., 1871, Md.
Waters, Edmund G., 1853, Md.
Waters, Franklin, 1826, Md.
Waters, Franklin, Jr., 1869, Md.
Waters, Henry, 1837, Md.
Waters, Horace W., 1817, Md.
Waters, James K., 1859, Md.
Waters, John, 1819, Tenn.
Waters, Somerset R., 1858, Md.
Waters, Stephen J., 1827, Md.
Waters, Washington, 1826, Md.
Waters, William, 1824, Md.
Waters, William E., 1836, Md.
Watkins, Benjamin, 1827, Md.
Watkins, William C., 1868, Md.
Watkins, William W., 1835, Md.
Watkins, William W., 1883, S. C.
Watson, A. G., 1872, Va.
Watson, James, 1826, Va.
Watson, J. A., 1872, S. C.
Watson, William L., 1834, Pa.
Watters, James, 1833, Md.
Watts, Arthur G., 1880, Md.
Watts, Henry R., 1864, Md.
Watts, James, 1863, Md.
Watts, John S., 1853, Pa.
Waugh, James B., 1835, N. Y.
Waugh, John W., 1848, Md.
Way, Walter S., 1822, Md.
Wayland, Melville C., 1883, Va.
Weagly, W. C., 1881, Md.
Weaver, Jacob J., Jr., 1870, Md.
Weaver, John F. B., 1864, Md.
Webb, C. C., 1881, Tenn.
Webb, Samuel, 1826, Md.
Webb, William K., 1875, Md.
Weber, Howard R., 1886, Md.
Webster, George W., 1849, Md.
Webster, Henry W., 1822, Md.
Webster, Henry W., Jr., 1850, Md.
Webster, H. W., 1889, Md.
Webster, John Lee, 1833, Md.
Webster, Richard H., 1847, Md.
Webster, William, 1828, Md.
Wederstrandt, John C. P., 1835, La.
Weedon, John H. W. G., 1864, Md.
Weems, George W., 1854, Md.
Weems, Henry Y., 1858, Md.
Weems, John N., 1816, Md.
Weems, Julius B., 1864, Md.
Weems, Lock L., 1827, Md.
Weems, Nathaniel C., 1828, Md.
Weems, Stephen H., 1833, Md.
Wegge, William F., 1886, Wis.
Weigel, Louis A., 1875, N. Y.
Weightman, Richard, 1817, D. C.
Weirick, Samuel T., 1865, Ohio.
Weis, Ezra, 1851, Md.
Weisel, Daniel, 1861, Md.
Welch, Albert G., 1834, Md.
Welch, Louis B., 1879, Pa.
Welfley, Richard H., 1882, Md.
Wellford, Beverly R., 1816, Va.
Welling, William W., 1859, Md.
Wells, Benjamin F., 1859, Md.
Wells, Charles A., 1862, Md.
Wells, Edward D., 1867, Md.
Wells, John B., 1823, Md.
Wells, R. C., 1867, Md.
Wells, Thomas W., 1833, Md.
Welsh, Carlos D., 1876, Mexico.
Welsh, Emmet A., 1887, Ohio.
Welsh, Robert S., 1848, Md.
Welsh, Roberto A., 1881, Mexico.
Welty, Frank H., 1868, Md.
Wenner, John J., 1867, Va.
Wentz, George, 1859, Md.
West, Frank, 1879, Md.
West, George Henry, 1889, Del.
West, George W., 1825, Md.
West, Levin, 1886, Md.
Westmoreland, Wm. G., 1855, Ala.
Weston, Richard E., 1840, N. C.
Wetherall, George H., 1826, Md.
Wethered, John D., 1826, Md.

Wharton, John O., 1828, Tenn.
Wheeden, Thomas J., 1859, Md.
Wheeler, William B., 1862, Md.
Wheeler, William C., 1888, Md.
Whitaker, Henry H., 1883, N. C.
Whitaker, L. T., 1882, N. C.
White, Alphonso A., 1853, Md.
White, Alward, 1867, Md.
White, Alward M., 1829, Md.
White, Arthur, 1854, Md.
White, Caleb B., 1865, Md.
White, Frederick F., 1822, Md.
White, Gabriel P., 1849, N. C.
White, George I., 1890, N. C.
White, James M., 1879, D. C.
White, John K., 1884, Va.
White, John Randolph, 1847, Md.
White, Joseph A., 1869, Md.
White, N. Smith, 1867, Md.
White, Russell Austin, 1889, Ky.
White, Silas C., 1854, Va.
White, Stephen B., 1823, Mass.
White, Walter W., 1870, Md.
White, William, 1849, Md.
White, William, 1851, Md.
White, W. Garner, 1883, S. C.
White, William H., 1887, Md.
Whiteford, Alfred H., 1857, Eng.
Whiteford, H. Clay, 1868, Md.
Whiteford, William D., 1829, Md.
Whitehead, Edwin, 1823, Va.
Whitehead, William H., 1870, N. C.
Whitehill, Maximus, 1876, Md.
Whitehurst, Mason J., 1875, Fla.
Whiteside, B. Frank, 1877, N. C.
Whiteside, J. Calloway, 1877, N. C.
Whitfield, William C., 1884, Va.
Whiting, Guy F., 1878, Va.
Whitley, V. A., 1884, N. C.
Whitly, Daniel P., 1889, N. C.
Whitmore, W. P., 1880, Va.
Whitridge, William, 1862, Md.
Whittaker, Josias D., 1824, Md.
Whittingham, Edward T., 1852, Md.
Wickes, Joseph A., 1848, Md.
Wickham, Walter M., 1826, Va.
Wicks, Edmund G., 1888, Md.
Wiegand, William E., 1876, Md.
Wiendahl, Jacob H., 1854, La.
Wiener, George W., 1874, Md.
Wigman, Herman, 1845, Md.
Wiley, Robert S., 1875, Tenn.
Wiley, W. W., 1871, Md.
Wilkins, G. Lawson, 1870, Md.
Wilkins, John, 1851, Md.
Wilkins, Joseph, 1847, Md.
Wilkinson, Elias M., 1888, Va.
Wilkinson, J. Marion, 1874, Md.
Willard, James, 1843, Md.
Willettts, J. E., 1881, Pa.
Williams, A. J., 1886, Md.
Williams, Bayton B., 1883, N. C.
Williams, Denard S., 1865, Md.
Williams, Elijah, 1869, Md.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., 1834, Ky.
Williams, J. Buxton, Jr., 1868, N. C.
Williams, James J., 1824, Va.
Williams, James T., 1858, Md.
Williams, J. V., 1889, N. C.
Williams, J. Whitridge, 1888, Md.
Williams, Philip M., 1856, Va.
Williams, T. B., 1877, N. C.
Williams, T. Clayton, 1868, Va.
Williams, Thomas H., 1848, Md.
Williams, Thomas H. B., 1856, Miss.
Williams, Walter B., 1833, Md.
Williams, William, 1823, Md.
Williams, William P., 1841, Md.
Williams, William T., 1830, Md.
Williamson, James C., 1890, N. C.
Williamson, William L., 1869, Miss.
Williard, Abraham P., 1850, Md.
Williard, John T., 1858, Md.
Willing, James A. J., 1857, Md.
Willing, J. Elerick, 1890, Md.
Willis, Edward W., 1889, Md.
Willis, H. N., 1888, Md.
Willis, William, 1818, Md.
Willis, William L., 1852, Md.
Willis, W. T., 1889, S. C.
Willoughby, Joseph D., 1847, Md.
Wills, Francis R., 1828, Md.

Willson, James H., 1846, Md.
 WILLSON, OTHO, 1834, Md.
 Willson, Thomas Smythe, 1830, Md.
 Willson, W. G. G., Jr., 1876, Md.
 Wilmer, W. R., 1851, Md.
 Wilmoth, E. B., 1888, W. Va.
 Wilson, Charles J., 1859, D. C.
 Wilson, George W., 1835, Md.
 Wilson, Harry M., 1889, Pa.
 Wilson, Henry B., 1889, Md.
 Wilson, Henry M., 1850, Md.
 Wilson, Henry M., Jr., 1882, Md.
 Wilson, Henry P. C., 1851, Va.
 Wilson, J. B. B., 1867, Md.
 Wilson, J. C., 1884, Pa.
 Wilson, James H., 1868, Md.
 Wilson, Joshua, 1818, Md.
 Wilson, Josiah N., 1834, Miss.
 Wilson, Luther B., 1877, Md.
 Wilson, L. Ridgely, 1880, Md.
 Wilson, Pacha, 1828, Ala.
 Wilson, Rezin B., 1884, W. Va.
 Wilson, Robert T., 1856, Md.
 Wilson, Robert T., 1881, Md.
 Wilson, S. Kennedy, 1879, Md.
 Wilson, Thomas B., 1866, Md.
 Wilson, Thomas K., 1827, S. C.
 Wilson, Willard H., 1874, Md.
 Wilson, William G., 1852, Md.
 Wilson, William M. B., 1821, Md.
 Wilson, William T., 1842, Md.
 Wilson, William W., 1866, Md.
 Wiltshire, James G., 1869, Va.
 Wimberley, George L., 1883, N. C.
 Wimer, T. H., 1883, Iowa.
 Winborne, Robert W., 1887, N. C.
 Winchester, A. S., 1873, Md.
 Winchester, Benjamin T., 1875, Md.
 Winchester, Horace R., 1889, Md.
 Winchester, Weems R., 1874, Md.
 Winders, John K., 1875, Pa.
 Windsor, W. S., 1890, N. C.
 Wingate, William L., 1845, Md.
 Winslow, John R., 1888, Md.
 Winslow, Randolph, 1873, Md.
 Winston, John T., 1878, N. C.
 Winterson, C. R., 1871, Md.
 Winthrop, Henry, 1825, S. C.
 Winwood, Benjamin, 1820, Md.
 Wirt, Henry G., 1841, Fla.
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 Wise, E. Martin, 1877, Md.
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 Wisherd, Elmer J., 1886, Md.
 Withers, H. D., 1883, Md.
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 Wolfe, William H., 1886, W. Va.
 Womble, John G., 1871, Md.
 Wood, Edgar W., 1850, Md.
 Wood, Isaac N., 1854, Md.
 Wood, John, 1844, Ind.
 Wood, R. V., 1867, Md.
 WOOD, THOMAS F., 1868, N. C.
 Wood, William, Jr., 1819, Ohio.
 Wood, William M., 1829, Md.
 Woodley, Andrew B., 1824, Va.
 Woods, Benjamin W., 1836, Md.
 Woods, Hiram, Jr., 1882, Md.
 Woods, Wesley, 1824, Md.
 Woodson, Lewis G., 1887, Va.
 Woodville, Harry, 1866, Md.
 Woodward, Peter, 1823, Va.
 Woodward, William, 1861, Md.
 Woolford, Thomas, 1816, Md.
 Wooten, Edward, 1861, Md.
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 Worrell, Frederick, 1854, Md.
 Worthington, George C., 1866, Md.
 Worthington, Hattersley P., 1841,
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 Worthington, Thomas C., 1876, Md.
 Worthington, William H., 1833, Md.

Wright, Charles A., 1870, Md.
Wright, Jefferson D., 1882, Ga.
Wright, Josephus A., 1881, Md.
Wright, M. Frank, 1890, W. Va.
WRIGHT, THOMAS H., 1819, Md.
Wright, William E., 1888, Va.
Wrightson, James T., 1878, Md.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, 1841, Md.
Wroth, Thomas G., 1837, Md.
Wroth, William J., 1852, Md.
Wunder, Joseph C. X., 1889, Md.
Wyatt, Richard O., 1861, Va.
Wyche, C. D., 1888, N. C.
Wynn, Andrew L., 1889, N. C.
Wynn, Thomas P., 1886, N. C.
Wyse, W. P. E., 1886, Md.
Wysham, William E., 1849, Md.

Yandell, Lunsford P., 1825, Tenn.
YANDELL, WILSON, 1823, Tenn.
Yates, Charles M., 1825, Md.
Yates, T. B., 1878, W. Va.
Yeargain, John T. P., 1820, S. C.
Yearly, George A., 1835, Md.

Yeates, Henry P. P., 1845, Md.
Yeates, John L., 1822, Md.
Yingling, George S., 1862, Md.
Yingling, J., 1878, Ind.
Yoe, Robert E., 1875, Md.
Yost, Peter K., 1868, Pa.
Young, George B., 1887, Va.
Young, Robert W., 1825, Va.
Young, W. J., 1872, S. C.
Yount, J. H., 1876, N. C.
Yourtee, J. Tilghman, 1865, Md.

Zeigler, Asa H., 1862, Md.
Zeigler, Henry A., 1870, Pa.
Zepp, James A., 1887, Md.
Zepp, Leonard, 1868, Md.
Ziegler, J. S., 1878, Pa.
Zimmerman, Charles O., 1882, N. Y.
Zinammerman, Edwin, 1879, Md.
Zimmerman, George M., 1857, Md.
Zimmerman, Luther M., 1864, Md.
Zion, Elkanah, 1888, Tenn.
Zollickoffer, William, 1818, Md.
Zollicoffer, William H., 1857, Md.

A D D E N D A .

The following names are also contained in the general Alumni Catalogue of 1877, but as they have not been verified by the author, they are placed in a separate list. There are no means of verifying those of 1831 and 1832, as no lists of graduates of those years are accessible. Those given for 1838 and 1839 may be names of graduates in the Trustees' School, the MS. records of whose classes are not to be found. Those for other years are probably incorrect, but I have hesitated to drop them. There were no circulars or catalogues until after 1839.

Altvater, Garret, 1832, Md.
Beadles, William, 1832, Md.
Birckhead, L. H., 1832, Md.
Blakey, R. Otway, 1832, Va.
Bodman, Phil., 1831, Germany.
Bowman, H. E., 1839, Va.
Brehon, James G., 1832, N. C.
Brent, William T., 1832, Md.
Brown, George M., 1831, Va.
Butler, John W., 1832, La.

Chandler, J. F., 1839, Va.
Cochrane, Hiram W., 1831, Md.
Cross, G. W., 1839, Md.
Crum, G. W., 1832, Md.
Culbreth, Richard S., 1838, D. C.
Cumming, R. H., 1831, Va.

Davis, Daniel, 1831, Md.
Davis, Thomas A., 1832, Md.
Day, Everett H., 1838, Md.
Dent, Stouten W., 1831, Md.
Dorsey, John, 1820, Md.
Dowell, John M., 1827, Va.
Dunbibin, Junius C., 1832, N. C.
Dunlop, John, 1823, Md.
Dwyer, Thomas O., 1831, Ireland.

Edwards, Thomas O., 1831, Va.
Evans, John, 1832, Md.

Fauss, George L., 1821, Pa.
Fergusson, John R., 1831, Md.
Fisher, Ed. C., 1831, Va.
Flint, W. F., 1832, Md.
Franklin, R., 1831, Md.

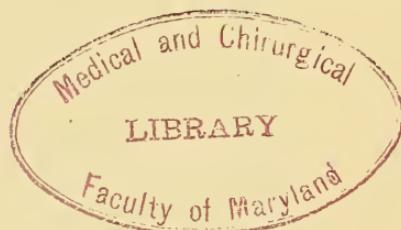
Gale, Robert, 1832, ——.
Gazzam, Edward H., 1832, Pa.
Gibson, John, 1831, Md.
Gillespie, W. A., 1831, ——.
Grahame, William, 1831, Md.
Gray, Reuben T., 1832, S. C.
Greetham, Miles L., 1831, Md.
Grover, J. S., 1831, Md.

Hall, R. C., 1832, Md.
Hargrove, James T., 1832, Md.
Harrison, John Hoffman, 1831, Md.
Heartle, Oreas, 1831, Md.
Hoffman, George, ——, ——.
Horsay, J. A. E., 1831, Va.
Houston, Henry W., 1832, Del.
Howard, James, 1832, Md.
Howard, M. P., 1839, Md.
Hunt, Henry S., 1831, Md.
Hussey, Nathan, 1832, Md.

Jacob, Edward, 1839, Md.
Jenkins, Theodore, 1832, Md.
Jones, Walker, 1832, Va.

Kephart, Philip, 1832, Md.

Laurason, Samuel C., 1831, Md.
 Lawrence, James H., 1832, Md.
 Layton, Garret S., 1831, Del.
 Lewis, John S., 1831, Va.
 Martin, H. H., 1832, Md.
 Mason, Alexander H., 1831, Va.
 McKee, James B., 1832, Md.
 McPhail, Leonard C., 1832, Md.
 McPherson, Samuel, 1832, Md.
 Miller, Barnard J., 1832, D. C.
 Morrison, Maurice, 1831, Md.
 Mott, Richard, 1831, Md.
 Mudd, Hilary, 1832, Md.
 Munroe, Thomas, 1831, Fla.
 Naudain, James S., 1832, Del.
 Nelms, Presley, 1832, Va.
 Nelson, George, 1837, Md.
 Nelson, Robert A., 1832, Va.
 Newcomb, George, 1831, Md.
 Norris, George Dashiels, 1831, Md.
 Orrick, J. C., 1831, Md.
 Owens, Thomas, 1831, Md.
 Perrie, Richard B., 1856, Md.
 Petherbridge, John F., 1832, Md.
 Piper, John R., 1839, Md.
 Polk, J. C., 1832, Md.
 Powell, G. W. J., 1831, Md.
 Reynolds, John C., 1831, Md.
 Robinson, Alexander C., 1832, Md.
 Robinson, Lake, 1832, Md.
 Scott, Walter, 1856, Md.
 Selby, William H., 1831, Md.
 Sewell, Jacob K., 1836, Md.
 Skinner, Henry, 1832, Md.
 Skinner, John H., 1832, Md.
 Snowden, Charles F., 1831, Md.
 Snyder, Benjamin C., 1832, Md.
 Snyder, James M., 1839, Md.
 Spalding, J. F., 1831, Md.
 Stephen, James B., 1831, Md.
 Thomas, Francis W. G., 1832, Va.
 Thompson, Richard H., 1839, Md.
 Turpin, Walter B., 1831, Md.
 Wersel, Samuel, —, —.
 Williams, Presley N., 1832, D. C.
 Wrenn, Albert E., 1831, Va.
 Wright, John C., 1831, Va.



APPENDIX.

PROVOSTS.

Hon. Robert Smith, 1813-15.
Rgt. Rev. James Kemp, D. D., 1815-26.
Hon. Roger B. Taney, 1826-39.
Dr. Ashton Alexander, 1837-50.
Hon. John P. Kennedy, 1850-70.
Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, 1870-90.

DEANS.

John B. Davidge, 1807-11, 1813, 1814, 1821.
Nathaniel Potter, 1812, 1814.
Elisha DeButts, 1816, 1822-24.
William Gibson, 1818.
Richard Wilmot Hall, 1819, 1837-38.
Maxwell McDowell, 1820, 1825-27.
Granville Sharp Pattison, 1821-22.
N. R. Smith, 1828-29, 1841.
Samuel Baker, 1829-30.
Eli Geddings, 1832-34, 1836-37.
Robley Dunglison, 1834-35.
Samuel George Baker, 1839.
Wm. E. A. Aikin, 1840-41, 1844-55.
Samuel Chew, 1842-44.
George W. Miltenberger, 1855-69.
Julian J. Chisolm, 1869-74.
Samuel C. Chew, 1874-79.
L. McLane Tiffany, 1879-86.
J. Edwin Michael, 1886-90.
I. Edmondson Atkinson, 1890.

LIST OF PROFESSORS.

George Brown, 1807-07.
William Donaldson, 1807-08.

Thomas Emerson Bond, 1807-08.
 John Shaw, 1807-09.
 James Cocke, 1807-13.
 John Beale Davidge, 1807-29.
 Nathaniel Potter, 1807-43.
 Elisha DeButts, 1809-31.
 Samuel Baker, 1809-33.
 William Gibson, 1812-19.
 Richard Wilmot Hall, 1812-47.
¹ John Owen, 1814-14.
 Maxwell McDowell, 1814-33.
 Granville Sharp Pattison, 1820-27.
² Nathan Ryno Smith, 1827-38, 1840-70, 1873-77.
³ John Doane Wells, 1829-30.
⁴ Benjamin Lincoln, 1830-31.
⁵ Thomas H. Wright, 1831-31.
 Julius Timoleon Ducatel, 1831-37.
 Eli Geddings, 1831-37.
 Robley Dunglison, 1833-36.
 Robert Eglesfield Griffith, 1836-37.
 Samuel G. Baker, 1837-41.
 William E. A. Aikin, 1837-83.
 William N. Baker, 1838-41.
⁴ Alexander C. Robinson, 1841-42.
 Samuel Chew, 1841-63.
 Joseph Roby, 1842-60.
⁶ Richard Sprigg Steuart, 1843-43.
⁴ Wm. H. Stokes, 1843-44.
 Elisha Bartlett, 1844-46.
⁶ William Power, 1845-52.
 Richard Henry Thomas, 1847-58.
⁷ ⁸ George Warner Miltenberger, 1847-90.
 Charles Frick, 1858-60.
 William A. Hammond, 1860-61.
 Edward Warren, 1860-61.
⁹ Richard McSherry, 1862-85.

¹ Declined. ² Lecturer, 1840-41. ³ Lecturer, 1829-30, full professor, 1830.
⁴ Lecturer. ⁵ Resigned before Lectures. ⁶ Lecturer, 1845-46. ⁷ Lecturer, 1847-52. ⁸ Member of present Faculty, 1890. ⁹ Lecturer, 1862-63.

- ¹ Christopher Johnston, 1864-90.
- ¹ Samuel Clagett Chew, 1864-90.
- ¹ Frank Donaldson, 1866-90.
- ¹ William T. Howard, 1867-90.
- ¹ Julian J. Chisolm, 1869-90.
- ¹ Francis T. Miles, 1869-90.
- Alan P. Smith, 1869-69, 1873-74.
- ¹ Louis McLane Tiffany, 1874-90.
- ¹ I. Edmondson Atkinson, 1879-90.
- ¹ J. Edwin Michael, 1880-90.
- ^{1 2} R. Dorsey Coale, 1883-90.
- ¹ John Noland Mackenzie, 1888-90.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY.

- James Bain (Prosector?), 1814-16.
- John D. Godman, 1816-18.
- William Howard, 1820.
- Duncan Turnbull, 1821-26.
- John Buckler, 1826-27.
- Samuel Lyon, 1828-34.
- Henry W. Baxley, 1834-37.
- Ellis Hughes, 1837 (Trustees).
- John Byrne, 1837-38 (Regents).
- E. J. Chaisty, 1837-39 (Trustees).
- A. G. Welch, 1838-39 (Regents?).
- George W. Miltenberger, 1840-52.
- Berwick B. Smith, 1852-60.
- George G. Farnandis, 1860-60.
- James H. Butler, 1860-69.
- L. McLane Tiffany, 1869-74.
- J. Edwin Michael, 1874-80.
- Randolph Winslow, 1880-86.
- Herbert Harlan, 1886-90.
- J. Holmes Smith, 1890.

¹ Members of present Faculty, 1890.

² Lecturer, 1883-84.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS OF THE INFIRMARY.

James Morison, 1846-50.
 Felix Jenkins, 1850-54.
 Joseph J. O'Donnell, 1854-54.
 John A. Doyle, 1854-57.
 Wm. C. Nichols, 1857-57.
 James H. Butler, 1857-60.
 Edward F. Milholland, 1860-65.
 Nathl. G. Keirle, 1865-65.
 J. J. Beckenbaugh, 1865-66.
 Thos. S. Latimer, 1866-68.
 John S. Conrad, 1868-72.
 Richard H. Lewis, 1872-73.
 George E. H. Harmon, 1873-74.
 J. C. Worthington, 1874-75.
 Thomas A. Ashby, 1875-79.
 T. Barton Brune, 1879-80.
 Frank West, 1880-85.
 C. W. Mitchell, 1885-87.
 Frank Martin, 1887-90.

LIST OF GOLD MEDALISTS.

I. *Latin Medalists.*

John D. Sinnott, 1813.
 F. J. Didier, 1816.
 Richard Nun Allen, 1817.
 John D. Godman, 1818.
 Charles A. Harrow, 1819.
 Matthew J. Allen, 1820.
 E. C. Alexander, 1821.
 John B. Laborde, 1822.
 Isaac Hulse, 1823.
 Edward Sparks, 1824.
 Thomas J. Gassoway, 1825.
 W. T. Stephens, 1826.
 Rush Jameson, 1827.
 B. M. Byrne, 1828.
 Felix D. McMeal, 1829.

Richard Shea, 1830.

Benj. F. Houston, 1833.

Ellis Hughes, 1834.

John C. Nairn, 1835.

E. J. Chaisty, 1837.

2. Examination Medalists.

Robert Bond, 1880.

L. Ernest Neale, Charles W. Mitchell, 1881.

J. Mason Hundley, 1882.

Henry Rolando, 1883.

Charles P. Noble, 1884.

Samuel Schwalbe, 1885.

J. Ridley Nott, 1886.

Ebenezer W. Pressly, 1887.

J. Whitridge Williams, 1888.

Kemp Battle Batchelor, 1889.

J. Frank Crouch, A. D. McConachie, 1890.

NOTE:—The comments (p. 127) regarding the absence of legislation authorizing and making provision for the practice of dissection in Maryland, demand revision, in view of the fact that since they were written a law has been passed by the Legislature requiring public officers of Baltimore City and County, under heavy penalty, to turn over any unclaimed bodies under their charge to the Medical Colleges of the State "for the advancement of medical science." The law is said to be working satisfactorily to those concerned.

ERRATUM. The name of Professor Alan P. Smith (p. 136) should be Alan Penniman Smith.

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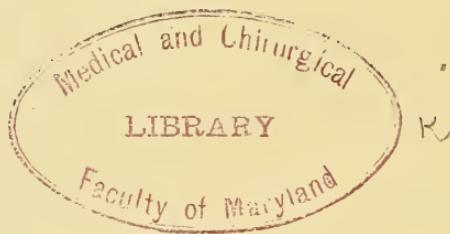
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